SIXTY-SIX PAGES. NINE SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 119. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 339. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905. SIXTY-SIX PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

WORLD MOURNS JOHN HAY.

Foreign nations were profoundly moved at news of Secretary Hay's death.

Funeral services over the body of Mr. Hay will be held in Cleveland.

Success of the diplomacy of the late Secretary of State Hay, his policy being defined as one of simple honesty.

FOREIGN.

France's agreement to the principle of a conference in the Moroccan affair practically closes the controversy with Germany.

Mutineers, in command of warships, threaten to bombard Odessa unless the city is surrendered to them in 48 hours.

Sweden taking active measures for her defense.

DOMESTIC.

An evicted farmer near Coshocton lay in wait for his landlord and murdered him.

Eighteen prominent officials of meat packing companies, including J. Ogden Armour, were indicted by the federal grand jury at Chicago, charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Isthmian canal commission will investigate the condition of work done in Panama.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Israel W. Durham has resigned as state insurance commissioner and former Senator David Martin has been appointed by Gov. Pennypacker to fill the vacancy.

LOCAL.

Announcement was made that School of Applied Science of Carnegie Technical schools will open October 16.

Gymnasium for Zionists to be built on Center avenue property.

Eighteenth regiment did not give miniature fac simile of Mukden.

H. C. Frick signed waiver for 15-foot hump cut to be completed within 18 months.

Bethany Lutheran congregation bought former First Congregational church of Allegheny.

The Amalgamated association wage committee appointed a sub-committee to present a new compromise proposition to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's officials.

Former Councilman W. H. Stevenson hotly scored city administration.

Judge Shafer handed down the largest list of liquor license transfers for one day that has been filed in nine years.

Fourth avenue stock broker was sent to the workhouse for three years for embezzling money from his customers.

Department of public works of Pittsburgh was given 30 days by Judge McClung in which to file a report on the widening of Second avenue.

SPORTING.

Rain prevented the game between the Pittsburgh and St. Louis clubs yesterday. A trade in players between the Pirates and Cardinals is likely.

Marvin Hart and Jack Root are ready and in fine shape for the battle at Reno tomorrow. Jeffries denies that the title of champion will go to the winner.

Twenty-five thousand people saw Sysonby win the big handicap race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The race was worth $20,000 to the winner.

President Pulliam of the National league writes a letter in which he renews his stand in favor of clean baseball.

Hans Wagner is again the leader of the National league batsmen, having boosted his average greatly during the past week.

FINANCIAL.

New York stock strong under the leadership of the Eries, tractions and United States Steel. Weekly bank statement showed a large increase in loans and a small decrease in surplus reserve. In the local market Pittsburgh Oil and Gas broke to 51 and recovered to 58. Wheat lost on profit-taking. 2

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.
Francis L. McCullagh's Story of the Battle of Mukden.
Books and Bookmen, by George Seibel.
Summer Amusements, Indoor and Out.
Foreign Stage Letter.
The World of Labor, by Sam Luty.

FOURTH SECTION—Six Pages.
Plague and Drought in India, by Annette Thackwall Johnson.
The World of Society.
News of the Women's Clubs.
Many Pittsburghers at Summer Resorts.
Financial Review, by John O. Bagin.
Wall Street Letter, by Edwin Lefevre.
"Word Hunt" Answer Blank.

SEVENTH SECTION—Four Pages.
Interview with Harry A. and James R. Garfield.
Sympathy for Richter's Blindness.
Independence Hall of the Negro.
Star-Spangled Banner in Yiddish.
Graft Abroad in All Countries.
Sisters of the Golden Circle, by O. Henry.
Second of July the Real Independence Day.
Jimmieboy in Trustland, by John Kendrick Bangs.
My Great Fight Against Fraud, by Col. A. K. McClure.
Cathedral Built of Old Junk.
Anecdotes by Well-Known Men.
Harvard House to be Sold. 2

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.
Editorial Comment, Sophie Gates Kerr.
The Old Songs, part 11, by Jessie Bucchard.
"The Young Pretenders," a story by Alphonse Courlander.
The Gazette Gown.
"In the Palace of Coffee," by Dolores Marbourg Bacon.
Little Poems, No. 80, "Seraphic Schulings of the Nixon Nightingale."
Housewives' Congress.
"The Possibilities of the Black Gown," by Catherine Howard.
Practical Household Topics.
Gowns for Summer Resort Wear.
Fancy Work Table—How to Make Paper Hats.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
At Story Telling Time.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.
Buster Brown's Fourth of July.
Buddy Tucker and Sammy Sneeze.
Sam and Jimmy.
Uncle Anxious and Mister Coon.

When in New York stop at Gregorian Hotel, 35th st., near 5th ave. Refined patronage solicited. Send for booklet.

MUTINOUS RUSSIAN SAILORS IN CHARGE OF WAR VESSELS DEMAND ODESSA'S SURRENDER

Governor General Is Notified That Bombardment Will Begin in Forty-Eight Hours Unless City Capitulates.

FLEET REPORTED IN REVOLT

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

ODESSA, July 1.—Matters appear to be becoming increasingly serious. Although there is a flood of wild rumors in circulation it is difficult to ascertain the truth of any of them.

According to one of these rumors, which is from an apparently reliable source, a deputation of one man from each of the mutinous battleships, the Kniaz Potemkine and the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, today visited the governor general and notified him that unless the city capitulated to the mutineers within 48 hours the warships would begin a bombardment.

Strong forces of military guard every street leading to the harbor and the public is not permitted to approach any point overlooking the harbor or the sea. Even in the suburbs where the garrisons have been strengthened by an addition of four battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery, the latter of which has mounted heavy guns on the high ground in Alexander park commanding the harbor and roadstead, the public is kept back.

Many fears are expressed that the remainder of the Black sea squadron now lying here and consisting of two battleships, two cruisers and six torpedo boats, will join in the mutiny.

PARIS, July 2.—The correspondent at Odessa of the Echo De Paris says that the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine has not surrendered, and that the mutineers have refused to listen to Admiral Chouknin, who has arrived at Odessa to recapture the vessel.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Russian Black sea fleet is reported to have mutinied. American consul Heenan, at Odessa, has cabled the state department as follows:

"Fleet reported in mutiny; two battleships here, Potemkine and another."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—Even at the admiralty, the ministry of the interior and other government departments reports are current that the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine, after agreeing to surrender on returning to their anchorage changed their minds, and succeeded in corrupting the crew of a battleship which Rear Admiral Kruger left in the harbor. The officials of the different departments gave the Associated Press reports of the widest divergency stating frankly, however, that they were unable to guarantee their correctness. The French embassy, however, received advices declaring that the Kniaz Potemkine had finally surrendered and that the mutiny was at an end. Whether this was succeeded by a second mutiny was not stated.

At the ministry of the interior the Associated Press was informed that all that could be officially stated was that the revolutionary committee which incited the mutiny had left the battleship and had escaped in a British steamer bound for Constantinople. It was believed therefore that even if the sailors again vacillated in their decision to yield after that first meeting with Kruger's squadron it was only in the hope of further promises of consideration on the part of the naval authorities. The officials further said that they could not state authoritatively that the Kniaz Potemkine had or had not surrendered, but they believed the men had yielded.

ODESSA, (Via St. Petersburg), July 1.—The prefect has informed a deputation from the municipal council that the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered. The Kniaz Potemkine is flying the St. Andrew's flag. A steamer has conveyed provisions to the battleship.

The panic is unabated and the exodus from the city continues. The conflagrations in the port lasted until Friday evening. The most inflammable liquids were poured on all of the documents of the harbor administration and these were destroyed. The town is still in darkness, the gas works having suspended. The Russian society of navigation and commerce has telegraphed instructions to vessels not to come to Odessa.

SEVASTOPOL, July 1.—Part of Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron has arrived here from Odessa.

LONDON, July 1.—The accounts of the events at Odessa received in London continue to conflict. While a private telegram this morning confirms the report of the mutiny on board a second Russian battleship, another message sent off at about midnight says that when Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron departed the admiral left behind two battleships, at the urgent request of the military governor, who was distrustful of the situation even with 30,000 troops at his disposal.

It is stated that 300 charred victims of the conflagration of Wednesday night are still lying in a heap on the harbor sheds. Describing the incendiaries a correspondent says: "I saw women and children and men helping to carry torches and firewood, saturating them with paraffine and then light torches which were thrown in through the smashed doors and windows, until the whole harbor front was aflame."

A mob of 12,000 to 15,000 persons fell back slowly and resistingly before the rifle volleys of the troops until the machine guns were brought into action, when they literally mowed down the frenzied mob. The correspondent estimates the number of killed at 1,400, without counting those burned to death.

Sought Shelter, Found Death.

SHARON, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Crawling under a car on the Erie siding near the Hall furnaces seeking shelter from the rain, resulted in the death of Joe Conti, aged 50 years, this morning. An engine backed into the car and Conti was mangled under the wheels.

OFFICIAL CHANGE AT HARRISBURG

Israel W. Durham. Retiring State Insurance Commissioner.

David Martin. Mr. Durham's Successor as Insurance Commissioner.

SEVENTEEN MEAT PACKERS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Prominent Officials of Big Concerns, Including J. Ogden Armour, Are Charged With Violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 1.—After an investigation of several months, during which more than 100 witnesses were examined, a federal grand jury this afternoon returned indictments against 17 men prominent in the beef packing industries for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and against four officials of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger for alleged illegal rebating agreements with railroads.

Besides the individual indictments, bills were voted against Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., Fairbanks Canning Company, and the Cudahy Packing Company.

The men indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, which constitutes a violation of the Sherman act, are J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Charles Armour of Armour & Co., Arthur Meeker, general manager, Armour & Co.; T. J. Connors, director, Armour & Co.; P. A. Valentine, treasurer, Armour & Co.; Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer, Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Charles Swift of Swift & Co.; Lawrence A. Carton, treasurer, Swift & Co.; Arthur F. Evans, attorney for Swift & Co.; R. C. McManus, attorney for Swift & Co.; A. H. Veeder, general manager for Swift & Co.; Edward Cudahy, of Cudahy & Co.; D. E. Hartwell, secretary, Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice president, Swift & Co.; Edward Morris, Sr., Nelson, Morris & Co.; Ira W. Morris, of Nelson, Morris & Co.

The four employes of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger who were indicted for alleged rebating with the railroads are all connected with the traffic department of the corporation. They are Samuel Weil, B. S. Cusey, C. E. Todd and V. D. Skipworth.

The indictments voted for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were identical in each instance. The indictments contained eight counts. The first and second counts of the indictments pertained only to beef sold in domestic trade. The ninth and tenth counts relate to beef sold in foreign trade.

The third count charges a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce

Continued on Second Page.

DURHAM QUITS STATE OFFICE

Mr. Pennypacker Accepts Resignation of Insurance Commissioner.

MARTIN IS NAMED

Philadelphia Republican Leader of Former Days Succeeds to the Office.

COMPLIMENTED BY GOVERNOR

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, HARRISBURG, July 1.

Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham has resigned and ex-Senator David Martin of Philadelphia has been appointed his successor. This information was made public by Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker at noon. The correspondence follows:

Insurance Department,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Governor: I hereby tender my resignation as insurance commissioner, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor. In this connection I desire to thank you for the many courtesies received at your hands. Wishing you every success, I remain very truly yours,

ISRAEL W. DURHAM.

Hon. Israel W. Durham, Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir: Dissatisfied with your absence from the capital, overlooked up to this time because of my hope for the restoration of your health, I accept your resignation as insurance commissioner this day tendered to me. In so doing it is only just to you to say that no complaint has ever been made to me concerning the conduct of affairs in your department, and many letters have been written to me by persons having the best opportunity for knowledge, expressing approval. Among others, E. C. Irvin, president of that conservative institution, the Fire Association of Philadelphia, wrote to me May the 31st, 1905, as follows:

"I am surprised to see publication to the effect that insurance men are moving in the direction to petition the governor to remove Insurance Commissioner Durham. I know this is not correct, and I feel sure that no such action will be taken by the insurance people who are acquainted with the work of the insurance department of Pennsylvania. As president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia and president of the Corporate Underwriters of this city, and being in touch with the insurance interests of the state, I am in a position to know that the insurance department at Harrisburg under the administration of Mr. Durham has been conducted in the most honorable and straightforward manner, and as such has been a credit to the state. There has been no breath of scandal connected with it. No favors are given to any of the insurance companies and while they have been held strictly to the law, the people have been protected from the abuse of fraudulent or unscrupulous corporations that, without the action of his office would, by their nefarious practice, swindle the people of the state. There is quite an opportunity for graft in the insurance department of the states, but there is not a shadow of suspicion on the Pennsylvania department. It has been a model office and for this reason I am sure the insurance people will not agree to take any action against Mr. Durham as insurance commissioner, but on the contrary, I believe his office would be indorsed, as it has been in the past, by the leading insurance companies of the country."

I am, very truly yours,

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

The governor declined to make any comment on the correspondence.

CLEARS THE POLITICAL AIR IN PHILADELPHIA

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—In the resignation of Israel W. Durham as state insurance commissioner and the appointment of ex-Senator David Martin as his

Continued on Second Page.

BODY TO REST IN CLEVELAND

Mrs. Hay Will Take Remains of Late Secretary to Her Old Home.

MESSAGES POUR IN

Words of Condolence Reach Stricken Family from All Parts of the World.

ONE FROM PRESIDENT LOUBET

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN HAY

My sense of deep personal loss, great though it be, is lost in my sense of the bereavement to the whole country in Mr. Hay's death.

I was inexpressively shocked, as everyone was, for all of us, including Mr. Hay's immediate family, had supposed that all immediate danger was over, and I had been hoping that the rest during the summer would put him again in good health by the fall.

The American people have never had a greater secretary of state than John Hay, and his loss is a national calamity.—Theodore Roosevelt.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEWBURY, N. H., July 1.—The body of Secretary of State John Hay, whose unexpected death early today has caused sorrow through the land and evoked expressions of sympathy and regret the world over, lies tonight in a room of "The Fells," the quaint gable-roofed mansion which for 14 years had been the summer home of the Hay family.

Just one week ago tonight the secretary arrived at this village from Washington, wearied with the cares of state and anticipating a "long summer's rest." Tonight the same launch in which Mr. Hay made the short trip from Newbury to the landing at "The Fells" conveyed relatives of Mrs. Hay to the cottage, where they brought sympathy and help to the stricken woman and her only son.

In that week came first the news that the secretary had been seized with a sudden and alarming attack calling for expert medical treatment, then that he had passed through the early stages of recovery and had reached a condition promising in every respect ultimate recovery. Then the crushing blow fell. At "The Fells" there is deep grief where there was welcome; at Newbury there is silence and sorrow where there was pride that the distinguished summer resident had again come among the plain townspeople, and throughout the nation there is sadness and regret at the loss of one of her greatest statesmen.

Daughter Was Absent.

It was the middle of the forenoon before there was any evidence at "The Fells" that the prostration caused by the sudden and terrible experience was abating. It was then that Clarence Hay and the attending physician issued a statement reviewing the last illness and giving the circumstances attending the death.

The only members of the secretary's family at "The Fells" when the end came were Mrs. Hay and Clarence. Mrs. James A. Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., a daughter, has been ill recently and had not been at Lake Sunapee this season. Mrs. Payne Whitney, another daughter, is on her way to Europe.

The brief announcement was made in the forenoon that the body would probably be taken to Cleveland on Sunday.

SWEDEN IS PREPARING FOR HER DEFENSE

Great Sum to Be Placed at Disposal of Government—Several Preparations.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—Motions were introduced in both chambers of the riksdag today placing $25,000,000 at the disposal of the government to enable it to take the measures which it may deem necessary in the present crisis. Herr Baumgarten, representing 68 members, moved the grant in the first chamber, while Herr Zimdahl, in behalf of about 30 of his colleagues, was the mover in the second chamber.

The official denial of the mobilization of troops by the provisional government of Norway yesterday was quite natural, as both Sweden and Norway are keeping their preparations secret, so as not to unnecessarily excite the two peoples.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, July 1.—A Swedish squadron of 16 warships, now undergoing maneuvers, passed here this morning, steering northward.

THE RED-PEPPER TRICK SUCCESSFUL IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 1.—Almost in the shadow of the doors of the Corn Exchange National bank, and only a short distance from the board of trade, Don Beemy, a messenger employed by Bartlett, Frasier & Carrington, grain and stock brokers, was attacked today by a lone robber who threw red pepper in Beemy's eyes and then took from Beemy over $1,700. The robber escaped, although the street was crowded. Beemy may lose his eyesight.

TAFT TO PROCEED ON HIS JOURNEY

President Telegraphs Him to Carry Out the Philippine Trip as Planned.

THE NEW PANAMA ENGINEER

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 1.—Secretary of War Taft tonight proceeded on his journey to the Philippines. On the arrival of Secretary Taft and party, which includes Miss Alice Roosevelt, at Chicago this afternoon, a telegram from President Roosevelt was delivered to Mr. Taft.

Later, the secretary gave out the information that the president, replying to an inquiry sent by Mr. Taft on hearing of Mr. Hay's death, had wired that the Philippine trip be carried out as planned. Secretary Taft also announced he had held a highly satisfactory interview with J. F. Stevens, the new chief of the Panama canal, over canal matters.

"Mr. W. L. Darling, the new railway expert of the Philippine commission, will not go to the islands until later," said Mr. Taft. "Bids for the new lines will not be opened until November, and there is no present necessity for his presence there."

With reference to a successor to Secretary Hay, Mr. Taft said: "I am not perfectly sure of the provisions of the law on the subject, but I am under the impression that it is not necessary immediately to appoint a new man to the place which Mr. Hay filled with such distinguished success. Mr. Adee will reach Washington within a few days, and doubtless will attend to departmental matters until the return of Mr. Loomis from France with the body of John Paul Jones."

When mention was made of the statement by John F. Wallace, formerly chief engineer of the Panama canal, Mr. Taft remarked that he had said all he intended to in the Wallace case. "The Wallace incident is closed, and we look forward without apprehension to the regime of Mr. Stevens," said Mr. Taft.

Secretary Taft and party arrived over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at 6:50 o'clock this afternoon. Their two cars were switched to the Chicago & Northwestern railway, where two other cars were added, and other members of the party went aboard. The train will travel as a special over the Chicago & Northwestern, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. Among the visitors who called on Secretary Taft was Gen. Leonard Wood, who is returning from the Philippines. They talked earnestly together until the train started west, shortly after 8 o'clock tonight.

Politicians Fight a Duel.

HAVANA, July 1.—Two prominent politicians, Senor Ferrara, a lawyer and Liberal, and Senor Andres, a Moderate, fought a duel yesterday. Senor Andres was wounded in the liver and Senor Ferrara in the face and arm.

PEACE IS ASSURED IN MOROCCAN AFFAIR

France Agrees to Principle of Conference, Which Practically Closes Controversy.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, July 1.—Prince Von Radolin, the German ambassador, called at the foreign office this evening by appointment, and during a two-hours' talk with Premier Rouvier received from the latter the French response to Germany's last note concerning Morocco.

The response takes into consideration the assurances Germany has given relative to French interests in Morocco and modifies some of the objections at first raised against a conference.

The general tenor of the response is favorable to the principle of a conference. Diplomatic circles, therefore, regard the controversy as practically closed, as little now remains to be done except to adjust details. This, however, may take some time as each side is tenaciously contesting every step.

TO INVESTIGATE CONDITION OF WORK DONE ON CANAL

Isthmian Commission Will Send Two of Its Members to Panama—Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens Will Accompany Them.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The Isthmian canal commission today reviewed and approved the reports of the bi-weekly meetings of the executive committee of the commission held since the last meeting of the full commission in April. Mr. Wallace was a member of the executive committee. Messrs. Haines and Herrod of the commission were delegated to go at once to the isthmus and make careful review of the condition of the work as they find it, and it is probable Chairman Shonts and Mr. Stevens, the new chief engineer, will go to the isthmus at the same time, the sailing date being fixed at next Tuesday.

The traffic agreement between the Panama railroad and the Pacific Mail steamship line, which expires July 12, according to the notice given by the government, will not interfere with the through billing of freight over that line to Pacific ports, both in North and South America, as heretofore. While no agreement to this effect will be entered into between the government and the steamship line, an oral understanding has been reached whereby the old arrangement is to continue, to be interrupted on 90 days notice from the steamship company. This arrangement was the outcome of an effort to have the United States agree to bill freight only to steamship lines having American register, there being no other American lines in the Pacific trade.

The two steamships "Havana" and "Mexico," purchased two days ago by Chairman Shonts from the Ward line for $650,000 each, will be put into commission between New York and the isthmus at once. The boats are 16 knot vessels and will establish a five days' service.

The opinion was expressed by commissioners that no delay because of the resignation of Mr. Wallace would be occasioned either in carrying on the work on the isthmus or in preparing a plan to which the canal shall be constructed. The commission approved the recommendation of the engineering committee that all bids relative to the dredging of Colon harbor be rejected.

WORD HUNT CONTEST

The coupon for The Sunday Gazette's Word Hunt Contest will be found on Page 6, section 4. The rules governing the contest will be found on Page 3, section 1.

At Last a "Booze Hoister" of Some Use.

and the request was issued that the family be permitted to remain in uninterrupted quiet until late in the afternoon, when details of the funeral plans would be announced. These wishes were strictly observed, only undertakers and messengers carrying telegrams entered the grounds until toward evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather arrived from Gloucester, Mass. Mrs. Mather is the sister of Mrs. Hay.

Messages Pour In.

During early forenoon until late tonight the arrival of messages was almost continuous. They came from all parts of the world, but, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Hay, the names of the senders and the texts of the messages were, for the most part, withheld. It was learned, however, that among them were messages from President Roosevelt, President Loubet of France, Secretary of the Interior E. A. Hitchcock, Former Ambassador Joseph H Choate, Governor John Lane of New Hampshire and Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., acting governor of Massachusetts.

It was 7 o'clock tonight before final announcement was made concerning the funeral arrangements. They provide, as outlined earlier, that the body should be taken to Newbury by special train at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow, and proceed via Claremont Junction and the Connecticut & Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine railroad to Springfield, Mass., where the funeral car will be attached to the regular Boston-Chicago through train for Cleveland, Mrs. Hay's former home. Private services will be held in the chapel at Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, Wednesday forenoon. Mrs. Hay received word tonight that President Roosevelt would attend the service. It is expected the members of the cabinet will act as honorary pall-bearers. The funeral party will include Mrs. Hay, Clarence Hay and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather.

There is no outward mourning at "The Fells." The shutters remain open and there is no crepe about the door. In the village some flags have been placed at half-mast and some houses and cottages on the Lake Shore have been draped, but "The Fells" is without outward symbol of death.

BOSTON, MASS., July 1.—Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., who is acting governor in the absence of Gov. William L. Douglas, sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hay:

"Massachusetts extends respectful sympathy in your great sorrow. It will be a privilege of the commonwealth to in any way serve you in showing respect and affection for one who promoted his country's prestige in promoting the world's peace."

Further particulars of Mr. Hay's life and death will be found on page 4, this section.

Will Build Four More Furnaces.

SHARON, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—The Carnegie Steel Company has practically decided upon building four more open-hearth furnaces at the Sharon works. The improvement has been necessitated by the demand for more steel at the angle mills.

Drank Carbolic Acid by Mistake.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 1.—(Special)—The little son of Jack Milhean of Belleville, 3 years old, drank carbolic acid by mistake today, and died in a few hours.

THE WEATHER

Rain today, and fair and warmer tomorrow, are the weather predictions for Pittsburgh and vicinity furnished by the official observer at Washington. The maximum temperature in Pittsburgh yesterday was 76 and the minimum 70 degrees. The sun rose cloudy at 4:51 and set cloudy at 7:52. The daily report furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Rain.

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	29.93	73	71	S.	Cloudy.
8 p. m.	29.81	78	63	S.	Cloudy.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for July 1:

	1905	1904		1905	1904
Maximum	76	69	Mean	73	84
Minimum	70	60	Precipitation	.32	.15
Nor. temp. 31 yrs.	74		Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.14	
Dfcy. for day	1		Excess for day	.19	
Dfcy. since July 1.	1		Excess since July 1.	.18	
Dfcy. since Jan. 1.	153		Excess since Jan. 1.	.06	

Official Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Sunday; Monday, fair and warmer; variable winds.

Ohio—Showers and thunder storms Sunday; Monday, fair; light to fresh west winds.

West Virginia—Showers Sunday; Monday, fair.

Observations taken at 8 p. m. at the various weather bureau stations.

St. Louis	82	PtCldy	Jacksonville	90	PtCldy
Cincinnati	82	Cloudy	New Orleans	84	Clear
Parkersburg	72	Cloudy	Atlanta	78	Clear
Columbus	78	Cloudy	Norfolk	74	Cloudy
Washington	68	Rain	Baltimore	88	Rain
Chicago	66	PtCldy	Louisville	84	Cloudy
Kansas City	76	PtCldy	St. Paul	78	Clear
Philadelphia	74	Rain	Yellowstone	54	Cloudy
New York	70	Cloudy	Helena	58	Rain
Nashville	84	Cloudy	Bismarck	76	PtCldy
Vicksburg	84	Clear	Cheyenne	68	Rain
Memphis	84	Clear	Denver	78	PtCldy
Little Rock	84	Clear	Salt Lake	72	Clear

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, July 1.

New York.—Umbria, Liverpool; New York, Southampton; Slavonia, Trieste, Fiume and Palermo; Bluecher, Hamburg, Dover and Boulogne (Nantucket); Parisian, Glasgow and Moville.

Queenstown—Etruria, New York.

Glasgow—Corinthian, Montreal.

Liverpool—Virginian, Montreal via Moville.

Naples.—Liguria, New York.

Genoa.—Konig Albert, New York via Naples.

Bremen.—Grosser Kurfurst, New York.

Plymouth.—Philadelphia, New York for Cherbourg and Southampton, and proceeded.

Boulogne.—Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, and proceeded.

Colombo.—Kesmun, Rotterdam, Glasgow and Liverpool; for Hong Kong, Yokohama and Tacoma.

Sailed, July 1.

New York.—Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool; Caledonia, Movilla and Glasgow; Pretoria, New and Hamburg; St. Paul, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton; Zeeland, Antwerp via Dover; Menaba, London; Italia, Manlet and Genoa.

London.—Minnehaha, New York.

Antwerp.—Vaderland, New York via Dover.

Liverpool.—Lucania, New York via Queenstown.

Southampton.—St. Louis, New York via Cherbourg.

Havre.—La Savoie, New York.

Queenstown.—Cymric, from Liverpool, Boston.

Yokohama.—Aragonia, from Hong Kong, Portland, Ore.

Copenhagen.—Oscar II, New York.

Bremen.—Friederich der Grosse, New York via Cherbourg.

Rotterdam.—Ryndam, New York via Boulogne.

Cherbourg.—St. Louis, from Southampton, New York.

Glasgow.—Columbia, New York via Moville.

Dover.—Vaderland, from Antwerp, from New York.

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DURHAM QUITS STATE OFFICE AND MARTIN MADE SUCCESSOR

Continued from First Page.

successor Republican leaders have checkmated and routed the opposition. Penrose and Durham have made it certain the Wanamaker-Weaver-Gordon syndicate will not be able to capture and control the local city organization.

Since leaving local control, six years ago, Martin has always run his own ward, the Nineteenth, and he naturally retained a good percentage of his old followers. With his new power there will be accessions. Throughout the state Martin is also widely known. As secretary of the commonwealth, and as member of the state senate he established wide acquaintance. When David H. Lane, the veteran Republican leader, was told of Martin's appointment he said:

"He is a good man for the position."

"Will it increase the authority and power of Mr. Martin in the organization?"

"I could not see any connection in the appointment and that suggestion."

"Does it indicate that Mr. Martin will succeed Mr. Durham as the leader in the city?"

"No."

"What will be his new position in the party councils now that Mr. Martin has been put in the public office?"

"I am unable to answer a question of the kind with any degree of clearness."

"Has Durham decided to quit politics now that he has resigned from public office?"

Mr. Lane answered that Mr. Durham's intentions were not known to him, but that Mr. Durham had talked of resigning from office for some time.

Making Hay With a Smile.

When former Senator Martin was apprised of his appointment as state insurance commissioner he was out in the field making hay on his farm in Torresdale. On his head was a straw hat with a 12-inch brim, on his face was a smile which had no dimensions.

The official announcement of his appointment to succeed Mr. Durham was in the shape of a telegram from Bromley Wharton, private secretary of Gov. Pennypacker. Mr. Martin knew on Friday that he was to be appointed. Durham informed him at that time that he had resigned. David H. Lane was the man who carried the news to Martin that Gov. Pennypacker wanted him to take the post of insurance commissioner.

Martin expressed a willingness to accept. It is his intention to go to Harrisburg, probably on Wednesday next, and take the oath of office. When seen at his Torresdale home last night by a representative of The Gazette Mr. Martin talked about the sudden change and commented in a guarded way on the local situation. On some subjects he was quite frank. He declared in no uncertain term that it is his judgment that Mayor Weaver can gain control of the Republican organization in Philadelphia if he wishes to. He said that it is, in his judgment, within the power of the mayor to become the new leader of Philadelphia. He volunteered the statement that past mayors of Philadelphia have been able to gain control of the Republican city committee and that Mayor Weaver could do same if he were so disposed.

Mr. Martin declared that his appointment makes no change in his attitude on current political questions. He emphasized the fact that he personally is in favor of personal registration, for the repeal of the ripper and for other reforms, which Mayor Weaver and his friends are advocating.

Great Surprise to Martin.

"It will be necessary," Mr. Martin said, "to place an entirely new county ticket in the field for the November elections. What the modus operandi shall be Mr. Martin ventured no opinion.

A telephone message conveyed the contents of the telegram from the governor's secretary announcing Mr. Martin's appointment. Coming in from the hayfield he laid his wide-brimmed hat on a chair and to a group of newspaper men who were waiting for him he said:

"Well, it was all a great surprise to me. I can hardly say just who it was who suggested that I take the place. I think it was Mr. Lane. Yesterday was the first that I heard of it. It happened to run across Durham and he told me that he had resigned. Lane asked me if I would accept and I told him that I would."

"What does this mean politically?" Mr. Martin was asked.

"I can't tell you," was his reply.

"Who will be the new leader?" Mr. Martin was asked, and he replied:

"The mayor can be, if he wants to."

"How does this affect Durham, does it end his leadership?"

"I cannot talk for Mr. Durham," replied Mr. Martin. "Durham will have to talk for himself."

"Do you aspire to the leadership?" was asked Mr. Martin. He said:

Doesn't Want to Be Leader.

"I do not. I don't want it. I have no desire to go back where I was before Durham put me out. I am always ready to be consulted, and I stand ready at all times to give my best advice in the interests of the Republican party."

"In your judgment," Mr. Martin was asked, "does your appointment to succeed Durham have any direct bearing on conditions surrounding the Republican state organization; in other words, do you believe that your appointment will have a tendency to bring opposing factions together?"

"I can't say," replied Mr. Martin, "I hope it will bring peace. That, however, is a matter which I can't discuss."

It yesterday developed that some weeks ago Mr. Martin was formally tendered the office of director of public safety, and that he declined. His friends who say that they speak with authority, make the statement that at the same time Mr. Martin was asked to assume the reins of leadership in the interests of the administration. This, too, his friends say, he declined. Mr. Martin was asked regarding these matters tonight. He neither confirmed nor denied the reports. He merely asked to be excused from discussing them in any way. Going back to the subject of his appointment as insurance commissioner, Mr. Martin said:

"My appointment does not change my attitude in any way on the questions which are before the public at this time. I am for personal registration. I am for the repeal of the 'ripper.' I favor any other reforms that will benefit the people. I am with the mayor for all these things. But I believe the reforms in question should be made and can be made, by the Republican party as a whole.

Has Made No Promises.

"I have not been asked to make any promises. I have made no promises. Gov. Pennypacker and I have always been friends. No appointment could change my views on the reforms which I have referred to. All my friends and acquaintances know that I intend to support the mayor in these various reforms. I am a Republican. I never went outside the organization but once. That was when I was in the Union party in 1901. I have just now made plain what my present view is, as to what the Republican party is capable of doing."

As to local conditions I say very frankly that I favor taking down the present county ticket and substituting for it a ticket which will be acceptable to the people in November. As to how that shall be done, or when, I have no suggestion to make. That is a matter which must work itself out."

Coming back to conditions surrounding the organization in Philadelphia, Mr. Martin commented on the likelihood of Mayor Weaver gaining control of the city committee:

"Do you think," Mr. Martin was asked "that the mayor can gain control of the city committee?"

"Mayors in the past have been able to do so," he replied, "and I suppose Mayor Weaver could, also, if he wished to. I don't know what he wants to do. I have had several talks with him, but never have been able to learn just what he wants to do."

Mr. Martin has been an active figure in local politics for the last 20 years and has held a number of important political positions.

Martin's Public Career.

His first public position was that of sergeant-at-arms of the state house of representatives, which was followed by that of lieutenant of the Delaware harbor police. In 1870 he was elected a city commissioner and served two terms. He was assistant sergeant-at-arms of the national house of representatives in 1882 and 1883.

Soon after this he formed the famous "combine" consisting of himself, Charles A. Porter and Israel W. Durham, which practically ended the political career of James McManes. He then became a member of the Republican national committee and acted as assistant to Quay in the two campaigns for President Harrison. His next position was that of state senator from his district.

At the expiration of his term he was made secretary of the commonwealth by Gov. Hastings. It was in 1896 that he made the break with Durham because of his refusal to support Durham for mayor. He advocated the nomination of Warwick and after a bitter fight succeeded in having him elected. When Samuel B. Ashbridge became mayor, Martin was deposed as a local leader and reduced to the ranks. Since then he has not figured to any extent in politics.

Senator Penrose left for Atlantic City this afternoon and will remain until Wednesday, according to State Chairman W. R. Andrews. The senator seemed greatly pleased at Martin's appointment and it is understood that he recommended Martin to the governor as Durham's successor. When he was asked if Durham had resigned, Penrose said:

"Oh, yes. It is undoubtedly true. Mr. Durham has been thinking of resigning for some time."

"But, senator," he was asked, "how can you explain the appointment of Mr. Martin? What does it mean?"

The senator leaned back in his chair and laughed as he said:

"I do not know, except that the place was vacant and the governor had to appoint somebody. I have nothing to say except that the thing means what it says on the face of it."

Mayor Weaver and his political associates have little to say. That they are not hilariously happy is evident.

Former Judge Gordon, private counsel for Mayor Weaver, was seen soon after Martin's appointment was announced and asked to comment upon it. He said:

"I have no comment to make upon either the resignation of Mr. Durham or the appointment of Mr. Martin as his successor."

"Will it have the effect of stopping the investigation begun by Mayor Weaver?"

"It will affect in no way," continued Mr. Gordon, "that inquiry, and will not interfere with any efforts that have been set on foot by the mayor to learn the conditions existing in the city departments."

State Senator George A. Vare, the downtown leader, was not prepared to talk about the Durham-Martin surprise, and could not be induced to say to what, in his opinion, the appointment of Mr. Martin points.

Sheriff James L. Miles, chairman of the Republican city committee, when informed of Mr. Durham's resignation and the appointment of Mr. Martin as his successor, said:

"I am pleased to hear of Mr. Martin's appointment to the important position of insurance commissioner. Mr. Martin is a man of wide experience in public affairs, of acknowledged executive ability, and of known devotion to duty. I am sure the administration of his office will be marked by an intelligent, comprehensive and faithful performance of his work."

State Senator James P. McNichol, when asked what comment he had to make on the change, said:

"I will say frankly that I knew Mr. Durham had given his resignation to the governor, but further than that I do not care to say anything now. As to the governor's selection of Mr. Martin, I know from many years' acquaintance with Mr. Martin that he will make an efficient official and is well versed in the duties of that department.

"As to his ability the public is already well informed."

Recorder of Deeds William S. Vare, when asked if he had any comment to make, curtly said:

"Not a word—not a word."

CHESTER D. POTTER.

LOTS OF LOCAL INTEREST IN DURHAM'S RESIGNATION

Governor's Letter is Regarded as Warm Indorsement, and Martin's Appointment Is Approved.

The resignation of Israel W. Durham, the Philadelphia Republican leader, as state insurance commissioner aroused interest here. Among the local Republican leaders none, however, cared to comment on the matter, except to say that Gov. Pennypacker's letter accepting Durham's resignation was a strong indorsement of the Philadelphia man's ability and integrity. The appointment of David Martin as insurance commissioner to succeed Durham meets with approval.

The joint committee on rules of the Republican county and city committees will meet on Monday afternoon. It is believed that the new primary plan will be adopted.

Capt. John A. Reed, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for a county office, is not pleased with the advisory committee's request that the candidates now in the field withdraw. Capt. Reed says he has been in the field for many months, and if he now withdrew he might as well quit public life. He says Harvey A. Lowry and George W. Foster are also opposed to acceding to the request. Capt. Reed had held a position at the court house for many years, as has Mr. Lowry, who, besides, served a term as sheriff. The advisory committee recommended that the present candidates withdraw, because most of them have long held political office or appointment and the committee believes a feeling has arisen among the people that men should be nominated by the Republicans who have not given most of their time to politics.

ST. PETERSBURG HEARS OTHER SIDE

Dispatch to Russian Capital Announces That Rebel Sailors Surrender Battleship.

WILL HANG EVERY MUTINEER

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—"The St. Andrews flag is now flying from the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkine."

An Odessa dispatch received here at 2 o'clock this morning reports in the foregoing words the surrender of the battleship by her mutinous crew, and adds that a steamer has gone out to the Kniaz Potemkine with a supply of provisions.

This was the first definite statement received in St. Petersburg regarding the surrender of the battleship, and the dispatch, which leaves so many details yet to be cleared up, is accepted here with caution, and until it is fully established that an adequate guard has been placed aboard the battleship and command restored to her commissioned officers apprehension that the revolt will break out again will not be ended.

During yesterday St. Petersburg was without definite knowledge as to whether the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine had returned to its allegiance or whether the revolt still continued and perhaps had spread to other ships, and the inability of the government to announce an end of the uprising gave rise to the darkest reports. The few dispatches which arrived yesterday through the official agency were evidently carefully censored and lacked reference to the mutiny, but the details they gave about the hurried emplacement of coast artillery in positions commanding the harbor and of the refusal of the authorities to allow the sailors of the Kniaz Potemkine to purchase provisions seemed to bode ill.

American Consul Heenan at Odessa, who Friday announced the surrender of the Kniaz Petemkine, sent a panicky dispatch to Ambassador Meyer, beginning, "Terrible news." It gave a report that other ships of the Black Sea fleet had mutinied and declared, though not definitely, that two warships, evidently the Kniaz Potemkine and the Georgi Pobiedonosets, were in the harbor, but not mentioning whether the revolt continued.

Altogether, it seems apparent that the submission of the sailors of the Kniaz Potemkine to Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron on Friday was only temporary and that the mutineers had changed their minds after their return to the harbor and the departure of the squadron. Whether the crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosets was spared disaffection is not definitely known, but the Kniaz Potemkine evidently vacillated for a long time as to whether they would continue the long contest or throw up the sponge.

It is reported here that 200 men deserted from the Kniaz Potemkine during Saturday and threw themselves on the mercy of the authorities, thereby leaving the mutineers too short handed to fight and work their ship. The report continued that the Vechel's crew declined an invitation to come aboard and join the forces of the Kniaz Potemkine and that the surrender of the battleship therefore was inevitable.

It is not known what punishment is in store for the mutinous sailors, though it is reported the government has decided to hang every man. The chief mutineers, however, who were under the leadership of a former ensign named Makhsutin, escaped to Constantinople, and those remaining are probably only their tools.

MORTON IS SHAKING UP THE EQUITABLE

Sets Working Pace That Astonishes Employes—Will Have Cabinet of Own Choosing.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—With the acceptance of those resignations that have been announced and the cutting off of salaries that he considered were unnecessary, it was said today that Paul Morton, as chairman of the Equitable executive board, had only begun his work of retrenchment.

Mr. Morton was not in the city today, but it was said that he would be at his desk in the Equitable early Monday, and that he would then announce the acceptance of several resignations that are in his hands.

Mr. Morton has established a procedure in the Equitable that has completely upset even the oldest and most experienced attaches. He is at his post at 9 o'clock every morning, and from that hour until late in the afternoon he holds consultations with heads of departments and under clerks. Heretofore, men of the latter class have never been given an audience, but Mr. Morton insists no one must be barred.

As chairman of the Equitable board, Mr. Morton is constantly digging into the affairs of the society, and the prediction was made today that within the next month he would have things running as smoothly as if there had never been any friction. Those who will be chosen to succeed James H. Hyde and others as vice presidents and heads of departments, it was said, will be selected by Mr. Morton, so that when he has effected his organization he will practically have a cabinet of his own selection.

TROOPS KILL WORKMEN.

Twelve Are Killed and Thirteen Wounded While Marching in the Streets of Warsaw.

WARSAW, July 1.—Twelve workmen were killed and 13 wounded by troops at Brezjny, in the government of Perokoff, last night. The workmen were marching in procession and carrying red flags when they were stopped by a force of infantrymen who fired volleys into the crowd and dispersed it. The wounded were taken to hospitals.

Eight thousand cotton mill employes at Zawiercie, in the government of Petrokoff, have gone on strike.

THOUSANDS ARE FLEEING IN PANIC FROM ODESSA

KISHINEFF, July 1.—All the hotels here are filled with persons from Odessa, thousands of whom are leaving that city in panic.

Auto Speeders Are Sued.

Five more informations have been made against well-known residents of the East End for exceeding the speed limit with their automobiles, by Inspector McElroy before Magistrate Nagley. Two suits were entered yesterday against A. P. Shumaker, and one each against J. H. Walawright, Charles P. Fownes and A. W. Nawlin.

Panama Canal Bids Rejected.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Panama canal commission has concluded to reject the bids recently opened for the dredging of the harbor at Colon. Dissatisfaction has been expressed by possible bidders at not having time to get in their bids. New bids have not yet been called for.

Sharon Man Killed.

SHARON, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Daniel Hall, aged 45 years, was killed by a Lake shore train tonight. He was standing between the tracks and the first car at the station, when the train started and he was thrown under the wheels. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Police Discover Bombs.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The police have discovered eight cases and 10 half composed bombs and 10 packages of explosives in a house occupied by a stove ironmonger employe in the village of Yetra, near Tsarskoe-Selo.

KINDLY RECEPTION CHEERS OLD COUPLE

Charles and Mary Thompson Find Shelter at Police Station After Walking 26 Miles.

After walking nearly 26 miles, Charles Thompson, aged 73, and Mary Thompson, aged 75, stopped at the Frankstown avenue police station last night and asked the sergeant if he would allow them to remain there over night.

"We are badly in need of shelter," complained the old man. "We have been walking all day and are wet clear through. The night is too bad for us to try to go farther."

Sergeant Joseph Weber, who was at the desk when the old couple entered the door, quickly jumped from his seat and opened the gate for the old woman, who was leading the way. Both carried heavy bundles and Weber wanted to help them.

The old woman smiled at the quickness of the pleasant looking sergeant and said:

"Good evening, sir."

"Good evening," replied the sergeant in his most pleasant voice.

"We have walked all the way from Penn station, 'way out the Pennsylvania railroad, and we would like to get shelter from the rain over night," said the old man.

"We will give you the best we have," Weber said, "but the old lady will have to go upstairs and she will have a good bed."

"Anything will do for me, just so mother is fixed all right," said the old man, as a smile lighted up his tired face. "We will get a good rest and start for Tarentum early in the morning."

The old man held his bundle on his shoulder till the sound of footfalls on the steps going to the second story of the station ceased and then followed Weber back to the department reserved for men.

"A good night's rest and a warm breakfast will fix you up for your 31-mile walk," said the sergeant cheerily, as the door swung shut on the old fellow.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS DROWN.

Cloudburst in Mexico Causes Great Loss of Life and Devastates a Large Area.

DEL RIO, TEX., July 1.—Unprecedented rains, supplemented by a cloudburst near the head of Las Vacas creek, a small stream on the Mexican side, have resulted in the known death by drowning of 18 persons, 10 of whom were Mexicans, and the probable death of many more.

Great property damages resulted, the town of Las Vacas being largely submerged and many buildings and contents washed away. Hundreds of people are homeless, and Del Rio is doing its utmost to aid the sufferers.

Political Strike Organized.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The Union of Associations has resolved in view of the "imminence of a revolution" to organize a political strike in all professions, beginning Monday next.

Special Orders For Diamonds

Mr. A. A. Gillespie sails on the S. S. Blucher July 6th, making our annual trip to purchase **DIAMONDS and ART GOODS.**

Special orders for Diamonds or Precious Stones, to be purchased in Europe, taken now and delivered here in August.

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Orders can be sent direct to No. 10 Tulpstraat, Amsterdam, Holland, to be mailed not later than July 14th.

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Home-Made Bread and Pies.
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There is no Disinfectant Just as Good as CRESOL

REMOVAL.

Dr. Roberts, of 630 Penn ave., using Menthe Painless process, has moved to third floor Hilton Building.

AN EVICTED FARMER MURDERS LANDLORD

Lies in Wait for Victim and Shoots Him in Sight of Wife, Then Wounds Himself.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COSHOCTON, July 1.—Before the eyes of his wife, William Royer, a well-known resident of Willis Creek, was murdered this morning by James Pratt, who later fired a charge from a shotgun into his own stomach and is dying.

Royer, who was 38 years old, owned the farm on which Pratt lived. The rent had not been met promptly, and last evening eviction papers were served on Pratt. He was heard to declare he would be revenged on Royer, and had evidently planned the murder deliberately, for he lay in wait with a loaded shotgun in his hand near a path which he knew Royer would use in the morning.

Royer walked into the death trap without a suspicion. Pratt fired at Royer, who, mortally wounded, turned toward his house and started to run, followed by the murderer. Mrs. Royer was but a few yards away when her husband was shot, and when he fell to the ground she threw herself on his prostrate body and begged Pratt to have mercy.

Pratt replied he wanted to "make sure of the job," and roughly pushed Mrs. Royer aside in order better to view his victim. Royer was dying, and Pratt leisurely walked to his own house where he pressed the muzzle of his shotgun against his stomach and pulled the trigger with the aid of a string. The charge inflicted a gaping wound.

The sound of the shooting attracted neighbors, who, when they found Royer had been murdered armed themselves and started after Pratt, vowing they would kill him. When they found he was already dying they abandoned their purpose. Pratt is 64 years old and has a penitentiary record. Royer leaves beside his young wife, three children.

SAMPLE IS VERY ILL.

Physicians Have Little Hope for the Recovery of Well-Known Alleghenian.

The Hon. Thomas G. Sample, former state printer, and one of the most widely-known men throughout the state, is critically ill at the family residence, 1532 Fremont street, Allegheny. Since last January Mr. Sample has been suffering from stomach trouble, and a week ago his condition became so grave as to alarm his family.

On Friday he had a sinking spell, but rallied yesterday morning and became no worse during the day. The attending physicians hold out little hope for his recovery.

First Woman D. D. Is Dead.

PORTLAND, ORE., July 1.—The National American Woman's Suffrage Association today received news of the death of the Rev. Augusta Chapin of New York, the first woman minister to receive the degree of doctor of divinity.

SOHMER PIANOS.

In every particular the greatest piano made. The durability of the Sohmer is practically unlimited, and it remains in tune longer than any other make. The Sohmer Piano is an investment paying a constant dividend in pleasure and satisfaction.

See and hear the tone of the superb Sohmer Piano—a complete line of Grands and Uprights at from $450 up.

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield St.

Will Soon Leave Europe Over.

Mr. A. A. Gillespie, who sails on the S. S. Blucher July 6, will search Europe for the latest novelties in art goods, bronze figures, marble pieces, vases, etc. Mr. Gillespie makes the annual trip for Gillespie Bros., jewelers, importers of diamonds and art goods, second floor, Park Building. This firm being direct personal importers, shows a line of art goods that is new, and entirely different from anything shown in any other store in the city.

SEVENTEEN ARE INDICTED

Continued from First Page.

among the states, and with foreign nations in fresh, dried, smoked, cured, canned and pickled meats, and in certain by-products of the packing industry, viz: sausage casings, sausage containers, oleomargarine stock, stearine and oils and also in butter, eggs and poultry. This count charges that the trade which the defendants were carrying on in the foregoing commodities was to be restrained in several ways.

First: Competition in the buying of cattle at the stock yards in different cities was to be prevented and destroyed by the defendants, who required their purchasing agents to refrain from bidding against each other.

Second: Competition as to the sale of the foregoing commodities in foreign and domestic markets was to be prevented and destroyed by the defendant fixing non-competitive and unreasonable prices for such commodities, and requiring their representatives in the different markets to fix prices by agreement from day to day according to what the market would stand.

Third: The supply of the foregoing commodities was to be curtailed and restricted whenever necessary to maintain the prices so fixed.

Fourth: The United States was divided up into territories among the defendants, and each company was to keep its own territory without interference by the others.

Fifth: There was a division as to the volume of trade allowed to each defendant in a given market; if one packer sold more than his percentage during a given week, he was obliged to pay an "ante" of so much a hundred weight, according to the territory in which the matter occurred, into a pool to cover the excess of sales, and this fund was divided among the packers who fell short in their sales.

Sixth: Certain corporations, namely, the Aetna Trading Company and the Oppenheimer Manufacturing Company, were to be appointed exclusive agents of the defendants to handle sausage casings and containers, and those companies were to make arrangements with the several concerns which had been handling such merchandise in the markets of the world for working in harmony and controlling the output and price of the merchandise. This scheme involved the destruction of "tanking" of large quantities of casings whenever the supply was too great. The Kenwood Company, another corporation, was to handle oleo, oils and products on substantially the same lines excepting that there was to be no destruction of these commodities. These agents of the packers were also to make contracts with small packing concerns throughout the country for taking their output of casings, and these casings were either to be destroyed or handled in connection with the goods of the packers.

The fourth count charges that the same dealings mentioned in the third count as being in restraint of trade and commerce constituted an offense on the part of the packers to monopolize such trade and commerce.

The fifth count specifically covers the handling of the by-products, casings and containers, oleo stocks, stearine and oils, and describes a conspiracy in restraint of trade to be effective in the same way as set forth in the third count with reference to all of the products mentioned.

The sixth count charges the casings conspiracy to be an attempt to monopolize trade and commerce in that commodity in the United States and in foreign countries.

The seventh count sets forth particulars concerning the organization of the National Packing Company and charges that the object and the effect of that organization were to destroy competition not only among the packers who were interested in the National Packing Company, but among the 19 smaller packing companies which were consolidated by the device of organizing the National Packing Company, and this is described as a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce.

The eighth count makes out the organization of the National Packing Company to be an attempt to monopolize the same trade and commerce.

The indictment against Messrs. Weil, Cusey, Todd and Skipworth of Schwartzschild & Sulzberger charges that on the third day of February, 1903, the four men conspired with others to the jury unknown to commit an offense against the United States by soliciting and accepting for Schwartzschild & Sulzberger rebates from the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Lehigh Valley, the Boston & Maine and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad companies large sums of money as rebates of the money paid and to be paid by Schwartzschild & Sulzberger for the transportation of goods.

A specific case was mentioned against Cusey as having occurred on January 22, 1904, when it is said that he presented to the Michigan Central railroad a claim for rebates in favor of Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, which claim was numbered 10,519 by the packing company and P. 187,553 by the Michigan Central, amounting to $2,976 80. A number of other cases similar in character were mentioned against Cusey and the other three men.

Appended to the indictment was a copy of a letter alleged to have been written on May 19, 1904, by Cusey to Assistant General Freight Agent Bircher of the Mobile & Ohio, in which he declared that such business as Schwarzschild & Sulzberger had been giving the railroad had been diverted until the company should receive more consideration from the railroad.

Assistant Attorney General O. H. Fagin said in explanation of the indictment:

"The indictments are based on the act of congress approved July 2, 1890, popularly known as the Sherman anti-trust law. The first section of this act makes it an offense for any person or corporation to engage in any combination in the form of trusts or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations. Section 2 makes it an offense to monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of such trade or commerce, the penalty under each section in case of conviction is a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"Of course a corporation could not be imprisoned and in this direction the punishment by fine is all that can apply. In all other respects corporations, which are artificial persons, stand in the same attitude as individuals under this law.

"The question as to what constitutes a trust is not thoroughly settled. Some authorities include in the definition of a trust the idea of placing stocks of different corporations in the hands of another corporation to be held in trust and managed without the interference of the separate corporations which are thus put in combination.

"If this is the correct definition of a trust, the indictment in this case does not charge the defendants with having formed a trust, there being no allegation that the stocks of the large packing companies are held in trust for the purposes of management.

"It is true that the stock of 10 smaller packing concerns, previously running in opposition to the big packers, was bought up by individuals connected with the big packing corporations and placed with another corporation, organized for the purpose of holding these stocks, the National Packing Company, but this indictment makes no direct charge against the National Packing Company, or any of its officers except as were officers of the big packing companies.

"It is to be observed that when the stocks of the smaller companies were purchased, not merely the controlling interests of each of the smaller companies was acquired, but all the stock was bought up, so that the purchasers were in a position to wipe out of existence the companies so purchased. On this point, the National Packing Company differed from the Northern Securities case, lately decided by the supreme court of the United States. In the latter case only the controlling interests of the railroads concerned was bought up and put in the hands of a third corporation for management.

As soon as the indictments had been handed into court, District Attorney Morrison suggested that each of the defendants be placed under bonds of $5,000 and when this court asked if bench warrants were to be served, he was informed by the district attorney that the legal advisers for all of the men included in the indictments had agreed to produce the men on Monday, or as soon as possible, after July 4. Some of the defendants are not in Chicago and cannot come into court immediately. Judge Bethea acquiesced in this arrangement and then addressed the jury saying:

"It is not proper for me to comment upon the result of your work, inasmuch as I was partly instrumental in bringing about the investigation you have conducted. I congratulate you upon the work you have done. For three months you have labored conscientiously, probably have broken all records for a like inquiry. You have not been influenced by prejudice, nor position, nor by any individual. You have been influenced only by a desire to do your duty. There were 22 of you at the start, and there are 22 of you at the finish. You have worked at the sacrifice of your business in the interests of the public. If more citizens were actuated by the same public spirit there would be less need for the enforcement of laws."

The first one of the indicted men to offer bonds was B. S. Cusey, indicted for rebating with the railroads. He appeared in court about one hour after the indictments had been returned and gave a bond of $5,000 for his appearance when wanted. The cases against the defendants will not be tried until fall.

Attorney John S. Miller of counsel for the packing firms gave out the following statement as soon as he learned of the indictments:

"I ask for the packers who have been indicted the withholding of judgment until their side of this matter can be properly presented. I think the investigation, on which these indictments are based, was instituted and carried on with the previous conviction that the accused were guilty and that the thing to accomplish was to get the evidence. The packers have been held in prejudice and condemned by being called a beef trust, by continued and repeated charges without proofs and by gross falsehood and misrepresentations. The Garfield report accurately stated the facts in respect to the packing houses, but its results

FRICK SIGNS NEW WAIVER FOR HUMP

It Requires 15-Foot Cut, Which Is to Be Completed Within Eighteen Months.

NO REDUCTION IN BOND ISSUE

After returning from a conference with H. C. Frick yesterday at noon, Director Bigelow announced that Mr. Frick had signed, or would sign during the day, a waiver of damages for the hump removal based upon a five-foot cut in Grant street, at the center of the Frick building and a 15-foot cut at Wylie and Fifth avenues.

Mr. Frick's waiver requires that the removal of the hump shall begin not later than the first of next February, 1906, and shall be completed within 18 months. This fixes the date of the completion on June 30, 1907.

"Are you satisfied with a 15-foot cut as agreed to by Mr. Frick?" Mr. Bigelow was asked.

"It is for the people to decide that," replied the director. "The finance committee of councils will inspect the hump next Friday and will form its own opinion as to the effect of the 15-foot cut upon the Frick and other buildings."

"If the 15-foot cut is adopted will the amount of the bond issue be reduced?"

Will Not Reduce Cost.

"No, the ordinance will provide that the bond issue shall not exceed $2,000,000."

While it seems that Director Bigelow has consented to a 15-foot cut to satisfy Mr. Frick, members of the finance committee declare they are unanimously in favor of an 18-foot cut. The finance committee, however, is controlled by Director Bigelow, and will carry out his wishes whether he decides in favor of a 15-foot or an 18-foot cut.

"The sentiment of the people everywhere is for an 18-foot cut, and they are not in favor of allowing Mr. Frick to determine how the hump shall be cut," said Councilman C. W. Helmold, a member of the finance committee.

Director Bigelow's refusal to declare for either a 15-foot or an 18-foot cut, after Mr. Frick has signed a waiver, is taken by some of his supporters as an indication that he will not agree to the Frick plan, and that after he has Mr. Frick's waiver in his possession he will come out for the original cut. This view, however, suggests the idea that Director Bigelow means to use the waiver to fight Mr. Frick if the cut should be made 18 feet and he should ask for damages.

Striving to Please Frick.

The consensus of opinion is, however, that Director Bigelow wishes to keep on good terms with Mr. Frick and other interests with which Mr. Frick is identified, and that the director would hesitate to incur Mr. Frick's displeasure by accepting his waiver and then forcing through the original cut.

If the 15-foot cut is adopted new waivers will have to be secured from all property owners who have signed for the original cut. These property owners may make or spoil the Frick plan. If they take a determined stand against the 15-foot cut and hold out for the original plan they may force Director Bigelow to give up the Frick proposition. The director is thus between two fires, and the property owners demanding that the original plan be carried out appear to hold the balance of power just now.

Controller Larkin said yesterday that if the bond issue for the hump carries that the sinking fund commission will not be able to purchase any of the bonds. The sinking fund commission, in taking $1,370,000 of the filtration bond issue of $2,000,000, has all the securities of the city it can handle at this time and it is proposed to put the hump bonds on the market. The mayor and the controller have been busy during the past few days signing the filtration bonds that go to the sinking fund commission. Only a portion of the bonds, however, are being lifted just now by the sinking fund commission.

ART SCHOOL HOLDS ITS COMMENCEMENT

Valedictory Is Not Delivered, but Pictures and Punch Make Good Substitutes.

Yesterday was commencement time at H. S. Stevenson's art school in the Monongahela Bank building. There was no salutatory, no valedictory, no orations and no long-winded "address to the class," but it was enjoyable in another way. On the walls of the studio were over 500 pictures which have been made by Mr. Stevenson's pupils and they were worth hours of study. The friends of the school and of the young artists were there in legion and all drank the good health of the institution in cups of punch which was daintily served by the young women.

On Friday the judges inspected the pictures and yesterday made the awards. The prizes had intrinsic value, representing tuition to the school. The jury consisted of Miss Lydia Gray, Miss Carrie E. Vandersaal, Mrs. Oscar Rogers, A. F. King, E. H. Cahill and John Flender, all well known in local art circles. The awards were announced as follows:

Oils—Study from life, Charles Henry; still life, No. 1, Albert Dietrich; No. 2, David Kornshauser; honorable mention, Charles Henry.

Landscape—No. 1 and honorable mention, Miss Lillian McKee.

Charcoal life drawings—Prize, Mr. Henry; No. 1, Mr. Dietrich and L. G. Seyffert; No. 2, Mr. Dietrich; honorable mention, Raymond Anderson and Mr. Kornhauser.

Composition—Prize, Mr. Dietrich; No. 1 and honorable mention, Morgan Eckley.

Decorative drawing—Prize, Mr. Kornhauser; No. 1 and honorable mention, William T. Gray.

Antique—Prize, Mr. Gray; No. 1, Fred Demmler; Miss Estelle Rotschild and G. F. Norton.

Sketches—Prize, L. G. Seyffert; No. 1, Mr. Dietrich; No. 2, Mr. Demmler; honorable mention, Mr. Eckley.

Water colors—Still life, No. 1, Mr. Dietrich; landscape, No. 1, Mr. Dietrich; No. 2, Miss McKee.

Pastel—Life, Mr. Kornhauser; still life, No. 1, Miss Rothschild; landscape, No. 1, Mr. Demmler.

FORMAL NOTICE OF RISE IN WINDOW GLASS PRICE

Window glass dealers in this district received yesterday a notice of an advance in the price of the material effective July 1, and the tip that another advance is anticipated July 15. The notices sent out by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the largest window glass jobber, gives the following quotation on box orders: First three brackets, single strength, 16x20 excepted, 90-20; balance of sizes, of single strength, including 16x20, and all sizes of double strength 90-10.

Mme. Calve Coming in November.

Mme. Emma Calve, the noted prima donna, has been booked to sing again in Pittsburgh on November 20 next. S. Kronberg, of the firm of Cort & Kronberg, Mme. Calve's managers, was in this city the past week arranging for this appearance.

In Memoriam.

Deeply lamenting the sad and untimely summons that called Edward J. Frauenheim to the just reward of a noble and well-spent life, the directors of the East End Savings & Trust Company have

Resolved, That they will always cherish with fondest regard the memory of the deceased, whose sterling character and honest manhood made him exemplary in every calling of his brief but grand career.

That, appreciating the true worth of the deceased, they extend to the bereaved wife and sorrowing children their sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and,

That a copy of this memorial be entered on the records of this company, be presented to the family of the deceased and be published in the Pittsburgh papers.

W. R. KUHN.
JOSEPH KEELING.
E. A. HOVELLER.
PAUL C. DUNLEVY.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1905.

ASHTABULA HARBOR $1.75, JULY 4. P. & L. E. TRAIN, 8:15 a. m., city time.

BIG LICENSE LIST IS HANDED DOWN

Anti-Saloon League Is Not Represented at the First Hearing for Transfers.

LAW POINT CAUSES HOLDOVER

Judge Shafer handed down the largest list of license transfers shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that has been granted at one time in this county for the last nine years. The hearings lasted five hours and as the Anti-Saloon league was not represented, passed off smoothly. Under the rules of license court yesterday was the first day upon which the applications could be heard.

There were 62 applicants. On the same day last year there were 36. The only refusal was for the transfer of the license of Bruno Posteraso of 4052 Penn avenue, who was sentenced 30 days to jail yesterday for furnishing liquor to minors. The transfer of P. J. Brennan to the P. J. Brennan Company, just incorporated at Braddock, was held over on a point of law. The others held over were P. A. Murphy, 3942 Second avenue, to 4908 Second avenue; Joseph Geire, 18 Grant street, Duquesne, to John A. and John Stinner; James A. Hood, 600-602 Grant street, to the Pittsburgh Hotel Company.

The wholesale transfers granted were:

Theodore Geischart, from 1919 Penn avenue to 2501 Penn avenue; Charles Murray, 5135 Penn avenue to Thomas E. McGee; Joseph Greenwald, 94 Washington avenue, to Lawrence C. Tregeser and Aloysius Schoebber; Francis L. Prazar, 313 North avenue, Allegheny, to John W. Mueller; Gatthnelf F. Grapp, 502 Federal street, Allegheny, to Harry Bing and Ray C. Helber; Michael J. Casey, 914 Main street, Sharpsburg, to Stephen F. Casey.

The retail transfers granted were:

Charles Reinkie, 113 South Twenty-fifth street, to Anthony Lyczywek; John W. Patch, 1805 Carson street, to Christopher Byrne; Mary A. Byrne, 5927 Penn avenue, to Adam Spahr and Martin Kolb; John Heilensbacker, 80 South Twelfth street, to Charles Muller; Sebastian Lohner, 1248 Penn avenue to John Yanosick; Harry Fear, 5446 Second avenue, to John J. McNamara; John Barry, from 2929 Penn avenue to 2943 Penn avenue; Frank Killian, from 566 Homewood avenue to 612 Homewood avenue; Gottlobe Blotter, 113 Frankstown avenue, to H. A. Minikus; J. T. Baumbach, 1112 Carson street, to Albert and Joseph Gorski; George Conrad, Main and Cabinet streets, to Charles A. Berry; William and Henry Deckenbach, 1731 Carson street, to William Deckenbach; William E. Hays, Fifth avenue and Tunnel street, to Harry E. Sabiodowsky; August Stuckenberg, 49 Washington avenue, to Charles H. Bright; Frederick Lackner, 701 Carson street, to Charles M. and Alexander Sacher; Frank Brobsh, Hotel Lincoln, to A. L. Richmond, Jr.; Olga J. Fender, 1224 Fifth avenue, to John J. Wood; Mathias Sauer, 12 Diamond square, to John Zurawski; Henry Weidler, 5166 Butler street, to Robert H. Leya; Michael F. Oates, 409 Ninth street, to Stephen Patschak; John L. Schatt, 2133 Carson street, to Frank L. Guttendorf; Henry Colgan, 4 and 6 Alexis street, to James S. Murphy; Edward A. Mehan, 514 Grant street, to Harry Dean; Thomas L. Whalen, 111 Flowers avenue, to Duncan Campbell; John Heiser, 2 and 4 Masters way, to Hugh Lynn; Joseph Simpson, 208 and 210 Sixth avenue, to Samuel Y. Bromley; Eugene G. Schmidt, 1317 Rebecca street, Allegheny, to Harry P. Tenfel; H. M. Whitington, 24 East Lacock street, Allegheny, to James Carroll; Harry T. Waughter, 1244 Rebecca street, Allegheny, to William Kulpa; Max Mueller, 1927 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, to Anton J. Hajduk; James Thornton, 901 Federal street, Allegheny, to James J. Thornton and A. B. Charlton; Katherine Altmayer, 1022 North Canal street, Allegheny, to Charles Wetzel; Joseph L. Burger, 1515 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, to George McCluan; Gustave Miller, 823 Madison avenue, Allegheny, to Carl Kinkel; Edward Fretchie, 704-709-711 Jerome street, McKeesport, to Stephen Miller; Johnston & Oleson, 1115 Braddock avenue, Braddock, to James F. Boyle; Neal McGinley, 1090 Braddock avenue, to Joseph L. Garrigan; Conrad Bauer, 103 Amanda avenue, Knoxville, to Albert W. Rhea; George M. Wilson, 621 Eighth avenue, Homestead, to William Wilson; John R. Carmichael, Washington avenue and Carothers street, Scott township, to Henry Bischoff; Fred W. Haberman, 802 South Duquesne avenue, Duquesne, to Louis W. Haberman; Thomas D. Davis, 700 Duquesne avenue, Duquesne, to Michael Stufa; William E. Poster, 125 Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks, to Max Leboritz; Benson & Goulding, Millers Run road, South Fayette township, to James Goulding; William M. Hughes, Wall avenue, Wall, to Samuel Connor.

While the court was in chambers preparing the list the clerk of court's office was crowded with saloonkeepers and their attorneys. When the announcement was made that only one had been refused and four held over, the crowd cheered wildly.

W. H. WILLIAMS CHOSEN M. & M. TRAFFIC MANAGER

Well-Known Young Railroad Man Returns to Pittsburgh to Take Up New Work.

With a thoroughly trained traffic and operating man at its head, the traffic bureau of the Merchants and Manufacturers association is to be made an effective one. William H. Williams, best known to Pittsburghers through his long service with L. F. Loree, when the latter was prominently connected with the Pennsylvania Lines west, has been appointed traffic manager of the "M. & M." His appointment was made effective yesterday.

Mr. Williams was chief clerk to Mr. Loree on the Pennsylvania lines, and went with him when he accepted the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio. There he became assistant secretary and assistant to the general manager. When Mr. Loree went with the Rock Island, Mr. Williams was taken along and occupied important positions on that road.

Secretary J. W. Wardrop of the Merchants and Manufacturers association said yesterday that there was need of a man who could devote the requisite time to the study of the difficulties which hamper the shipment of Pittsburgh goods to their buyers. This study and the work of securing faster delivery will be in his hands.

CHILD IS STILL MISSING.

Arrest Sister on Suspicion of Kidnaping Girl, but Tells Straight Story and Is Released.

Hannah Mary Hocking, a waitress at a restaurant at 606 Grant street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of her father, who wanted her prosecuted for kidnaping. The girl is 19 years old and has been making her own living for five years. The father is a coal miner and lives at Meadowlands, Washington county.

Hocking says Mary went home to visit them last Tuesday, and on finding her mother had been arrested and placed in the Washington jail, she went there to see her. She took along her 10-year-old sister, and the latter has not been seen since. The father believed the older daughter brought her to the city, and had hidden her away.

After being taken to detective headquarters the young woman told her side of the story. She and her sister went together to the jail and saw their mother and after that she gave her little sister car fare and sent her home, while she, herself, took a train for the city to return to her work.

While the father was not satisfied, he refused to make a charge against the girl and Supt. McQuaide released her. It is not known what has become of the child.

STILL WITHOUT PASTOR.

Seventh U. P. Congregation Splits Vote Between Two Candidates.

The congregation of the Seventh United Presbyterian church, Forty-fourth street, is still without a pastor. At an informal meeting of the session last week the Rev. W. M. Hughes of Unity, Pa., was called by a majority vote, but when the call was presented to the congregation for moderation last Sunday night, the vote was divided equally between the Rev. Mr. Hughes and the Rev. Guy W. McCracken of Youngstown, Ohio.

It is said that the congregation has deemed it best to hear other men, with a view of extending them a call, rather than taking further vote on these two candidates, as the selection of either might create a factional feeling.

Is Appointed Assistant Pastor.

The Rev. J. E. Billings of Grove City, has been appointed assistant pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Braddock, to relieve the Rev. W. P. Turner, D. D., for a few months. The Rev. Dr. Turner has been having trouble with his eyesight, and he leaves next week for Philadelphia to resume treatment under a specialist. He will be gone the greater part of the summer.

PICNIC IS SURE TO BE A SUCCESS

Big Demand for Tickets for the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum Benefit.

CHURCHES WORK FOR PRIZES

There is every indication that the annual picnic in Calhoun park next Wednesday and Thursday week, for the benefit of St. Paul's orphan asylum, Idlewood, will be the most successful in its history. From all parishes in the Pittsburgh diocese requests have been made for tickets, and despite the fact that fully 50,000 have been distributed, there is still a demand. By request of Bishop Canevin one or more representatives from every church will be present at a meeting tonight of those having the picnic in charge.

The gathering will be held in the lyceum, Washington street, and Bishop Canevin will make an address. Because of the increase in the number of parentless children of all denominations cared for at the Idlewood institution, Bishop Canevin and the priests of the diocese are doing all in their power to enable Chairman A. S. McSwigan and the Rev. Father Lynch to make a high mark, $25,000 being the goal aimed for.

The United Mine Workers' unions of this section will again attend Calhoun park July 12 and 13. There has never been a mine disaster in these parts when lives were blotted out and children left without fathers, that a representative of St. Paul's orphan asylum was not on the scene to offer temporary or permanent care of the children, neither color nor creed being taken into consideration. It is for this reason that the miners are interested in the annual picnic for the benefit of the orphans. President Patrick Dolan will likely be one of the active men on the grounds the two days of the picnic.

Churches Are Hustling.

While the Pittsburgh and Allegheny churches are hustling to win the cash prize offered for the largest sale of tickets, suburban congregations are also working. The contest for this reward promises to be an active and interesting one. While the program is not complete, it is the intention of Chairman McSwigan and those assisting him, to present a most attractive one. There will be the usual free trips offered, contests for diamond rings and something in the way of a surprise will soon be announced by the chairman.

Besides the churches which have tables, applications are being received daily for space, and at tonight's meeting it may be decided to add more tables. That there is much interest in the affair is indicated by the large meetings and demands for tickets. Regarding the picnic Bishop Canevin says:

"From the many requests for tickets and interest all are taking in the two-day picnic for the benefit of the orphans, I think this year will surpass all others. I will be very much pleased if the receipts reach $25,000, as it is a most worthy cause."

Women in Charge of Tables.

A partial list of those who will have charge of the tables follows:

St. Mary's of the Mount, Mt. Washington—Sarah Burrey, Gertrude Shroth, Susan Di Ranna, Annie Crowe, Edna Graeser, Catherine Campbell, Loretta Creahen, Mary Birsch, Elizabeth Kane, Winifred Cawley, Elizabeth Barker, Mary Tuohy, Mary Sproull, Mary Crowe, Regina Zellis, Blanche Creahan, Nellie McCrory, Mary Crowe, Anna Keenan, Annie Davitt, Tillie Donahue, Grace Sproull, Catherine Keenan, Margaret Campbell, Johanna Grady, Pearl McCrory, May Kelly and Annie Martin.

St. Bridget's church—Mrs. William Ryan, Mrs. P. McMahon, Mrs. Michael Purtill, Mrs. James O'Neil, Mrs. Thomas Ryan, Mrs. Edward McManus, Mrs. William Boden, Mrs. Mary Mooney, Mrs. Marion Loder, Mrs. William Evans, Mrs. Green, Miss Mamie Haggerty, Miss Nellie Haggerty, Miss Sadie Devlin, Miss Mollie Purcell, Miss Margaret Burke, Miss Margaret Cunningham, Miss Genevieve Fender, Miss Lillie Farren, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Marie Dunn, Miss Kathryn Lavelle, Miss Margaret Frell, Miss Mary Collins, Miss O'Toole and Miss Ella Ryan, Louis Welmerschirch, Dennis Cavanagh, Jeremiah McCune, Edward Sweeney, James McKeever, Louis Good, John Devlin, John McGovern and Michael Gallagher.

From the East End.

Sacred Heart, East End—President, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly; vice president, Miss Margaret Maella; vice president, Miss Minnie Volk, assisted by the following members of Branch 17, L. C. B. A.: Blessed Virgin's Sodality and Ladies' auxiliary, A. O. H.; Mrs. P. C. Murphy, Mrs. G. W. Earhart, Mrs. Mary Coll, Mrs. J. Conway, Mrs. Annie Trandle, Mrs. Mary Boyle, Mrs. Kate Wilhare, Miss Mae Ryan, Miss Kate Sullivan, Miss Julia Flynn, Miss Annie Clark, Miss Josie Clark, Miss Elizabeth Conner, Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, Mrs. Susie Connor, Mrs. Mary O'Connor, Mrs. Owen Murphy, Miss Rose Leonard, Miss Julia Tobin, Miss Nellie Boyle, Miss Agnes McIntyre, Miss Maria Maella, Miss Annie McNamara, Miss Mary Mullin, Miss Mary McCarthy, Miss Margaret Maloy, Miss Mary McNamara, Miss Mary Curley, Miss Georgie Cook, Miss Maggie Enright, Miss Stella Fisher, Miss Joe Sullivan, Miss Annie Sullivan, Miss Agnes Dietrich, Miss Ella Dietrich, Miss Nell Rosenberg, Miss Genevieve Brady, Miss Mary Boggs, Miss Ida Jackson, Miss Ann Toole, Miss Mary Toole, Miss Gertie Millan, Miss Josephine Lawlor, Miss Nellie Boyle, Miss Bessie Boyle, Miss Kate O'Connor, Miss Gertie Fisher, Miss Lillian Toole and Miss Loretta Toole.

On the North Side.

St. Andrew's table, Allegheny—Mrs. Betta Martz, chairman; aides, Mrs. James Wall, Mrs. Carrie Steinhauser, Mrs. Julia Kennelly, Mrs. Neil O'Neill, Mrs. Sadie Windle, Mrs. E. J. Hammill, Mrs. J. P. Desmond, Mrs. William Bryson, Mrs. John Keane, Mrs. Jennie McCarty, Mrs. Mary Monahan, Mrs. Anna Bracken, Mrs. Louise Hauck, Mrs. Rose Byrnes, Miss May Byrnes, Mrs. Peter Gilien, Misses Mary Schwenderman, Jennie Wright, Mary Golden, Margaret Noonan, Elizabeth Schwenderman, Mary Frost, Mary Lamb, Mabel Williams, Mary Madden, Alice Nestor, Nellie Mertz, Johanna Stack, Anna Flaherty, Mary Lucey, Margaret Harrington, Mary Kennelly, Irene Kennelly, May Crehan, Messrs. J. P. Desmond, Joseph Lamb, John O'Donnell, Joseph McEvoy, M. Yates, Edward McCurry, Harry Ifft, William Miller, Raymond Windle, John Sands, John Tarpy, Joseph Enright, Peter Gillen, John Martz, Howard Sharon, Hugh Cleary, William McNulty, John Harrington, John McNulty, John Crowley, Robert Wadlow, Stephen Murphy, Lawrence Harrigan, James Callahan and John Devenney.

St. Peter's table, Allegheny—In charge of Mrs. James Battle and Mrs. Ida Killen, assisted by Mrs. Sophie Carr, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. William O'Brien, Mrs. C. C. Reel, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. White, Mrs. Mary Rapp, Mrs. Catherine Rooney, Mrs. Stephen Rafferty, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. F. G. Reiter, Mrs. Joseph Sheery, Miss Mary Rafferty, Miss Ella Mangan, Miss Mary Markey, Miss Bessie Garrigan, Miss Mary Ward, Miss Anna Isherwood, Miss Catherine Exler, Miss Edith King, Miss Annie Hawkins, Miss Mary Brennen, Miss Stella Nordina, Miss Winnie Morgan, Miss Mary Rooney, Jessie Brown, Miss Agnes Crawford, Miss Margaret Alexander and Miss Margaret Reiter.

PRESS CLUB DELEGATES WILL TRAVEL BY BOAT

Thomas J. Keenan, president of the International League of Press clubs was notified yesterday of an arrangement that will add greatly to the pleasure of the delegates from eastern press clubs to the coming convention. The meeting this year will be held at Detroit, from July 18 to 21. Through the courtesy of the Detroit Press club it has been arranged to take the eastern delegates from Buffalo to Detroit. These delegates will assemble in Buffalo on Monday, July 17, and will leave on the boat at 4:30 p. m. of that day. They will return to Buffalo in the same way, leaving Detroit on Friday, July 21. It is expected that this will be the largest convention the league has ever held.

Boarding House Thief at Work.

A boarding house sneak, on pretense of wanting to rent a room at 3910 Fifth avenue, stole a suit case at that number on Friday. It belonged to a Mr. O'Connor, a civil engineer, and contained a lot of valuable blue prints besides some clothing, a watch fob and a stickpin.

Car Hits Mother and Son.

Mrs. Arthur Bennett of East Pittsburgh, and her small son, were hit by a Wilkinsburg and East Pittsburgh car at Bessemer Terrace yesterday morning. Mrs. Bennett received severe scalp wounds and was rendered unconscious. The boy escaped with minor bruises.

Thieves Secure Grip and Jewelry.

The residence of Clark Bilheimer, in McClure street, Homestead, was robbed early yesterday morning. W. H. Schune, a roommate, lost a grip and some jewelry.

"TECH" WILL OPEN ON OCTOBER 16

Announcement Is Made of the Courses Offered in First Year Day Classes.

EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD

With the construction work far enough advanced to allow the formation of definite plans, announcement was made yesterday by the Carnegie Technical schools that the School of Applied Science will open October 16.

The School of Applied Science will give both day and night course of instructions in those subjects that are essential to a technical education. The elements in the curriculum are mathematics, physics, chemistry, drawing and shop work.

The general training given in these studies during the first year is intended to prepare students for more advanced and specialized studies during the remainder of the course and serve in addition to disclose their fitness for scientific vocations, thereby enabling them to select that occupation in life for which they have the greatest capacity.

The system of instruction aims to train the reasoning faculties, to develop the power of practically applying scientific principles and of utilizing, in the industrial fields, the knowledge acquired in the school.

Plans for the Day School.

Energy, initiative and individual capacity are recognized as of paramount importance, and emphasis will be laid upon the necessity of forming habits, character and associations, which will make these traits of permanent productive value.

Three-year day courses in the School of Applied Science are offered to students desiring to pursue studies, preparing them for service in any one of the following vocations—architecutral, civil, electrical, foundry, mechanical or railway practice.

All students, irrespective of the course they may select, must pursue the same studies during the first year, the course of instruction being designed to give a broad fundamental knowledge of the principles underlying the applied sciences.

Specialized instruction leading to a specific vocation will be offered only to those students who in the first year give satisfactory evidence of their capacity to pursue the more advanced studies outlined in the second and third year of the curriculum.

The Entrance Requirements.

Students must be at least 16 years of age, and pass a satisfactory examination on at least three of the four following subjects:

English—Ability to express thought in clear, concise and accurate English.

Mathematics—Arithmetic and algebra as far as quadratics.

Science—Elementary physics or chemistry.

Drawing—Plane geometry or mechanical drawing.

Certificates from approved schools, of high schools or preparatory grade will be accepted from students without an entrance examination in the above subjects, but no student will be admitted who does not give evidence of a natural aptitude for technical work.

The tuition fees for residents of the city of Pittsburgh will be $20 a year, and for all other students $30 a year.

A breakage fee of $5 must be deposited after entrance, the unused part of which will be returned at the end of the school year.

Examinations Start October 9.

Entrance examinations will be held during the week of October 9 to 16, from 1 to 4 p. m., at the Technical school buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For the year 1905 the school opens October 16 and closes on June 5, 1906. The daily sessions will be from 9 a. m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 4 p. m.

The School of Applied Science will be in session daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, legal holidays, and the Christmas recess from December 22, 1905, to January 2, 1906.

Tri-Weekly Night Courses.

The night courses in the School of Applied Science for the school year of 1905-1906, will begin November 14, 1905, and end May 15, 1906. Sessions will be held three evenings a week, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. Announcement of the night courses to be offered during the coming winter, with entrance requirements and tuition fees, will be issued before October 1, 1905.

The number of students that can be accommodated during the school year of 1905-1906 will be limited to the available teaching space in the buildings now under construction.

Announcements of the opening of the School of Apprentices and Journeymen and the Technical School for Women, with entrance requirements and courses offered, will be issued in the next few months.

Increasing Jail Salaries.

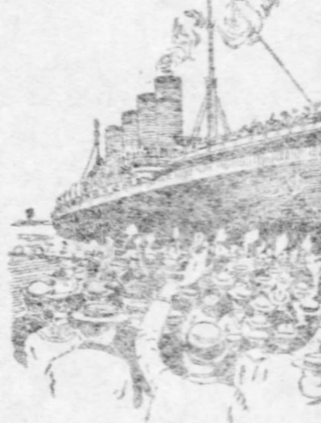
The Allegheny county prison board, at its meeting yesterday, decided to increase the salaries of the jail warden and physician, but not under the act passed by the last legislature. It was contended the board had that power under the act creating it. County Controller Cunningham will probably refuse to pay the warrants, so that the matter can be determined by a court action. He is in favor of the increase, but wants it arranged legally.

To Give Outing for Poor.

The first summer outing to be given the poor of Greater Pittsburgh by the Salvation Army will be held next Tuesday on the steamer Francis J. Torrance. Nearly 2,000 tickets have been issued in the two cities. The army is planning other outings for mothers and children of the poor during the hot weather and will continue the distribution of penny ice and free ice through the 15 institutions which it maintains in this vicinity.

JULY 5th
IS THE LAST DAY
15% DISCOUNT

Will be allowed on cash sales from my retail price on Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass and Sterling Silver, as I sail for Europe July 11th on Kaiser Wilhelm II. to purchase a new stock of diamonds.



If you are intending to take advantage of the 15% Discount don't put it off.

During my absence my business will be managed by competent men, and your wants promptly attended to. My new Importation of Diamonds and Precious Stones will be on sale about August 20th.

Sam. F. Sipe
IMPORTER
Diamonds
SCHMIDT BUILDING 2ND FLOOR
330 FIFTH AVE. PITTSBURG PA

Import Orders taken for anything special in Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals or Sapphires.

W. H. KEECH CO.

Our No First Payment Credit System

Has created wide interest among Furniture and Carpet buyers throughout this great community. No long months of saving and waiting to pay all or even a part cash, for there is

NO FIRST PAYMENT
REQUIRED AT KEECH'S

You simply select the Furniture, Carpets or other household goods you need and pay in little weekly sums which YOU arrange according to your income. We invite you to take advantage of our liberal terms. No man's salary too small to trade at Keech's. No reasonable terms refused.

STORE CLOSES 5 P. M. SATURDAYS, 10 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY TUESDAY—JULY FOURTH.

W. H. KEECH CO. Keech's Furniture Makes Happy Homes. 923 to 931 Penn Ave.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED.

Flemings will save you from 25 to 50% on the cost of your wines, liquors, drugs, etc. By the way, wine is one of the best tonics which can be used in hot weather to keep the stomach in proper tone and strengthen the entire system. Ask your doctor if this is not so.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE MANY SAVINGS TO BE FOUND AT OUR STORE:

Old London Dock Sherry — Regular retail price....$2.00 per quart. Our special price....$1.00 per quart.
Old London Dock Port — Regular retail price....$2.00 per quart. Our special price....$1.00 per quart.
Old Tom London Gin . . — Regular retail price....$1.50 per quart. Our special price....$1.00 per quart.
Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout of either Ross, Burke, White Label or Dog's Head bottling at $2 per dozen pints, with exception of White Label Ale, which is $2.10 per dozen pints.
Fleming's Old Export Whiskey — The finest old Rye produced, 8 years old, at $1.00 per quart.

Trusses: Abdominal Belts, Elastic Stockings, everything in this line. Quality the highest and prices the lowest. PERFECT FIT IS GUARANTEED.

Rubber Goods: The standard of our rubber goods is well known. The assortment is very complete and the prices extremely cheap.

Mail Orders receive our personal attention and all shipments made in plain packages.

The Family Drug and Liquor Store — JOS. FLEMING & SON CO., Inc., REORGANIZED 410-412 MARKET STREET PITTSBURGH. — The Family Drug and Liquor Store

SOMETHING NEW! "WORD HUNT"
$50.00 IN PRIZES
For Four Words Selected From
TODAY'S GAZETTE

Rules and Conditions of the "Word Hunt."

The hunt consists of selecting four words from the advertisements appearing in today's issue of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In selecting such words you are **privileged to use each letter of the alphabet four times, but not more.**

Each letter of the alphabet has a value in points, according to its location in the alphabet. For example, A is one point; B, two points; C, three points, etc. This would make the letter Z count twenty-six points.

The persons selecting the four words aggregating the greatest number of points (on the basis described above) will receive the prizes. We give below examples to demonstrate the difference in value of words. Take the word "Furniture."

6—21—18—14—9—20—21—18—5
F—U—R—N—I—T—U—R—E

It contains nine letters and represents 132 points, whereas you take the word "Handkerchief."

8—1—14—4—11—5—18—3—8—9—5—6
H—A—N—D—K—E—R—C—H—I—E—F

It contains twelve letters, which only represent 92 points.

Answers must give the words selected, explain from what ad they were taken and where the ad is located in the paper. This is necessary to properly check the answers. After each word must be given the number of points it represents; at the bottom of the sheet the total of the points represented in the four words. Sign your name and address plainly.

Answers will be numbered as they reach the desk of the Manager of the Hunt and should a tie occur the one first received will be declared the prize winner.

Every person is eligible to enter the Hunt except employes of The Pittsburgh Gazette and members of their families.

All answers must be sent in on the blank form provided in The Sunday Gazette.

No contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

All answers must be in The Gazette office by 9:00 a. m. of the following Thursday.

Answers must be addressed to Manager "Word Hunt," The Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa., and either sent by mail or delivered in person at our Business Office.

Any answer which does not comply strictly to the foregoing rules will not be considered.

Any points not covered in the above rules will be decided in an equitable manner by the Sunday Editor of The Gazette and the Manager of this contest.

LIST OF CASH PRIZES

First Prize		$15.00
Second "	"	10.00
Two Prizes	$5.00 ea.	10.00
Four "	2.50 "	10.00
Five "	1.00 "	5.00
13 Prizes		$50.00

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WHAT IS THE ANSWER?
NO PERSON KNOWS!
IT'S UP TO YOU!

GREAT EMINENCE OF HAY'S SERVICE

His Straightforward Diplomacy Commanded Success in Every Contest That He Engaged In.

SIMPLE HONESTY HIS POLICY

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, July 1.

When a European writer recently termed M. Deleasse "the John Hay of France," it was plain Europe had been sufficiently impressed with American diplomacy to regard the appellation as a compliment. That is the reason why the condolence of the nations, now pouring in over wires at the state department, have a truer ring than most cabled sympathies when a great man dies in this country. And the comment which the diplomatic corps echoes today shows beyond question the death of John Hay is the world's loss.

There have been few men in national history who have been popularly considered great until after they were dead. As secretary to President Lincoln, John Hay began his public service in Washington during the first days of the civil war. But more than a secretary he was the friend and confidant of President Lincoln, for whose memory, throughout his life he treasured the highest admiration. When President Roosevelt on March 4, last, raised his hand to take the oath of office, he wore on one finger a ring taken from the hand of President Lincoln on the night he died, and within the crystal of the ring was a lock of hair. The ring was presented President Roosevelt by Secretary Hay.

Beginning of Hay's Career.

Had President Lincoln lived, Col. Hay, who then enjoyed the position of aid-de-camp to the chief executive, might have cast his career along political lines at home. But upon the death of the great emancipator, Mr. Hay, whose services entitled him to recognition, was appointed secretary of the American legation at Paris, and there began the diplomatic career which culminated in his becoming secretary of state and the initiator of policies which held the dogs of war in leash more than once and made his name synonymous with all that was frank and honorable in international dealings.

Mr. Hay's diplomatic career is too well known to the public to require recalling but to mention the fact that he served at Paris, at Vienna and at Madrid, before 1870, and never ceased to keep in touch with the affairs of these and other European countries. Perhaps the most pleasant service, even though it was not the most renowned, was Mr. Hay's year and a half as American ambassador to England, under President McKinley, as with everyone who ever came into social relations with him, Mr. Hay completely won the hearts of the Britons. Had he not been called in September, 1898, to succeed William R. Day as secretary of state at Washington, his career at London would have carried him straight to the high favor in the hearts of Englishmen, which was recently achieved by his successor at London, Joseph M. Choate.

Match for European Diplomats.

Mr. Day had retired from President McKinley's cabinet to be one of the American peace commissioners at Paris, so Mr. Hay thus became the head of the American foreign office at a time when the ship of state was entering into wider waters than it had ever before traversed. The opportunities for fame were greater than men then dreamed of. Recognizing the growing importance of the United States in the affairs of the world, the great powers sent their most skilled ambassadors to Washington to cope with the new secretary of state in the complications which promised to come as the new power elbowed its way among the old international affairs. That these looked-for complications did not result was due to the secretary of state. European diplomats found at the head of the state department a man who was their match in any variation of the game of diplomacy.

Scarcely had the heritage of problems from the war with Spain been harmoniously disposed of than the McKinley administration was confronted with a serious situation growing out of the Boer war. The American people, with their sympathies luridly cast in favor of the patriots of the veldt, petitioned the national government to use its influence to have England end the war. It was a political necessity not to abruptly deny these petitions. Secretary Hay helped the situation out with wonderful tact. Representations were made to England in the most guarded fashion. They were sufficiently direct to satisfy the clamor at home. They were not so pronounced as permanently to irritate Great Britain.

Hay's Open Door Policy.

Almost at the same time, the United States was swept into a phase of world politics which the most daring prophets had not foreseen. This was in China, where mysterious influences beneath the indifferent composure of 450,000,000 Asiatics stimulated the Boxer revolt which led to the besieging of all foreigners in Pekin. The American minister, his family and his staff were in deadly danger, and the duty of the government was to rescue them. It had no other duty, and the rescue once effected, it was not disposed to make the condition of turmoil an excuse for "land grabbing." Certain European powers for years had been watching for just such an opportunity. Secretary Hay and with him President McKinley, viewed the crisis with a careful eye. Back of their calculations was the calm knowledge that American products are better than those of any other country, and that in a fair field American enterprise can outstrip the ingenuity, trickery or energy of another nation.

The result of all this was the initiation of Secretary Hay's policy in support of the "open door," and the integrity of China. This simply meant that China should not be divided among the powers, and that Chinese ports should be as free to one nation as to another, constituting equitable open doors for the entrance of American commerce.

In a famous note written on July 3, 1900, while the fanatical Celestials were still flinging themselves against the barricaded legation compounds at Pekin, Secretary Hay broached this policy to the powers. It was successful.

Friendly to China.

In the negotiations which followed the relief of Pekin, Secretary Hay constantly exercised through Minister Conger and through Mr. Rockhill, who was sent as a commissioner to China, a spirit of forbearance. American influence, at Mr. Hay's order, was ever in favor of keeping the indemnity down to terms which China would be able to meet. Within recent months Mr. Hay warmly advocated the return by the United States to China of all the indemnity except that used to pay the just claims of American citizens who sustained losses in the revolt.

The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war afforded Mr. Hay another opportunity to exercise an American influence in the far east. Acting in harmony with the German government Secretary Hay addressed to the belligerents in February, 1904, and to all great neutral powers, a circular note, expressing the hope that the scope of hostilities would be limited and that the administrative entity of China might be undisturbed. If the war was carried into China, it was pointed out that the number of belligerents might be increased. This was a diplomatic way of saying that the United States wanted the belligerents and neutrals to agree that there would not be an international fight. Again Mr. Hay's lead was followed by the world and proved successful.

As secretary of state Mr. Hay's influence has been always cast in favor of arbitration. During his administration the vexing Alaskan boundary dispute was settled by this peaceful method. So convinced were the people of the northwest that the American claim was right that there was a violent objection to arbitrating the issue at all. Here Mr. Hay showed his daring.

Diplomatic Triumphs Scored.

He pointed out that the United States arbitrators would be men who were convinced that they were right and accordingly could not be swerved, whereas the very justice of the American contention might cause one of the British arbitrators to go recognize and thus the case would be won for the United States. This proved to be the result.

The dangerous imbroglio caused by the blockade of the Venezuelan coast by the trading powers, England, Germany and Italy, was peacefully settled.

Throughout his service Mr. Hay has sought to obtain unrestricted recognition by Russia, Turkey and other foreign governments of American passports without regard to the previous nationality or creed of the American citizens bearing them. This has been a hard task, for Russia and Turkey decline to recognize the right of any of their citizens to become citizens of any other nation without express permission. But the czar has directed the consideration of this question by a special commission.

In 1902 Secretary Hay addressed to the signatories of the Berlin treaty a circular note reminding them of their obligations to protect citizens of every creed in Roumania, whence had come reports of persecution of Hebrews. The United States based its protest primarily upon the fact that the persecutions were driving to the United States an undesirable class of immigrants. Revision of many extradition treaties, especially to make bribery an extraditable offense, has been accomplished. The United States announced the principle that although the Monroe doctrine still prohibited European governments from seeking territory in South America, it was not to be regarded as a shield behind which delinquent South American republics could hope to find shelter from the wrath of any government whose interests they outraged. Whether or not Secretary Hay was active in his support of the policy the United States has entered upon a fiscal protectorate over Santo Domingo.

Panama Canal Coup.

After treaties with Colombia providing for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States had been rejected by the Colombian congress, the way to build the great waterway was found through the secession of Panama. The state department cleverly concluded a treaty drawn almost entirely in the interest of the United States.

Practically every one of the foregoing features of Mr. Hay's administration was marked at the time of its accomplishment by much praise of him. "Another diplomatic triumph scored by Hay" has been a frequent headline in the newspapers. But Mr. Hay has ever deprecated his own accomplishments. In speaking of the policies of the state department or in writing notes to foreign governments, he almost invariably has stated that it was the desire of the president to do thus and so, or that the president took this or that view. Despite this, Mr. Hay usually was given full and complete credit for the achievements of American diplomacy.

The recent efforts by which Russia and Japan were brought within peace-making distance of each other was the only bit of important diplomacy in which Mr. Hay did not have an important part. This was because of failing health he had been obliged to go to Europe.

No recapitulation of John Hay's diplomatic achievements would be complete without mention of his negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which was once rejected by the senate. After modification it was confirmed by the senate and went into force abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer agreement. Thus Secretary Hay paved the way for the ultimate construction by the United States alone of the isthmian canal. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty caused much criticism of Mr. Hay. The cartoons which depicted him as more English than American, which were showered upon him disturbed him not at all. Many of them are now prized in his collection of caricatures.

THE DEAD SECRETARY OF STATE, HIS FAMILY AND WASHINGTON RESIDENCE

The Hay Home in Washington at Which the President Was a Frequent Visitor.

The Hon. John Hay.

Mrs. James Wadsworth,
Who Was Miss Alice Hay.

Mrs. Payne Whitney,
Who Was Miss Helen Hay.

Mrs. John Hay,
Widow of the Secretary of State.

JIM BLUDSOE OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE

By JOHN HAY.

I.

Wall, no, I can't tell you where he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three years
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

II.

He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-Under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike;
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awful hard man in a row,
But he never flunked and he never lied,
I reckon he never knowed how.

III.

And this was all the religion he had—
To treat his engine well;
Never be passed on the river;
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire,
A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

IV.

All boats has their day on the Mississipp,
And her day come at last.
The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle she wouldn't be passed.
And so she come tearin' along that night,
The oldest craft on the line,
With a nigger squat on her safety valve
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

V.

The fire bust out as she clared the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cussin', but Jim yelled out
Over all the infernal roar,
"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore."

VI.

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness,
And knowed he would keep his word.
And, sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

VII.

He weren't no saint, but at judgment
I'd run my chance with Jim,
'Longside of some pious gentleman
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead-sure thing,
And went for it thar and then,
And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

HAY'S DEATH IS LOSS TO WORLD

This Is Tenor of Comments from Rulers, Statesmen, Diplomats and Jurists.

KING EDWARD SENDS CABLE

King Edward VII. in a cablegram to the president, said: "I beg to offer the expressions of my deep sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished secretary of state, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing very recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside is a national one."

To this message the president replied:

"Oyster Bay, July 1, 1905.

"To His Majesty King Edward VII., London, England:

"Pray accept my hearty thanks for the expression of your sympathy in what is a national bereavement.

[Signed.] "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Vice President Fairbanks—He was a diplomat by nature, the trusted friend of three presidents, a brave, sincere man, a steadfast friend, a patriot in the highest and best sense.

Secretary of War Taft—He was America's premier diplomat and handled European politics with splendid detail and plan.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw—His name will ever stand among the foremost diplomats of all time. Measured by his attainments he was the most modest, unassuming and retiring man I have ever known.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock—The death of Secretary Hay is an international as well as a national loss, and to his country and countrymen almost irreparable in view of his masterly achievements in statesmanship, brilliant ability and the charming personality which endeared him to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson—Secretary Hay made his country a power for righteousness among nations. A prince and a great man has fallen.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte—His abilities and services as a statesman and his virtues as a citizen and a man are so universally recognized that any reference to him now would be superfluous. His death leaves a great gap in the government.

Postmaster General Cortelyou—History will place his name among the great Americans who have contributed in large degree to their country's glory and prosperity.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf—He loved his country; he lived for his country; he worked for his country and gave up his life in his country's service. No man could do more.

Former President Grover Cleveland—I feel that in the light of the highest and most substantial good of the country we can ill afford to lose such a man.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations—I have long regarded Mr. Hay as one of the greatest men in our country, especially in all diplomatic directions. He was, as I think, the foremost diplomat of the times.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Chinese ambassador—The magnanimous policy the late secretary pursued in far eastern questions will always be cherished by the Chinese people and Chinese officials with the deepest gratitude. The world has lost one of the greatest diplomats, the most liberal statesmen and a friend of humanity.

Sir Mortimer Durand, British ambassador—Outside of America Mr. Hay was regarded as one of the first of living statesmen. His death is a loss to the world.

Count Cassini, Russian ambassador—Mr. Hay had that charm of manner, that delicacy of feeling which made him the ideal diplomat. Not only has this government, which he served so well lost one of its most distinguished and able servants, but the civilized world shares in his loss.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister—I had come to regard him as a past master in diplomacy and by diplomacy I mean diplomacy of the highest order, which was the kind he always stood for. His death will not only be a severe loss to this country, but to the peoples of the far east—indeed to the world.

M. Jessurand, the French ambassador—It would be difficult to say in a few words even the main things for which Mr. Hay stood; but his high ideals, his breadth of knowledge and experience easily made him one of the ablest diplomats of his time, one of the world's first citizens.

Justice William R. Day—The country has lost an accomplished scholar, statesman and orator. His place will be very difficult to fill.

President Charles F. Thwing of Adelbert college and Western Reserve university—Secretary Hay had for 20 years been a trustee for Adelbert college and Western Reserve university in Cleveland. He was among the greatest of men, truest of friends, and among the most useful of all men of his generation of the whole world.

Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to England—His death leaves a gap in the public life of America which will be most difficult to fill.

Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to England—The sudden death of Mr. Hay is an irreparable loss to the public service. His official labors from 1898 to 1905 have been prodigious and of the highest character, and have commanded the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen, and the unqualified respect and esteem of foreign nations.

HOW CAPITAL HEARD NEWS OF HAY'S DEATH

Private Secretary Receives Message—Notifies State Department and Diplomats.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The first news of the death of Secretary Hay was received by E. J. Babcock, his private secretary, who was awakened at his home a little after 4 o'clock this morning to receive a telegram from Mrs. Hay, saying Secretary Hay had died unexpectedly and requesting him to notify the department of state to that effect. In execution of this request, Mr. Babcock called up Third Assistant Secretary Peirce, who is temporarily acting as secretary of state, and informed him of the telegram he had received from Mrs. Hay.

When Assistant Secretary Peirce reached the department, the first thing he did was to arrange for the official notification of the members of the diplomatic corps of the death of the secretary of state, in order that they might inform the governments represented by them. Orders also were given for the half-masting of the flags on all the public buildings in the city.

The following cablegram was sent by Acting Secretary of State Peirce to each of the American embassies and legations abroad:

"Secretary Hay died unexpectedly at 12:26 this morning. Notify government and display usual symbols of mourning."

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, received today a cablegram from Count Lamsdorff, the minister for foreign affairs, requesting him to convey to the Washington government the Russian government's profound condolence and sympathy at the death of Secretary Hay. The ambassador at once communicated the message to the state department.

"COME," HE MURMURED; MR. HAY'S LAST WORDS

Statesman's Dissolution So Sudden His Son and Daughters Could Not Reach Room.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEWBURY, N. H., July 1.—The last moments of Secretary Hay were peaceful and the end came almost without a struggle, but the suddenness of it all was staggering. At the hour of 12 all was quiet. In another moment Mr. Hay awoke, breathing laboriously and quickly. In tones choked and feeble, so unlike those of a few hours before that the nurse could scarcely believe Mr. Hay was speaking, the sick man murmured almost in a whisper: "Come."

The trained eye of the nurse detected alarming symptoms. She hurried for Dr. Scudder, who was in the next room. The doctor's first glance confirmed the nurse's fears. Heroic remedies were applied. They were futile.

Then a summons went to Mrs. Hay. The wife was soon at her husband's bedside. She gently clasped his hand. The patient's eyes were dull. It was seen he was unconscious. The moment of dissolution arrived so quickly that the son and daughter had not time to reach the room.

The grief and consternation occasioned by the sudden demise of Mr. Hay threw the household into confusion, and it was two hours before Dr. Scudder and his assistant, Dr. Murphy, who had taken upon themselves the sad duties of the moment were able to leave the house. The afflicted family tenderly cared for, the physicians were driven to the village, where shortly after 3 o'clock the tidings of the death were dispatched to President Roosevelt, to the state department, to friends and to the world at large.

MR. HAY HELD $100,000 POLICY IN EQUITABLE

NEW YORK, July 1.—(Special.)—The late Secretary Hay held a policy for $100,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance society. When the news of his death reached the offices of the society, a check was immediately made out for the full amount, and is now waiting to be delivered to the beneficiary, presumably his widow. The policy was taken out by Mr. Hay in 1887. He had paid $7,400 in premiums on it.

$6.00 Chautauqua Lake $6.00
C. & L. E. R. R.
Excursions every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during July. Tickets good 15 days. Splendid train service.

ONLY TWO NOW LEFT WHO SAW LINCOLN DIE

NEW YORK, July 1.—(Special.)—Of all the persons who stood about the deathbed of President Lincoln, when he died in the Peterson home in Washington, only two are now living. The death of Secretary Hay removed another of the famous group of 25, and now Robert Lincoln, son of the former president, and Dr. Charles A. Leale of 604 Madison avenue, alone remain. Dr. Leale was the surgeon in attendance on President Lincoln during the entire time after he was shot.

ROCKEFELLER'S SPORTY DAY.

He Visits Coney Island in a Ponderous Automobile and Rides the Wooden Horses.

NEW YORK, July 1.—(Special.)—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., swept through Coney Island in a ponderous automobile, shelved his dignity for a few minutes while he urged on one of the prancing wooden steeds at Steeplechase park, and then quietly slipped away from the atmosphere of frankfurters and jollity before the hustling press agents and reporters awoke to the fact that he had been there.

Young Mr. Rockefeller's trip to Coney Island occurred last Wednesday night, but the managers of the place where the wooden horses were so busily engaged in adjusting a new payroll that they forgot all about sending broadcast the information.

It was all due to the splendor of the automobile which Mr. Rockefeller owns that his presence at the park became known.

It was finally learned that Mr. Rockefeller had decided to introduce his friends to some exciting sport, and that he had been the first to take a chance on the funny stairs, and then mount the fierce-looking horses of wood which have their speed regulated by a man who curbs the scorching mania.

Charged With Embezzlement.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 1.—(Special.)—W. L. Jones, formerly agent for C. B. Richardson & Co., brokers of Pittsburgh, was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $400 on a charge of embezzling $200 from the company while representing them here.

TRUTH CONCEALED FROM LATE MR. HAY

Foreign Physicians Believed Him to Have Been Doomed—Was Overcured and Overworked.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

BERLIN, July 1.—A leading physician of Bad Nauheim, whom I saw recently, said that up to a certain point, which was just at the time your correspondent saw him at about the middle of his cure, Mr. Hay had made a wonderful recovery, but his delicate temperament was not fully understood by the German doctors. The result was that Mr. Hay toward the end lost all he had gained and a great deal more besides. When he left Nauheim he could walk only with difficulty and with painful indications which caused the physician to consider Mr. Hay a doomed man.

Further, whatever chance of recovery he may have had was utterly destroyed by the reception of large packages of official documents, necessitating study and work, both during his sojourn at Nauheim and also at the moment of his arrival in the United States.

He was "overcured and overworked." Although knowing this condition of Mr. Hay's health, the physician from motives of delicacy did not make it public, but now that he is dead, it is well the truth should be known.

HAY'S DEATH PERSONAL LOSS TO PRESIDENT

The Statesman Had Known Mr. Roosevelt from Childhood. Were Intimate Friends.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

OYSTER BAY, July 1.—The death of Secretary Hay came as a personal bereavement to President Roosevelt. With him the president was on terms of the warmest personal friendship. The secretary's home was one place in Washington which President Roosevelt visited with frequency. Indeed, it was a habit with the president while returning to the White house from church on a Sunday, to stop at the residence of Secretary Hay for an informal talk about matters of mutual interest. Their conversations on such occasions were not confined by any means to governmental affairs, but covered a wide range of topics, especially those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences. Secretary Hay was a warm friend of President Roosevelt's father, and he therefore had known the president since the latter's childhood.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of Secretary Hay's death President Roosevelt sent the following message to Mrs. Hay:

Mrs. John Hay,
Lake Sunapee.

I cannot believe the dreadful news. Accept our deepest sympathy in your terrible bereavement. I do not know what to say to express my sorrow.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FOREIGN NATIONS UNITE IN TRIBUTE

England, France, Germany and Russia Are Profoundly Moved at Mr. Hay's Death.

CABLE THEIR SYMPATHIES

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 1.—The death of Secretary of State Hay called out many evidences of the affectionate esteem in which he was held in this country. Immediately after the news was conveyed to the American embassy the flag was hung at half staff and as soon as the secretary's death became known to the public a steady stream of diplomats, officials and personal friends of the secretary of state called there to leave their cards.

The papers also refer to Mr. Hay as "an American patriot and a friend of England, by whose death society, politics and literature are sensibly poorer. The long obituaries contain nothing but glowing tributes to the conspicuous ability which the deceased statesman showed in all the fields of his activity, and special references to his untiring promotion of the friendship between the United States and Great Britain.

Ambassador Reid has cancelled all his immediate engagements in consequence of the death of his chief. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, on behalf of the British government, has cabled an expression of sincere sympathy with the American government in the death of Secretary Hay.

PARIS, July 1.—The death of Secretary Hay caused a profound shock in official and diplomatic quarters here. Premier Rouvier was among the first to learn the news and he sent a dispatch expressing his deep regret and condolence. Ambassador McCormick, Gen. Porter, the officials of the American embassy and consulate, and the members of the American colony joined in expressions of grief and in tributes of respect for the dead statesman.

BERLIN, July 1.—Secretary Hay's reputation was nearly as high in Germany as in the United States and the fullest recognition is given of his liberal views of the rights of other states, of his clear-sighted policies and of his judicious conduct of international affairs. Great regret is expressed at the foreign office at the death of a statesman who always was a friend of Germany and whom German statesmen trusted fully.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The death of Secretary Hay caused the deepest impression here where his statesmanlike qualities were highly appreciated. The high officials of the foreign office expressed the heartiest sorrow at the loss sustained by American diplomacy and the cause of international comity.

Ambassador Meyer immediately wired his condolences and ordered the flag to be half-masted over the embassy buildings and his residence, the Kleinmitchel palace. The ambassador will wait for the official announcement before formally conveying the fact of the secretary's death to the Rusian government when probably he will have a personal audience of Foreign Minister Lamsdorf. The death of Mr. Hay, however, will have no effect on the negotiations for peace.

COPENHAGEN, July 1.—American Minister O'Brien is receiving many messages of condolence from diplomats and other higher officials on Secretary of State Hay's death. The evening newspapers print sympathetic articles concerning Mr. Hay and express their admiration for his great capacity and statesmanship.

ROME, July 1.—The whole of the Italian press comments on the death of Secretary of State Hay. The Tribuna says: "He leaves the American foreign policy so well defined in all particulars that his successor will have nothing to do but follow his lead."

VIENNA, July 1.—The news of Secretary of State Hay's death was received here with profound regret. The officials say America has lost one of her most able, devoted and unequaled sons, who is well remembered in Vienna.

MOTHER DEEDS AWAY HER LITTLE DAUGHTER

UNIONTOWN, July 1.—(Special.)—By a deed recorded here, Venie Gilmore, the little daughter of Rose Gilmore of Dunbar, was transferred to William H. Garlick and wife of Newcomber, in consideration of her maintenance and a name that will entitle her to all that would be enjoyed by a child of their own. This is said to be the first proceeding of the kind in Fayette county.

American Sympathy for Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, July 1.—American Minister O'Brien today conveyed to the minister of marine the sympathy of the American government for the disaster to the Danish cadet training schooner George Stage, which was rammed and sunk by the British steamer Anconia on the night of June 25, with a loss of 22 cadets drowned.

Bartender Kills Himself.

COSHOCTON, O., July 1.—(Special.)—"Look at my patent!" exclaimed Harry McDonald, a bartender, this morning as he finished serving drinks to two customers, and in plain view of those in the barroom he fired a bullet into his breast, dying almost instantly. He had been despondent.

J. A. ELLIOTT & CO.
FURNITURE—CARPETS

Odds and Ends Sale
Costs Are Not Considered

Some odd pieces and left-over lots in every line of goods in the store. These have been re-priced for quick selling—for it is not a matter of dollars and cents with us. We want to clear them out before our buyer leaves for the Grand Rapids and Chicago Furniture Markets. Pick out the goods you want. We would rather have your promise to pay than have the goods in stock, and

WE WILL GIVE YOU ALL THE CREDIT YOU NEED ON THE EASIEST KIND OF TIME PAYMENTS

This Beautiful
Roman Chair
75c Down
75c a Week
Leather seat and back. Polished Golden Oak wood. Round arms. Tufted back. Can't be matched in any store under $22. Our price,
$16.50

Closing Out a Big Lot of
Refrigerators
50c Down
50c a Week
Standard family size that sells regularly for $9. Best golden wood outside. Metal lined. No better made.
$6.50

YOU CAN'T BEAT THESE TERMS
50c Down on $10 and 50c a Week
75c Down on $15 and 75c a Week
$1 Down on $20 and $1 a Week
YOU CAN'T BEAT OUR PRICES!

448-450 LIBERTY STREET NEAR WABASH DEPOT
LOOK FOR THE GREEN FRONT.

CHANGES FOLLOW B.& O. PROMOTION

Coal and Coke Agent Is Hereafter to Be Relieved of Freight Agent's Duties.

PITTSBURGHER IS ADVANCED

Announcement was made yesterday by General Freight Agent L. Rush Brockenbrough of the Baltimore & Ohio of the changes incident to the promotion of Harry M. Matthews to the general coal and coke agency of the company in Baltimore. William Leighton Cromlish succeeds Mr. Matthews as coal and coke agent, and Dudley Guy Gray becomes division freight agent as successor to the two offices of this title held by Messrs. Matthews and Cromlish. The appointments were effective yesterday. Mr. Gray will arrive in Pittsburgh in a few days to assume his new duties. He is succeeded as division freight agent at Columbus by A. J. Anderson, who has been secretary to Manager of Freight Traffic C. S. Wight.

In announcing the change Mr. Brockenbrough said the duties of the coal and coke agent, whose territory extends over all Baltimore & Ohio lines west of Cumberland, and who reports to the general coal and coke agent at Baltimore, have been found very

H. M. MATTHEWS,
General Coal and Coke Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio System.

heavy. Deeming it advisable to combine the division freight offices of the Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh & Western traffic divisions rather than to continue the coal and coke agency and the Pittsburgh traffic division freight agency under one officer.

How the Territory is Arranged.

Mr. Matthews handled both positions since W. L. Andrews resigned as coal and coke agent about two years ago. Mr. Gray's territory will thus include the Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh & Western traffic districts. Mr. Cromlish will have direct supervision of coal and coke traffic on all the Baltimore & Ohio lines, not including the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, west of Cumberland, Md. The headquarters of both officers will be in the Peoples Savings bank building, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Matthews is a native of the Hoosier state, and is known to most of his legion of

WILLIAM L. CROMLISH,
Appointed Coal and Coke Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio at Pittsburgh.

friends as "Stub" Matthews. He received this title while one of the editors of a school paper at South Bend, Ind., under the firm name of "Dubs, Stubs & Flipkins." After he left school the modified nickname clung to him and he answers just as readily to that name as to Harry. He began service with the Burlington in 1881, leaving the position of chief clerk of the general freight department in 1888 to come to Pittsburgh as general agent, in which position he remained 11 years. Then he became commercial freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, and in a few months was advanced to division freight agent, being given the additional title of coal and coke agent two years ago. Mr. Matthews has had a wide experience in traffic affairs.

Career of a Pittsburgher.

Mr. Cromlish is a native Pittsburgher. He began railroading as a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania at the age of 18, became telegraph operator three years later, then two years afterward became clerk in the office of Freight Agent J. B. Dorrington of the Panhandle. Six years afterward he went to the general freight department of the Pittsburgh & Western as a clerk, served as contracting agent in 1885 and 1886, and as assistant general freight agent from 1886 to 1889. From January 9, 1889, to June 1, 1900, he was general freight agent of the Pittsburgh & Western. When the traffic departments of the Pittsburgh & Western and Baltimore & Ohio were amalgamated on the latter date he was appointed division freight agent, having charge of the territory covered by the Pittsburgh & Western lines.

Mr. Gray entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio at Columbus as a messenger in 1887. After filling various positions he was appointed chief clerk there in 1896. In 1897 he came to Pittsburgh as chief clerk to General Freight Agent Brockenbrough, and on June 1, 1900, he was appointed division freight agent at Columbus.

Mr. Anderson, the new division freight agent at Columbus, entered the Baltimore & Ohio service in April 21, 1890. He was made secretary to Manager Freight Traffic Wight at Baltimore March 1, 1898, and has since served in that capacity.

Some Rate Fighting at Home.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company has announced that on next Friday it will place on sale week-end tickets from Pittsburgh to Chautauqua Lake, good from Friday until Monday, at the rate of $3. Three years ago the Pittsburgh passenger committee authorized special week-end tickets to Ashtabula, Erie and North East, and later Conneaut Lake was added. The rate made is very low and the popularity of the excursions have exceeded the expectations of the passenger men. Complaint has been made recently by cottage holders and transient sojourners at Chautauqua that discrimination is being made between Conneaut Lake and the popular Chautauqua Lake country. When one of the Pittsburgh-Conneaut Lake lines recently notified last week at the meeting of the Pittsburgh passenger committee that it would waive the restriction features requiring stamping and signature at destination, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie deemed it necessary to extend these low fares to include Chautauqua. The lowest rate heretofore to the latter point was for 15 days, tickets on sale each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie claims that it must make the week-end ticket inaugurated to Chautauqua Lake because of urgent demand on the part of the public. The business man who desires to spend Sunday at Chautauqua has had to pay the same as the 15-day traveler, while the over-Sunday sojourner at Conneaut pays $2.50. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, by its inauguration of the week-end tickets to Chautauqua, places the two popular resorts on a parity so far as rates are concerned.

Railroaders Go to Conference.

A large number of Pittsburgh railroad men will leave this evening and tomorrow for Eagle's Mere, Pa., to attend the Pennsylvania Bible conference, held under the auspices of the State Young Men's Christian Association. The conference will last from Monday until Wednesday of the following week. Among the local associations that will be represented are the Pitcairn, Twenty-eighth Street and Forty-third Street branches of the Pennsylvania railroad department and the McKees Rocks branch of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. The members are taking advantage of this conference for a vacation of 10 days at Eagle's Mere, where mountain and beach are combined. Among the notable speakers for the conference are: Dr. Robert W. Rogers of Drew Technological seminary, Dr. James M. Gray, dean of the Moody Bible institute; Dr. John F. Carson of Brooklyn, Bishop Rudolph Dubs of Harrisburg and the Rev. C. E. Hurlburt, director of the Africa inland mission.

Surgeons Witness Operations.

During the sixteenth annual meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio Association of Railway Surgeons at the Monongahela House, this city, last week, there were three important clinics held, at which the visiting surgeons were interested witnesses. On Thursday morning clinics were held at the Allegheny General and West Penn hospitals. At the former Dr. O. C. Gaub performed an operation for tetanus, the treatment consisting of an injection of a solution into the spinal column. The subject is improving and is expected to recover. At the West Penn hospital Dr. J. W. McFarland performed an operation for the straightening of "bow-legs." On Friday morning there were two interesting operations performed in a clinic at the South Side hospital. Dr. E. S. Montgomery, one of the Baltimore & Ohio surgeons, performed an operation for laparotomy, which was very successful. Following this Dr. Walter F. Donaldson, also a company surgeon here, showed by an operation the method of a resection of both bones in a compound fracture of the leg. There were about 40 of the visiting surgeons at this clinic, which was held at 8 o'clock so as not to interfere with the hospital work or the association's regular session.

These clinics were held under the auspices of a local committee and formed one of the most interesting phases of the convention. The Pittsburgh surgeons were complimented by the visitors upon the perfection of the operations.

Camping Along the Wabash.

The fishing and camping clubs of Pittsburgh have had their attention directed this summer to a new field, and one in which a number of them will spend several weeks in camp. This is the Wabash system route, and its connections in Michigan. Already several smaller clubs have gone camping from Pittsburgh, while four of the large clubs are booked for long stays this month. The Imperial Camping club of this city has selected a camping site at Virginia, on the dividing line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia. This is but one of a large number of admirable places along the new line. The disciple of Isaak Walton can delight in following unfished streams, which teem prolific of the finny tribe. The Imperial club will remain in camp during July, August and part of September. These points along the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal railway are within easy reaching distance of Pittsburgh. The Wabash has made arrangements for the stopping of trains to accommodate those who desire to attend to business matters in the city and to live in camp.

Want No Faster Freight Runs.

While several freight agents were discussing fast freight service yesterday one of their number said: "Fierce competition has brought about a 60-hour New York-St. Louis fast freight schedule. Conditions neither warrant nor demand this. The roads have brought it upon themselves. Shippers of lower-class commodities have their shipments dragged along. Foundries close for lack of material, and building operations stop for want of steel, and the trains carrying those commodities are on a sidetrack somewhere letting a cheese and a quarter of beef that will save no one from starvation, pass by. Fast freights make passenger time now, but even for that, not one pound of new roughness is thus created. We should not recede, but it is hoped that this cutting of schedules down to impossibilities will go no further."

Railroad Notes.

Several Pittsburgh industrial traffic men will attend the meeting of the western classification committee at Charlerol, Mich., this month.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has issued orders to remove all facing-point switches within 10 days, or to place suitable signals where the switches cannot be removed.

George W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, accompanied by a number of friends, has just started on a month's vacation trip to Yellowstone National park.

Thomas E. Newman, road foreman of engines on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio, is reported to be improving, although it is feared he will not be strong enough to continue his duties on the road.

The railroads report a heavy traffic for the Fourth of July holiday. The tickets are good going July 1, 2, 3 and 4 and for returning until July 5. One of the unusual trips this season is a special rate to Connellsville.

President Winslow S. Pierce, Vice President F. S. Landstreet and other officers of the Western Maryland and West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh railroads spent the entire past week in a thorough inspection of the two roads.

The bituminous coal and coke shipments over the Baltimore & Ohio in May amounted to 2,212,933 tons, an increase of 434,445 tons, as compared with the same month in 1904. The coal shipments increased 190,598 tons and the coke 143,847 tons.

H. S. Anderson, of the office of General Superintendent A. M. Schoyer of the northwest system of the Pennsylvania lines west, yesterday became stenographer to the assistant chief engineer of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, this city.

W. A. Shoemaker has been succeeded as secretary of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railway by R. D. Lankford, secretary of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, who also retains the latter position and becomes secretary of practically the whole Queen & Crescent route. His headquarters will be in New York. J. W. Wood, chief clerk in the office of Vice President W. J. Murphy at Cincinnati, is appointed assistant secretary, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

NEW WAY TO OUTWIT RIVAL.

Lover Got Marriage License Without Girl's Consent and Asked Clerk to Refuse Another.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

DES MOINES, IA., July 1.—Albert J. F. Derringer, thinking thereby to put an end to the objection of Miss Carrie Carter, obtained a license to wed her. Later he again appeared at the clerk's office.

"When W. L. Gillett comes in here for a license to marry Carrie Carter I don't want you to let him have it," said he.

"Why not?" asked the clerk in surprise.

"Because I'm going to marry her myself," was the astonishing reply. And Derringer unfolded the license he had bought and waved it before the eyes of the clerk.

"You see she is undecided yet which one she wants to marry," continued the man. "I know that she is going to marry me, but this man Gillett is trying to scare her into marrying him. Now, I've got this license, and if you won't let him have any why of course I've got the inside track, don't you see?"

Gillett has not yet appeared for his license.

OTHER COUNCILMEN MAY BE OUSTED

WASHINGTON, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—A movement is on foot among the friends of W. W. Hoyt, who was this week ousted by a decree of court from Washington council, to vindicate him by re-election. It is said Hoyt's case was a test one, and that similar proceedings will be instituted to oust Councilman George T. Hallam, of the Hallam Construction Company, which does much of the borough's contract work.

4th of July Excursions.
P. & L. E. R. R.

To all points within 200 miles at rate of one fare plus 25c. Cleveland $1.25; Youngstown $2.20; New Castle $1.80. Tickets sold July 1, 2, 3, 4. Return July 5.

$1.50 Conneaut Lake July 4th.

Special train leaves Baltimore & Ohio station, Allegheny, 7:30 a. m.

IS NOW A STATE BANK EXAMINER

ALBERT WAGNER,
of Elizabeth, this county, who has been appointed a bank examiner by State Banking Commissioner Robert McAfee. For a number of years Mr. Wagner was employed in the county controller's office as an expert accountant. Mr. Wagner has been active in the sixth legislative district Republican politics.

MORE PATRIOTISM AND LESS NOISE

Fourth of July This Year Will Be Celebrated Without Sounding Boards.

EAGLE GETS A QUIET TIP

In Pittsburgh's celebration of Independence day this year, the words "Glorious Fourth" will be written without the exclamation point. The eagle will be in evidence, but he will not be allowed to scream through a megaphone.

This does not mean that Pittsburghers will be less patriotic, but it indicates they have discovered that patriotism is not measured entirely by noise, red fire and an epidemic of tetanus. It indicates that the local celebration will be sane—and reasonably safe.

And all this will be good news to the people who believe the Chicago statistician who has proved that the Fourth of July in any recent year has cost the country more lives than the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Cowpens, Brandywine and those other bloody fields contemporary with the "spirit of '76." The cannon cracker is prohibited by law, the torpedo cane has become obsolete and the toy pistol has been relegated to the antique shop. In these juvenile nuisances it has been decreed that the evil men do shall be buried with them, regardless of the philosophy of Cassius.

What the Law Says.

As a sort of extra preamble to the Declaration of Independence Supt. Alexander Wallace of the Pittsburgh bureau of police calls attention to the following from the city statute book: "If any person shall throw, cast or fire any squib, rocket or other fireworks in or into any streets, lanes or alleys of this city, every such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum not exceeding $5."

At Schenley park the latchstring will be out as usual to all visitors on Tuesday, and the people will be allowed to enjoy themselves in their own sweet way. In the evening $5,000 worth of fireworks will be displayed from Golf Club hill. There will be a number of novelties, including an illumination of the park, a fire picture of a naval battle, a reproduction of Niagara Falls in flame and the fire etchings of a number of prominent Pittsburghers. In Allegheny the display will be scarcely less extensive.

The people of Duquesne Heights will start the patriotic ball rolling tomorrow night by a flag raising at Grandview avenue and Plymouth street. Prof. Byron W. King will read the Declaration of Independence, children will sing patriotic songs and addresses will be made by the Rev. E. C. Lane, Prof. A. C. McLean, Congressman James Francis Burke, the Rev. C. S. McClelland, Prof. Samuel Andrews and others. The flag will be unfurled to the breeze by little girls under the direction of Miss Williams, assistant principal of the Luckey schools.

Ingram's Old-Fashioned Fourth.

The citizens of Ingram will celebrate an old-fashioned Fourth with a greased pig and all the other paraphernalia that goes with such an event. Congressman Burke will make the principal speech, the youngsters will sing, the town band will play "Yankee Doodle," ice cream and lemonade will be served al fresco and in the evening they will fill the clouds with skyrockets.

Wilkinsburg, ordinarily quiet and often dubbed the Philadelphia of the west, will wake up with both eyes on Tuesday morning, drink its cold water early and get out and be doing. The civic forces of the borough will reinforce the military in good old train-band style, the bands getting orders to play everything lively and patriotic and to give an extra encore every block. Maj. R. M. Ewing is chief marshal and will lead an imposing procession composed of the uniformed rank of secret societies and the Boys' Brigade. The town will be decorated like a street in a carnival. In the evening the patriots will shoot up the town in fireworks.

Every town in Allegheny county will do something toward making the shades of the revolutionary forefathers feel that they did not live in vain. There will be a rush of Pittsburghers to the country and the railroads are prepared for big traffic. The Pittsburgh Railways Company expects to haul 1,000,000 passengers and will not issue transfers on any of its lines. After midnight, however, patriots and all others who may be belated will be hauled for a 5-cent fare.

The trans-tunnel residents of Greater Pittsburgh will celebrate at McKinley park. Beltzhoover. Congressman A. J. Barchfeld will make the oration. A big parade will be held over hill-top thoroughfares and field sports will be held during the afternoon. In the evening there will be a band concert and fireworks.

Special Orders to Police.

Special orders were issued yesterday by Superintendent of Police Wallace to govern the police on Tuesday in and about Schenley park and the local hospitals, to preserve order and assist in handling any crowds that may congregate.

If the weather is good the usual large crowd of spectators is expected to assemble at Schenley park in the evening to see the fireworks and here 200 men have been detailed for duty. They will report at the Oakland station at 4:30 o'clock and will be assigned to duty by Inspector Bailey. Some of these extra men will be stationed along Forbes street as far east as the east entrance to the park, at the Murdock and the Steel entrances, and west as far as Brady street, where there is a street car transfer point. A half-dozen officers will be stationed at the other transfer points, to assist in preventing blockades and handling the crowds. They will all remain on duty until the crowd has dispersed from the park and are well on their way home.

Mounted Men and Patrol Wagons.

Inspector Bailey will have 60 men from the First district under command of Capt. Bartley and Lieut. Grimes; 25 from the Second district under Lieut. Ford; 30 from the Third district, under Lieut Mellet; 30 men and the 25 park policemen from the Fourth district, under Capt. Emmet and Lieut. McPoland, and 20 men from the Fifth district, under Lieut Stewart. In addition to these there will be 10 mounted officers in the park under Sergt. Stoerkle, and a patrol wagon also located there to remove sick or injured.

Requests for officers were made by several hospitals to prevent thoughtless persons from putting off fireworks in the vicinity of such institutions, which are liable to startle the patients. Two will be assigned at the Homeopathic and Mercy and one each at the Passavant and St. Francis.

All the night officers will go on duty at 3:30 p. m., instead of 4 p. m., those reporting at 2 p. m. will report at 9 a. m. and the day men doing duty usually from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. will remain on until midnight, when celebrators are expected to cease their fun and go home.

Traction Company's Preparations.

The Pittsburgh Railways Company anticipate a big traveling day Tuesday and the officials are making extensive arrangements to transport safely the hundreds of thousands of people who will be out. There are so many different celebrations that will attract big crowds and they are so widely scattered that new schedules have been made for all lines. About 200 more cars, many of them new ones, will be put on service. To better enable Wilkinsburg people to get to Schenley Park direct a new line of cars will run from Swissvale and Franklin avenues via Frankstown to Center, to Craig, to Forbes and down town, returning via the same route.

Gen. Supt. John Murphy has given orders to put over 100 men at all important crossings, junction points and on hills to guard against accidents. Fifth avenue and Forbes street will each have three inspectors on the Soho hill to see that the cars are properly spaced and are operated carefully. There will be a big force on duty at Schenley Park entrance and all the park routes will be carefully guarded by flagmen, sand men and others.

On account of the big crowds that will be out and to prevent delays to cars at junction points the company will not issue any transfers July 4.

Holiday Routine at Postoffice.

The routine of business at the postoffice next Tuesday, July 4, will be as follows: Money order and registry offices at the main office and stations will be closed all day. One stamp window at the main office will be open from 7 to 10 a. m.; stamps will be on sale at the general delivery windows after 10 a. m. The general delivery windows at the main office will be open all day and night, at the stations from 7 to 10 a. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m.

Mails will be received and dispatched as usual except to stations where the holiday schedule will be in force until 9:30 a. m. The street railway postoffice car will make trips at 9:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Special deliveries will be made as on other days. Carrier and box windows will be open until 12 m. All carriers will make one delivery after the arrival of the morning eastern and western mails at 8 a. m. Foot and cart collectors will work under a special schedule.

The Carnegie Steel Company has announced that its Homestead, Duquesne and other plants will observe the Fourth of July as usual. The works will be closed from Monday evening until Wednesday morning. The Fourth and Christmas are the only holidays recognized in these steel mills.

THRICE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Woman Prisoner Makes Repeated Efforts to Hang Herself.

After being sentenced to the workhouse for 80 days on a charge of disorderly conduct and intoxication, Mrs. Mary Murray made three unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide by hanging, in the Penn avenue police station yesterday morning.

She was first discovered hanging from the bars of her cell with strips of her clothing fastened about her neck. She was cut down and revived. Shortly afterward she was again found suspended from the bars with a stocking tied around her throat and fought viciously while again being taken down. A watch was kept lest she would again attempt her life, but in an unguarded moment the prisoner succeeded in tearing her skirt to shreds and again suspending herself from the cell bars. She was then kept under continual surveillance until removed to the workhouse. The police believe the woman was under the influence of some drug.

ARE REAL PARTNERS NOW.

Woman Embalmer Weds Her Business Associate in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Adele M. Steggert and J. E. Maxwell of the undertaking and livery firm of Steggert & Maxwell, have just returned from Milwaukee where they were married last Tuesday. They have been in partnership a little over two years. Mrs. Steggert is the first woman in Pennsylvania granted a license in embalming. She is a graduate of the Pittsburgh College of Embalming. She is 42 years old and the bridegroom 29.

Mrs. Steggert was divorced from her first husband five years ago, and in discussing her marriage said that as the laws of Wisconsin required that licenses be issued five days previous to marriage unless special permission is given by the court, they were compelled to get this permission in order to return and care for their business. Mrs. Maxwell alleges that a certain Wisconsin official demanded $15 to keep the matter out of the papers, and that upon refusal, the story was sent to Pittsburgh.

Honor Greensburg Pastor.

Word has just been received here that the Rev. William J. Miller, pastor of the Lutheran church in Greensburg, has had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him by Augustanna college, Rock Island, Ill. The institution is one of the oldest, and the largest, under direction of the general council of the church. Dr. Miller was elected president of the Pittsburgh synod at the annual meeting held in Ligonier last week.

OSTEOPATH USES SAME DIAGNOSIS

Recent Attempt to Establish a Board Is Recalled by a Malpractice Case.

DOCTOR'S QUEER CONTENTION

The recent effort of osteopaths to have an act passed by the Pennsylvania legislature to regulate the practice of and licensing of osteopaths and the establishment of a board of osteopathic examiners representing the Pennsylvania Osteopathic association, which was vetoed by Gov. Pennypacker, is brought to the attention of Pittsburgh lawyers by a case of much interest decided by the supreme court of Missouri. It shows that all schools of medicine have the same diagnosis in determining the same disease, and that a practitioner of the osteopathic school cannot set up that physicians of other schools are not competent to testify as experts as to to the propriety of his diagnosis.

The case at issue, which is elaborately treated and in which nearly all the relevant authorities of every state are cited is that of Grainger against Hill. The action was against an osteopathic physician and surgeon for malpractice, and while several questions are involved, the chief interest centered around the defendant's contention that physicians of schools of medicine other than that to which he belonged were not competent to testify as experts as to the propriety of his diagnosis.

Dislocated Child's Hip.

The plaintiff was a child, who it appears was, as a matter of fact, suffering from insipient hip disease, the result of an inflamed and sometimes tuberculous condition of the hip joint. The defendant diagnosed the difficulty as a partial dislocation and treated it as such, using the "manipulations" characteristic of the osteopathic school, and afterward attempting by a somewhat violent operation to put the hip in position. The operation resulted in accomplishing precisely what defendant sought to remedy, and dislocated the hip. Allopathic physicians were called as experts to testify as to the propriety of the treatment, as well as to the correctness of the diagnosis, and it was objected that these witnesses were incompetent, because they belonged to a different school of medicine from the defendant, and his treatment could only be judged by the members of his own school. It was, however, shown that osteopaths used the same text books as medical schools generally, and that hip disease is ascribed to the same cause and diagnosed in the same way by the osteopaths and physicians of every school of medicine.

Cases dealing with somewhat similar questions are cited and analyzed, including those of Force against Gregory, 65 Conn. 167, and many from other states. Upon the question of the difference between the modes of treatment of the different schools of medicine and their effect upon the question under consideration, the court says:

No Difference in the Diagnosis.

The disease is the same, no matter which school of medicine the attending physician belongs to. They may differ as to the proper treatment of disease after its presence is ascertained, but there is no difference as to their diagnosis. This being so, there is no sound reason why a physician of any school should not be a competent witness to testify whether a patient has hip disease, dislocation, or as to any diagnosis of any disease.

Another question which received some consideration, although apparently regarded of secondary importance, arises on defendant's argument that as the plaintiff was, in fact, suffering from hip disease, which, without the alleged improper treatment to which she was subjected by the defendant, would have resulted in the same shortening of the limb and curvature of the spine which was produced by the improper treatment, there was no damage shown.

The court answers this contention, briefly concluding its argument, by suggesting that it could as well be argued that where a patient is improperly treated for a fracture of the limb and gangrene sets in and the patient dies, the physician would not be liable if the patient had consumption and would have died anyway. "A patient, however afflicted, is entitled to let nature take its course, and not have even natural consequences precipitated by the improper treatment of the physician or by an improper diagnosis resulting in such improper treatment."

CATCHES GIANT FISH THAT SWALLOWS SEALS WHOLE

Captive, Which Seemed as Big as Bull, Weighed Half Ton—Makes Little Effort to Escape.

SANTA BARBARA, July 1.—The largest fish ever landed here was brought in by W. W. and Philip Burton, a prominent real estate man and his 11-year-old son. The fish weighed between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds and was said to be a sunfish, although by others it is called a "killer."

Burton was fishing from a launch when suddenly an unprecedented thing occurred. Following a fine large yellow-tail to the side of the launch appeared a huge gray object, apparently swimming on edge. Mr. Burton swung off his gaff and got firm hold of the monster near its eye.

Young Philip Burton also gaffed the fish, while Ira Eaton, owner of the launch, stopped his engines, which were at moderate speed and secured a line. The fish made a remarkable poor fight, contenting itself with deluging its captors a few times with logsheads of water, which it sent over the boat with a single movement of its strong fins.

The landing of the fish upon the wharf was a serious business. A heavy spar and tackle were used and even then it was all several men could do to raise the fish.

In shape the fish is unlike any other fish. Its head and body are almost square and as large as the body of a bull. Small fins resemble ears. Its mouth is cavernous and lined with teeth. The body flattens, and a flat thick tail fin resembling the ear of an elephant. The blubber is soft and pure white.

Fishermen dispute the statement that Mr. Burton's fish is a sunfish. They say it is a "killer," that it differs from the sunfish in having bones and muscles, and that it is peculiar to the southern waters of the channel group of islands. They say they have seen, but never captured, the fish up to three tons in weight. The fish lives on seals and is said to swallow them whole.

It is said that these fish appear phosphorescent when seen seeking prey, even in daylight. This specimen is 12 feet long. Persons here say the species reaches 20 feet.

Income Tax from Concert Singers.

In South Australia the law permits the daily and weekly collection of income tax from concert singers and touring players who are not likely to remain a year in the colony.

CHURCH IS SOLD ON NORTH SIDE

Bethany Lutheran Congregation Purchase Former First Congregational Church, Allegheny.

THE PRICE IS ABOUT $38,000

After weeks of negotiation, during which another congregation was a competitor, the trustees of the Bethany Lutheran church, Fulton and Washington streets, Allegheny, last night reached an agreement with the board of church extension of the Congregational church, whereby the Lutheran congregation becomes the purchaser of the First Congregational church, Franklin and Manhattan streets, Allegheny, at a price in the neighborhood of $38,000.

The Congregational church is a modern brick and stone structure with a seating capacity of 1,000, and stands on a lot 75x120 feet. The building will be renovated before the Lutheran congregation takes formal charge, and will be rededicated.

The Lutheran congregation is 11 years old, and shortly after its conception erected a chapel on a lot 48x120 feet at Washington and Fulton street. The chapel is 36x48 feet, to which an annex 15x28 feet, was added, which has been used as a Sunday school room. Both buildings are of brick and stone. As the congregation has grown to 240, and the Sunday school to 400, it was decided to erect a new church, but the lot was deemed too small. This property will now be offered for sale. The Rev. C. B. King is pastor.

The congregation of the First Congregational church disbanded, as a body, several weeks ago, owing to friction among the members and improper support, which caused financial difficulties. On June 1, the pastor, the Rev. L. H. Enge, resigned and accepted a charge in Steubenville. The property was then transferred to the board of church extension of the denomination, which has its headquarters in New York.

The Manchester Presbyterian church of Allegheny has also been a bidder on the property and for this reason, and the fact that negotiations had to be conducted through New York, caused delay in attaining final results. The former congregation of the Congregational church has been scattered among other churches and other denominations. The congregation had a membership of nearly 200 and was organized 49 years ago.

WILL ENFORCE CURFEW.

Director Moore Will Order Children Off Streets at Night.

Director Moore will issue orders to the police tomorrow regesting that children found upon the streets at night, playing or selling merchandise, be taken home or sent to some refuge. Boys will not be permitted on the streets after 10 o'clock nor girls after 8 o'clock.

This action will be the result of a letter sent to Mayor Hays by Factory Inspector J. C. Delaney, calling attention to the fact that many children are permitted to roam the streets at all hours in the night, selling newspapers and otherwise engaged as to give evidence of being uncared for.

Friend Will Give You Credit. **FRIEND** 810 TO 814 PENN AVE. Don't Put It Off Till Payday.

A FINE NEW BRUSSELS CARPET FREE

Read the Details of This Remarkable Offer

Friend is noted for the surprises he prepares for customers. But this offer of a Brussels carpet free is, in many respects, the most remarkable offer that ever has been made.

To sum it up briefly, until further notice, Friend will give a fine Brussels carpet away free every week—and you have as good a chance as anybody to secure this prize. The conditions are as follows:

Friend has placed with the business manager of the Press a sealed envelope containing six letters of the alphabet. This envelope will not be opened until next week, when the Press publishers will ascertain what these letters are. The customer whose Christian name contains more of these letters than are contained in the name of any other customer gets the carpet absolutely free.

It makes no difference how small the amount of your purchase, nor whether you buy furniture, carpets or any article for household use or adornment. Just leave your name and address with the salesman and they will be placed on record. In case two or more persons have names containing the same number of letters, the one who made his purchase first will be declared the winner.

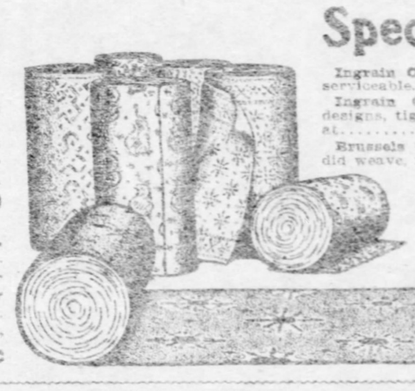
Due announcement of the winner of the first prize carpet will be made.

Special Carpet Values

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12, handsome and dependable..... $7.75

Wilton Velvet Rugs, regulation sizes, artistic patterns, will never wear out. Big value. Friend's price..... $32.50

Chinese and Japanese Mattings, suitable for summer cottages, very pretty patterns. Friend's prices 25c, 18c down to..... 15c



Ingrain Carpets, newest patterns, very serviceable. Friend's price..... 48c

Ingrain Carpets, all wool filling, fashionable designs, tightly woven, good value at..... 65c

Brussels Carpets, rich colorings, splendid weave, made for service. Friend's price..... 75c

Velvet Carpets, swell patterns, the most serviceable carpets for the money ever made. Friend's price..... $1.10

Wilton Velvet Carpets, made for the finest trade, beautiful colorings..... $1.35

Free Carpet Sweeper

Friend gives a carpet sweeper free with every carpet. This special inducement is highly appreciated by customers.

Big Reductions in Go-Carts

Friend's big line of go-carts will now be sold at 25 per cent discount from regular prices. Look at the prices:

$3 Go-Carts for $2.25.
$5 Go-Carts for $3.75.
$7 Go-Carts for $5.25.
$10 Go-Carts for $7.50.
$14 Go-Carts for $10.50.
$15 Go-Carts for $11.75.

You save money at Friend's.

Refrigerators $6 Up

You cannot make a mistake in selecting a refrigerator at Friend's, for he carries the largest line in town and his prices are the lowest. These refrigerators are modern, comprising all the latest improvements. Have metal lined ice chambers and all hygienic devices. Price range from $6 up.

Special Attractions for All Brides.

Friend's room outfits appeal especially to the brides of the month. All who are of a practical, money-saving turn of mind will appreciate particularly Friend's kitchen outfit. Comprises everything you will need in the kitchen for only $23.50. If you attempt to purchase the same things singly elsewhere you will pay twice as much for them.

The bedroom outfit includes bedroom furniture, mattress, springs, carpet, etc., all of the best quality. The entire outfit at Friend's for only $37.50.

FRIEND The Store That Makes Friends 810 to 814 Penn Ave.

WEDDED LIFE IS QUICKLY ENDED

Death Claims Bride of Few Weeks Just After Her Arrival in a Strange Land.

CREOSOTE KILLS A CHILD

But three days in a new land, where she hoped to spend a long and prosperous life, Georgiana F. Pender, wife of James Pender, died yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. William McClelland, 1709 Penn avenue. Pender is 24 years of age and Mrs. Pender was two years his junior. Both were born in Broomhorise, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and were boy and girl together. On June 16 they were married and started at once for America. Pender did not care to leave Scotland, but his bride's heart was set on beginning life in a new country, and he yielded to her wishes. They landed in New York on Wednesday, and were in Pittsburgh, where Pender has relatives, on Thursday. He secured a position and started to work on Friday and Mrs. Pender thought their new life was opening auspiciously.

Early yesterday morning Mrs. Pender became ill. Dr. John Heiber was called and found her suffering from a weak heart and an attack of indigestion. Everything possible was done for her, but she died before 5 o'clock. Dr. Heiber learned that her heart had troubled her since childhood, and so reported the case to the coroner.

Theophilus Jarowski of 2536 Spring alley died yesterday at the West Penn hospital from injuries inflicted by three men at his home on June 24. He conducted a dance hall above his home and refused three men admission. The men became angered and kicked and beat him about the head and body, injuring him internally. Peter Razokki was committed to jail to await the result of the inquest. He is supposed to have been one of the assailants.

Howard Woodall, a baby 20 months old, got hold of a small bottle of creosote at his parents' home, 1817 Preble avenue, Allegheny, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and swallowing the poison was dead at 3 o'clock. He was the son of Hammond Woodall. His mother had several bottles sitting on a mantel, one of them containing the creosote, and yesterday morning she removed them all to the bed while she put a clean lambrequin on the mantel. While so doing she heard the baby scream, and turning saw him with the bottle in his hand and his lips burned white. She summoned three physicians who sent the boy to St. John's hospital, where he died.

William Schutte, aged 12, of 129 Ninth street, West Homestead, was run over by a shifting engine at the Ann street crossing of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad at that place yesterday, and was killed.

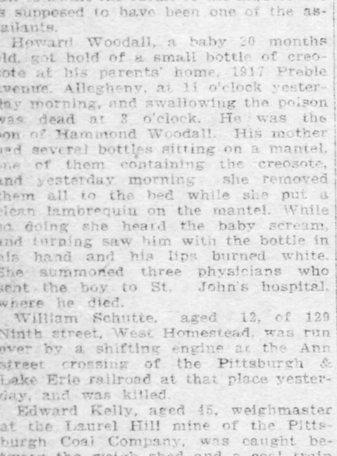
Edward Kelly, aged 45, weighmaster at the Laurel Hill mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, was caught between the weigh shed and a coal train at Morgan station on the Panhandle railroad yesterday, and met almost instant death.

LOOMIS ARRIVES IN FRANCE AND HEARS OF HAY'S DEATH

Assistant Secretary Is Greatly Shocked. America Loses a Great Statesman.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

CHERBOURG, July 1.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis arrived aboard the Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this evening.



FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

He was brought ashore on the steam launch Brooklyn. The prefect of maritime sent an aid on the launch to board the Philadelphia outside the harbor to greet Mr. Loomis in the name of the French government. Mr. Loomis said that the voyage was agreeable, but was shocked beyond expression at the news of the death of Secretary Hay. He learned of the sad event at Plymouth.

"I scarcely can realize," he said "this great grief that has come upon us. Eight days ago I left Mr. Hay and he seemed in excellent spirits, and he was quite optimistic about his condition, and was in a particularly happy vein. He related in his keen, pungent, kindly humor his many recent experiences in Europe. His loss means much to America, and it will grow in gravity as the time passes. He was a true lover of peace and fellow men. None could be associated with him without becoming attached to him. He was a great statesman."

ABDUCTED DAUGHTER AND ESCAPED POLICE

OIL CITY, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. Anseline Belknap Tiller, who is said to live in Pittsburgh, created a sensation on the South Side today by abducting her daughter Vera Tiller, aged 6. Mrs. Tiller was accompanied by a detective and the pair hurried to the North Side where they were overtaken by the police. They were escorted to the office of a lawyer, but while the consultation was in progress Mrs. Tiller, the child and the detective left the room and boarded a street car for Franklin. Divorce proceedings between the couple are pending in the Allegheny county courts.

PENNWOOD CLUB DECIDES TO BUILD HANDSOME HOUSE

The board of governors of the Pennwood club of Wilkinsburg met last night to discuss plans for the erection of a new club house. The club was organized in January and since then has purchased the Neal property in Ross avenue on which they propose to build a $20,000 club house. The property is 60x122 feet and was secured for $10,000. A few changes were recommended in the plans and bids will be asked for in a short time.

Adee Starts for America.

PARIS, July 1.—Second Assistant Secretary of State Adee, after a bicycling tour of France, sailed for New York from Havre today on board the French line steamer La Savoie to resume his duties at the state department.

Will Be Held August 15.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 1.—(Special.)—The annual encampment of the First Virginia guard was today ordered to be held here August 15.

BILLIARD BALLS NEED MUCH CARE

How the Costly Ivories Are Treated in a Quaint Little Allegheny Shop.

FASHIONS IN LATEST CUES

The next time you have a billiard cue in your hand and expect to put all the balls in the pockets at a single shot, just stop and ponder over the age of the pieces of ivory which are rolling tantalizingly about the table. That white ball which has just received too much "English" belonged to an old elephant who was wandering through the Congo jungles when Napoleon was still alive. Those balls cost from $5 to $10 apiece. Study the history of the billiard ball and their case and you will have more respect for the game.

The elephant's tusk which is large enough to furnish the product for a good billiard ball must be at least 25 years old. If it is 50 years old, so much the better. The tusk of the elephant grows very much like an oak tree, and the grain of the ivory looks not unlike the grain in a seasoned piece of oak lumber. If it is "green" the ivory will shrink just as the wood shrinks. If it is too "dry" it will "chip" in the same fashion.

The buying of billiard balls at best is a gamble. A ball may have the right weight, the proper gloss and appear to be well seasoned, but for some unaccountable reason will chip off and become totally ruined by a fall on the floor. Buy a dozen balls like a setting of Plymouth Rock eggs, three or four balls will last for years while the others will have to be replaced again and again.

In East street, Allegheny, is a little shop where the most of the billiard balls of Greater Pittsburgh find a hospital. The whirl of the lathe is heard all day long, and the place smells of sawdust. Spindles for chairs, cabinet-makers' supplies and all sorts of wooden stuffs are turned out—literally turned. George Wuerthele & Sons, advertise all kinds of mill work and wood turning, but their side line of turning "billiard, pool, bowling balls and pins" offers by far the most interesting feature of their work in the little shop under the shadows of Troy hill.

A spotless piece of ivory was in the lathe while Mr. Wuerthele guided his chisel over it. White powder blew from the machine and settled on the layer of brown sawdust that covered the cobwebs on the window pane.

"The standard billiard ball has a diameter of 2 3-8 inches," said Mr. Wuerthele. "This one is almost new. It fell on the floor and was very slightly chipped. I can take off 1-82 of an inch and it still will be in good shape and will be as true as ever. I could reduce it to 2 5-16 inches, but there I must stop. It ceases to be a standard ball when it is reduced lower than that.

"Chipped balls are not the only ones brought here. 'Green' balls shrink perceptibly and they are brought here to be turned true. Of course it is necessary to take off not more than 1-64 of an inch to restore a shrunken ball. I put the balls in a wooden pocket and place them on the lathe just as I would a piece of wood. After it has been turned on all sides on the chisel, I go after it with sand-paper and pumice stone, and finally wind up with chamois, making it glisten like a piece of silver.

"When a ball receives a deep bruise and cannot be turned down to a minimum of standard size, I cut them up and use the ivory for the decoration of cues. The real swell billiard cue these days must have a tip and handle butt of ivory, and the more ivory in-laying in the stem of the cue, the better it will be appreciated. The fad for private billiard cues and household outfits generally is taking hold in Pittsburgh, and there is a growing demand for made-to-order cues. Not an ounce of ivory is wasted, and there is some satisfaction in having a cue inlaid with the ivory from the balls which were shot in a memorable game."

CHINAMEN ARE CAREFUL IN PREPARING FOOD

Negligent in Some Respects Their Methods as to Cooking Cannot Be Impugned.

Most of the Chinese restaurants of Pittsburgh are clean eating establishments. The cooks are cleanly in the manner in which they prepare the meals. In some of the places the floors of the culinary department would not compare with a cooking room of a frugal thriving German family, but in their method of preparing the food the Celestial is just as careful as the German woman.

Chinese restaurants are considerably patronized in this city. In the early hours of the morning all types of humanity can be seen in them.

In Grant street and Second avenue negroes are not permitted to eat in the Chinese restaurants. The exception made in the Grant street district is when a negro is accompanied by a white woman.

In New York recently an investigation was made of the Chinese restaurants for the purpose of looking into the cleanliness of the establishments. For the most part the restaurants there were found not to be attractive. However, the sanitary officers of that city do not require rigid enforcement of the health laws, as the officers do in this city. The question of the distribution of the garbage is one feature the local authorities require strict compliance with among the Chinamen. The Chinese restaurant keeper is required to have the garbage ready for the garbage men every morning.

Among the Chinese restaurants in the hill district, on the floors and in the corners of the room can be seen the sweepings of the day. Careless as he may be in this respect he is usually careful enough in the preparation of the food. All eatables are carefully washed and the cooking utensils shine as a result of constant cleaning and wiping. As a rule most of the Chinese cooks take great pride in their personal cleanliness. After each dish is cooked they wash their hands before preparing the next order. The large copper cooking receptacles are also wiped out with clean cloths. The Chinaman's hands do not come in contact with the meats and vegetables, as he makes frequent use of large forks and spoons.

BENT ON SUICIDE.

McKeesport Slav Makes Unsuccessful Attempts to End His Life.

John Palady, aged 24, a Slav of 212 Mulberry alley, McKeesport, was taken to McKeesport hospital early yesterday evening with a bullet in his jaw, the result of an attempt at suicide. Palady made two other attempts. He was getting over the railing of the Third avenue bridge over the Youghiogheny river when a driver of a wagon passing pulled him back. He then went to his boarding house and shot himself with an antiquated revolver.

The police took him to Central station and from there to the hospital in the patrol wagon. He fought the officers all the way, attempting to jump out headforemost on the street.

Lawn Fete at Luna Park.

"Solomon's Mutual Benefit association" will hold a lawn fete at Luna Park on Monday evening, July 3. All the employes of the house, including the managers and buyers will participate in the event.

Sixty-Nine Wounded Persons Die.

LODZ, July 1.—A court-martial today condemned three workmen, convicted of participating in the riots of last week. Sixty-nine persons who were wounded in these disturbances have died in the hospitals here during the week.

Beats World's Ore Record.

ASHTABULA, O., July 1.—(Special.)—The marine report for June at Ashtabula shows that this port has broken the world's record for one month's ore report for one port. During June 346,641 tons of ore were received, which was 38,833 tons more than in May, when Ashtabula made her best former record.

MIMIC FIGHT PREVENTED BY A MATTER OF SHIRTS

The Eighteenth Regiment Does Not Turn Out in Schenley Park for Extended Order Drill and Sham Battle.

The Eighteenth regiment did not give a miniature facsimile of the great battle of Mukden in Schenley park last night. The weather did not favor outdoor drill, but this was not the only reason why a good-sized crowd on Flagstaff hill was disappointed. A blue shirt was largely responsible for the mimic fight being called off.

Col. Frank I. Rutledge was indignant because of the lack of uniformity among the members of the several companies. The order calling out the regiment specified that the men should appear in blue flannel shirts, canvas trousers, leggings and campaign hats, and the officers in olive drab. Contrary to this there was a mixture of all sorts of combinations. The colonel, calling the officers to the "front and center," addressed them in this fashion:

"The orders stated very plainly that the men were to appear in blue shirts, canvas trousers, leggings and campaign hats. Instead I see one company wearing blouses, in another some wear shirts and others blouses, and the uniform of the officers shows the same variance. I one time ordered the arrest of an officer for this evry matter. I would do so tonight were it not for the fact that the weather offers some excuse. There are too few here for a drill in the park tonight, and I would not take the regiment out in this fashion if there were 1,000 of you here.

"In some of the companies the officers have allowed the men to buy their own shirts. This is contrary to the act of assembly governing the state guard. The state must provide the entire uniform and the men must not be allowed to foot this bill themselves. I venture to say that there are some here who have no shirts. In some of the companies the men take home their uniforms to have them cleaned and pressed. This likewise is contrary to regulations. While the captains are responsible for their companies, the colonel is responsible for the entire regiment and in the future I want the men to report these matters to me.

"I do not want it understood that this is intended for all the company commanders. Some are scrupulously careful and deserve credit for their care and attention to details."

The regiment, headed by the band, then marched out into Craft avenue, where a drill was held until nightfall. Then, it marched to the park entrance and held a short drill on the boulevard. While the boys passed through Oakland the crowd cheered and burned red fire.

The regiment is getting in shape for the brigade encampment at Erie and will go away with full ranks. Company M has just completed the improvements to its room in the armory and has ideal quarters. Company H is also making improvements.

TROLLEY STOPS GET INDIAN NAMES

Barns and Cow Fields Immortalized on the Mt. Lebanon Traction Lines.

HOW IT ALL CAME ABOUT

"Red Hill!"
"Hump Back!"
"Bell House!"
"Frog Hollow!"
"Red Barn Switch!"
"Blue House Steps!"

If you were riding in a trolley car and heard the conductor singing out words like these, would you believe that you were riding through a country which sometime between now and June, 1905, may be in one of the thickly populated wards of Greater Pittsburgh? If you had a nice suburban home and rose to get off in the evening, how would you like to step off while he shouted:

"All out for Beggar's Lane?"

But if you happened to live out in the new plans of lots between Mt. Washington and Castle Shannon you would hear just such names, for the scheduled stops of the trolley cars on the lines that traverse that region.

Of course these are not the official names of the various locations where the Castle Shannon, Charlerol, Brookline, West Liberty and Mt. Lebanon cars are expected to stop for passengers. The plans of lots out in that neighborhood have thoroughfares of very dignified names. There is Lang avenue, Fairmont avenue, the Boulevard, South View square and a lot of others. But it is rarely the conductor calls street names, and it is not his fault, either.

The trolley line was opened to Mt. Lebanon before the streets were laid out. In those days the cars stopped almost anywhere the motorman could get his brake to hold on to the muddy rail. The patrons in time learned where it was physically possible to stop the cars and unconsciously established stations there. These stops were given names by the conductors and soon came into general use. Banksville avenue is better known as "Huey's Cow Pasture," and another stop nearer the city is known as "Rummey's Dump."

The creative faculty of the average street car conductor is far above contempt. He is an embryo geographer and soon coins a name that at least deserves credit for being strikingly original. Out along the Charleroi line are some names equally curious. A mile north of Library, Dr. George Cheeseman has a fine spotted cow in a pasture field below his residence. The official name of the station should be Irishtown road, but everybody in the neighborhood calls it "Spotted Cow."

"Regular Indian names," said a conductor. "I spent some time on the plains and loafed with the bucks of the Sioux tribe, but never heard anything like these car stations. Out near Finleyville there is a bend in the road where people get off sometimes, and they call it 'Corn Dodger.'"

HOTLY SCORES ADMINISTRATION

Stevenson Declares the Efforts to Collect Revenues Are Pure Buncombe.

WANTS SWITCH LAW TESTED

"I am opposed to taking the word of the city solicitor given verbally in his office, that the linear switch ordinance is illegal," said former councilman W. H. Stevenson, father of the measure which the city administration refused to enforce, and which, it is claimed, the city solicitor pronounced illegal, without any effort having been made to collect taxes under it since it was passed by councils in October, 1903.

"The law should be tested to ascertain whether it is illegal or not," said Mr. Stevenson yesterday. "The city solicitor should not be the solicitor, judge and jury and the supreme court in the matter. It should be up to the courts to decide the question of its legality.

"I remember," continued Mr. Stevenson, "that when this switch ordinance was considered by the finance committee of councils, of which I was then chairman, the city solicitor assured the committee the switch ordinance was legal and would stand a test in court. Now the city administration, in order to obtain an excuse for not forcing the corporations owning switches to pay taxes, accepts the verbal statement of the city solicitor that the ordinance is not legal. A test should be made and if the ordinance is declared illegal by the courts, then the administration should proceed at once to enact another ordinance by which the taxes on the switches can be collected.

"This move on the part of the administration only demonstrates what has been plain before—that the Citizens party promises have never been kept and the play of the so-called revenues committee of councils to collect revenue from the corporations is pure buncombe. The revenues committee or the city auditor have nothing whatever to do with the switch licenses.

"The ordinance specifically states that the collections shall be made by the city treasurer and that he shall be furnished all the data necessary to make the collections by the director of public works. I have made several trips to see City Treasurer Steel, and every time he has told me that the director of public works has not furnished the data, although the switch fees have been due since December 1, 1902."

PICKED UP IN THE LOBBIES

Finds a Busy Center Here.

"There is every evidence of an unusual activity in manufacturing lines," said H. G. Fleck, a representative of the Cambria Steel Company, who is in Pittsburgh looking up draughtsmen for his company's structural steel department. "I have been impressed with the business tone of Pittsburgh today," he continued, while at the Lincoln last evening. "I have found almost every draughtsman employed, and I can see by this that the Pittsburgh steel manufacturers have good orders booked for delivery at an early date. In my quest for draughtsmen I can find only a few idle, and these are hardly suited to our work, although sometimes we must shide with the best we can find. There is urgent demand at the Cambria works for extra draughtsmen just now, and we must find about a score of extra men for service for a short time, probably for a month or six weeks. All of the steel companies seem to have plenty of orders to keep the mills going busily for a long time to come, while the conditions in the country seem to augur well for a continuance of orders flowing in."

Want Him to Come Often.

O. L. Myers, the well-known horseman of Philadelphia, whose stables at Kenilworth contain some of the fleet steeds of the country, is spending a few days here in connection with business matters. He is registered at the Hotel Lincoln. Mr. Myers, according to some of his friends, gave them a good tip on the races Friday, and they are anxious to have him come to Pittsburgh often.

Immense Travel for Fourth.

Thousands of Pittsburghers are taking advantage of the low rates offered by the railroads and of the holidays given by the Fourth of July. The Union station was crowded all day and evening with the travelers, while the trains passing through the city also contained a larger number of patrons than usual. Several trains were running extra sections, while others had to have extra sleeping cars added. The same condition was noticed at the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Wabash stations. In many instances these people are taking advantage of the two holidays allowed by the Fourth coming on Tuesday.

C. M. Schwab at Loretto.

Charles M. Schwab's private car Loretto ran into Pittsburgh last evening, and it was reported that Mr. Schwab had come to the city that he loves best of all. It was found, however, that Mr. Schwab had left the car at Cresson and gone to his boyhood home at Loretto. It was not known when he would come to Pittsburgh.

Salesmen at a Luncheon.

The sales force of the Oliver Typewriter Company had a merry time at the Hotel Henry yesterday afternoon, the occasion being an informal luncheon tendered by John G. Rieger, manager of the Pittsburgh branch. Salesmen to the number of 20 were present at the luncheon, following which a pleasant surprise was given Mr. Rieger, when the salesmen presented him with a handsome watch fob emblematic of the "Pirates," the name adopted by the Pittsburgh branch.

Aside from Mr. Rieger and W. R. Priest, assistant general manager, the following were present: W. M. McPherson, L. O. Winterberg, Jess B. Beverlin, O. M. Lynn, L. B. Smith, Arthur Haynes, J. S. Keck, F. R. Crock, R. A. Wilson, W. H. Messay, R. Edgar Long, C. B. Morris, George D. Colvin, B. W. Reynolds, C. I. Thompson, Charles Lynch, K. A. Snodgrass and J. A. Shannahan.

New Zealander After Steel.

Edward Booth of Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand, whose arrival was noted in The Gazette yesterday, spent the day in conference with Pittsburgh steel manufacturers, having spent Friday with the Cambria Steel Company officials at the Johnstown works. He is registered at the Hotel Lincoln.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Lincoln—J. A. Cunningham, Altoona; D. K. Hooper, Beaver; M. Goldsmith, Lisbon, O.

Henry—W. J. Watters, Punxsutawney; A. L. Campbell, Newark, O.; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McCrea and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McCrea, Canton; Frank T. Otley, Washington, Pa.; John B. Grumhein, Morgantown.

Monongahela—S. F. Stockdale, Waynesburg; F. S. Baker, Bedford; R. S. Newmyer, Connelleville; T. M. Ashbrook, Zanesville.

Duquesne—F. W. Stentz, Lorain; F. S. Irwin and B. W. Ross, Altoona; F. W. Edmundson, Fairmont; J. H. Casbaugh, New Castle; D. B. Pugh, Uniontown.

Boyer—C. W. W. Whistler, Mercer; Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Borh, Fairchance; Charles Alexander, East Palestine; L. A. MacDonald, Slippery Rock; M. F. Hawors, McKean.

Newell—J. M. Kunkle, Morgantown; C. A. Ford, Clarksburg; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen, Rochester.

Colonial—F. H. Goodfellow, Hollidaysburg; Fred B. Compton, Coshocton; Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Hays, Punxsutawney; R. C. Rice, Wheeling.

Anderson—R. L. Bowman, Bellaire; Dr. H. E. McAfoose and George C. Kline, Latrobe.

Seventh Avenue—Charles B. Kabler, New Brighton; C. M. Archelson, Steubenville; John J. Rourke, Wheeling; Alexander Creighton, Mannington.

Griswold—J. M. Walsh, Youngstown; C. A. Acte, Johnstown; L. Lewis, Martins Ferry; C. F. Montgomery, New Castle.

Antler—C. A. F. Hoy, Clairton; C. W. Howell, Uniontown; A. M. Wilson and J. L. Lewis, Cleveland.

GREAT QUAKER CITY RAID.

Five Hundred Prisoners Taken When Police Dragnet Is Thrown Over Tenderloin.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—More than 350 policemen under Director of Police Safety Potter, aided by the agents of the Law and Order society, tonight raided numerous houses of ill-repute, "speakeasies" and other disorderly places, nearly 500 persons being taken in the dragnet. The raiding began shortly before midnight and continued for several hours. The warrants, 165 in number, were issued on information furnished by Secretary Gibbony of the Law and Order society. Director Potter personally supervised the raids. In every case the prisoners were held in bail for court.

GYMNASIUM FOR YOUNG ZIONISTS

Members of the Pittsburgh Societies Are Preparing to Enter Athletic Field.

MOVEMENT RECEIVES SUPPORT

Members of the Pittsburgh Zionists societies are planning to build and furnish a gymnasium for the use of its members, and the promoters expect to have it ready for use by fall. The erection of the building and its equipment will be done entirely by Zionists, and already several good contributions to the fund being raised have been received.

The gymnasium will be built on the rear of the present property of the Zionists societies at Center avenue and Green street. The site of the gymnasium building is at present partly occupied by an old brick building. This will be torn down to make room for the improvement. The plot of ground is about 40x80 feet. The hall in which the young men and women will have an opportunity to develop themselves along physical culture lines, will also be so constructed that it can be used for mass meetings.

The gymnasium building will be a two-story brick, equipped with the tub, shower and other baths that go to make a gymnasium complete. A physical instructor will also be provided to teach the young men and women muscular exercises and the children calesthenics. The members of the societies are giving the movement enthusiastic support, as there is no gymnasium for the Jewish young people now in the city, which is supported by themselves. The only gymnasium for Jews at present in Pittsburgh is conducted under the auspices of the Columbia council, also located in Center avenue, near the Zionists' headquarters. The Columbia council is a charitable institution, and the members of the Zionists' societies are endeavoring to have those use the gymnasium of the Columbia join the Zionists.

Henry Jackson, of the Jackson Clothing Company, Liberty avenue, a leader in the Pittsburgh Zionists societies, and also in the national body, is one of the leading supporters of the Zionists' house in Center avenue, and an active promoter of the new gymnasium. Mr. Jackson has a broad knowledge of the needs of the young men and women of his race in Pittsburgh, and is thoroughly confident that there are many able and bright young people who need to be helped along in the right way.

Mr. Jackson says the plans for the gymnasium building have not yet been completed, but he says they are figuring on putting up a building to cost about $2,500. The equipment of the gymnasium, he says, will depend entirely on the members of the Pittsburgh Zionists societies. At present there are 14 societies in council of Pittsburgh.

The Zionists have a valuable property at Center avenue and Green street, which is partly occupied by a spacious building, where classes for children are conducted in day time and for grown people at night. In the evening the class-rooms are crowded with men who have been wearing beards for years, and who attend the class sessions in order to study the English language.

The Zionists are paying for their property, having given a mortgage on it when they bought the place. This mortgage is gradually being paid off by the sale of bonds and the proceeds are being used to reduce the mortgage. The bonds will eventually be the first mortgage on the property and will bear 5 per cent annually.

The Death Roll.

William Ladley, Sr.

William Ladley, Sr., aged 85, a well-known resident of Allegheny, and for many years a prominent Pittsburgh tailor, died at his late home, 507 Lacock street, yesterday as a result of paralysis, from which he had been a sufferer for two years. Mr. Ladley was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to America in 1843, settling in New York. He located in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, in 1861, and had made his home there ever since. In 1865 he opened a tailoring establishment at 11 and 13 Fifth avenue, which he conducted for 18 years. He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Sixth avenue, and is survived by his widow, five sons and three daughters, the children being George H. of Dun's mercantile agency, William, Jr., an Allegheny tailor; Frederick of the Pennsylvania freight department, Edward and Charles of the Pittsburgh Supply Company, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Phillis of Allegheny, Mrs. Andrew Jackson of Avalon and Mrs. Elmer Young of Allegheny. Funeral services will be held at the family residence at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Captain William Young.

Capt. William Young is dead at his home in Washington, Pa., aged 68 years. He came here 14 years ago from Tyrone, having been engaged at the plant of the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth regiment, Company H, Pennsylvania infantry. He was wounded at Fair Oaks in 1862 and was sent home. Later he organized the 187th Pennsylvania regiment and soon afterwards joined the army of the Potomac. In the attack on Petersburg the regiment lost 216 men. Capt. Young is survived by his wife and the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Philadelphia; Charles and William, at home.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Eckert.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Eckert, aged 80, one of the best-known residents of Allegheny, is dead at her home, 223 East street. Mrs. Eckert was the widow of George Eckert and was born in Germany, coming to America in 1848 and locating in Allegheny. Of 11 children 6 survive: George A., Catherine, Margaret, Charles, Antonio and Mary. Three brothers, one sister and six grandchildren also survive.

William E. Shearer.

William E. Shearer, aged 71, is dead at his home in Braddock. He was born at Charlotte, N. C., and had lived in Braddock 26 years. He is a veteran of the civil war and is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sackett, widow of Robert Sackett, died here yesterday afternoon, at the home of her son-in-law, William Kaufman, in New Castle. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was 77 years old and was born in Butler county, but lived here many years. She leaves two children.

James Bell, aged 68 years, is dead at his home at Woodlawn from rheumatism. His wife survives. He was born at Snowden, Allegheny county, where he spent nearly all his life. He served in the civil war.

SORRY

You put it off so long—perhaps not too long. Dentistry at Urling Bros. is different from most places. Just have us look them over before you play dentist yourself and decide that your teeth must all come out. Remember, you will never grow another set.

Born here and established 19 years.

Corrugated Suction Plate (With Extracting, made only by us)..... $10 Per Set

Gold Crown or Bridge Work (22k) best..... $5 Per Tooth

Filling, 50c up. Our Powder, 25c.

Extracting Painless by Air, Gas or by an Application to the Gums.

URLING BROS.
DENTISTS.
204 Sixth Street,
Corner Penn Avenue.
Opposite Hotel Anderson.
East End Office,
6125 Penn Avenue,
Corner Collins Avenue.
Closed Sunday. Both 'Phones.

MAY EMPLOY NON-UNION MEN.

Shenango and Greer Tin Plate Plants of New Castle Building Significant Fences Around Property.

NEW CASTLE, July 1.—(Special.)—It is rumored non-union men may be placed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company next week in many of its union tin plants. It is said men have been recruited at Pittsburgh and other places during the last week and that enough have been secured to make a start at several plants.

During the present week the company has been having high fences built about the Shenango and Greer tin plants. The local officials refused to make any statement about the fences. Both the Shenango and Greer plants closed last night and will not be operated again until the new scale is signed, unless as non-union.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Peter Reisz, Annie V. Cranor, R. C. Campbell, Cora A. King, all of Pittsburgh.

Walter Hardwick, Esther A. Schuetz, McKeesport.

Percy L. Gibson, Lillie Wood, Braddock.

Joseph Deipenhart, Glenahaw, Annie Wagner, De Haven; Glade Jones, Homestead, Mary V. Davidson, Verona.

DIED.

BELL—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at 6 p. m., at his residence, Woodlawn, Pa., JAMES BELL, aged 68 years.

Services at his late residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Monday at Snowden, Pa.

BEUCHLER—On Thursday, June 29, 1905, at 10:10 p. m., FREDERICK BEUCHLER, at his home, 611 West Diamond, Allegheny, aged 61 years.

Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday, July 2, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family, Lieut. James M. Lysle lodge 198, G. A. R., and Loreto lodge 198, K. of P. are requested to attend.

GULP—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at 5 p. m., JOSEPH EYRICH, youngest son of Charles and Margaret Mohrbacher Gulp, aged 5 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, 181 Travella boulevard, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CUPPLES—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at her residence, 1221 Monterey street, Allegheny, Mrs. J. J. CUPPLES (nee Bell).

Funeral services on Monday morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOSTER—On Friday morning, June 30, 1905, at 4:15 o'clock, MILDRED H., daughter of Walter and Minnie Heckler Foster, aged 4 months and 22 days.

Funeral services at the family home, 3707 Frazier street, Oakland, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

Charge A. V. Lindsey, 712 N. Main st., Wash.

HOLLINGER—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at 5:30 p. m., CHARLES H. HOLLINGER, beloved husband of Florence D. Neale and only son of Gurlett and Lena Hollinger (nee Wessel), in his 28th year.

Funeral from the residence of his father, 435 Pearl street, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

LADLEY—On Saturday, June 1, at 6:30 p. m., WILLIAM LADLEY, Sr., at his home, 507 Lacock street, East Allegheny, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, July 3, at 2 p. m. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

LINDSEY—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at 7 a. m., V. ADDISON LINDSEY, son of Van Buan and Agnes Lindsey, aged 24 years.

Funeral services Monday at 10 a. m., at 712 North Main street, Washington, Pa. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

M'CARL—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, ANNA M. M'CARL, daughter of Mrs. A. H. Reisemeyer, in her 9th year.

Funeral services at the family residence, No. 33 Ewing avenue, Crafton, Pa., today at 8 p. m. Interment and services at Fawcett Methodist Episcopal church at Boyce Station, on Sunday at 11:30 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RHODES—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at 4:15 p. m., at Rochester, Pa., ANNA MEYER, wife of A. G. C. Rhodes, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 856 Pinney street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Also services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Rattleman, 155 Southern avenue, Knoxville, Monday, at 2 p. m. Interment in South Side cemetery.

SPEAKMAN—On Friday, June 30, 1905, WILLIAM PAGE SPEAKMAN, aged 58 years.

Funeral service at his late residence, 1812 Second avenue or Lock No. 1, on Sunday, July 2, at 2 p. m. Interment at Versailles cemetery, McKeesport, on Monday at 9 a. m.

SPICER—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at 9 o'clock p. m., E. P. L. SPICER of Moon township, formerly of Washington county, Pa. Funeral services at his late residence, 624 North avenue, Allegheny City, on Monday, July 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

(Washington (Pa.) papers please copy.)

SPRAGUE—On Friday, June 30, 1905, at 12:15 a. m., PETER SPRAGUE, in his 75th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 5148 Friendship avenue, East End, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

I. WILLISON & SON,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
Bell 'Phone 102 Cedar. Residence 1119 Cedar. P. & A. 102 North.
600 and 602 Cedar Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

JAMES M. FULLERTON.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tell 1153 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

FLORAL EMBLEMS.
A. M. MURDOCH,
Court 2222. 250 Fifth Avenue.

HARRY A. WRAY,
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
833 Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 28 Cedar.

MT. ROYAL CEMETERY
Pittsburgh's newest cemetery. 22 minutes, Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private railway station. Price of lots much less than city cemeteries. Office, Wood st. 'Phone, 3445 Grant.

GROETZINGER CARPET CO.

Rare Carpet Bargains

A Remnant Sale of Unusual Merit

Bigelow, Hartford and Whittall

Best Body Brussels

75c, 80c 90c, $1.00

A Yard—Reduced from $1.50

These goods at 75c, 80c and 90c comprise a large line of choice pieces running from 15 to 35 yards each, many of them with match borders and are exceptionally good values for smaller rooms or for Rugs. The line at $1.00 are full rolls with match borders, that you can have in any quantity, and the assortment is unusually large and choice. We are just preparing for inventory, and these prices are made to reduce stock as quickly as possible.

SPECIAL—ALL THIS WEEK

A large line of 9x12 foot

Tapestry and Axminster Rugs

at heavy reductions.

Groetzinger Carpet Co.

627-629 Penn Avenue

ASTHMA CONSUMPTION CATARRH BRONCHITIS HAY FEVER

Germ diseases can be cured if you let Science help Nature. The Vento-Medic Treatment sends germ-killing, soothing vapors to the affected parts and gives Nature a chance to rebuild decayed tissue.

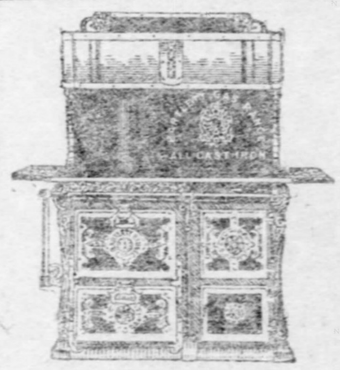
These among the multitude of our cured patients will back up our statements:

Mrs. Mary Walsh, 1024 Windsor st., Allegheny, Pa., Asthma; Thomas Hanlon, 6 Industry st., Third ward, Pittsburgh, Bronchitis and Asthma; Jacob Schmidt, Monongahela City, Pa., lungs affected; Harry E. Merritt, 512 Woodward ave., McKees Rocks, Pa., Asthma; O. C. Lessig, 209 Cherry st., Allegheny, Pa., coughing spells; Mrs. Mattie Klebach, 711 Madison ave., Allegheny, Pa., Tuberculosis of both lungs.

Consultation Free. Reasonable fees. Credit. Office Hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 7:30 to 9; Sunday, 2 to 4 P. M.

We direct and effect cures through correspondence and special apparatus. All inquiries answered promptly.

VENTO-MEDIC INSTITUTE, 631 PENN AVENUE 2nd Floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.



"BARTLETT" GAS RANGE

WITH HEAT INDICATOR MAKES BAKING PERFECT AND EASY.

All Appliances for Summer Cooking

Refrigerators and Coolers | Hardware and Mechanics' Tools

Kitchen Tools for the House and Hotel

Bartlett Furnace & Range Corporation,

No. 619 Smithfield Street.

The Best Hot Weather Medicine

SALE TEN MILLION BOXES A YEAR

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP All Druggists

PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

INDICTMENTS FOR LABOR AGITATORS

Chicago Grand Jury's Findings Include Heads of Many Trades Union Bodies.

TWO COUNTS AGAINST SHEA

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Cook county grand jury, which for a month has been investigating the causes and conditions of the present teamsters' strike, returned its report tonight, and with it 49 indictments against men connected in various ways with recent labor troubles in Chicago. The following men were indicted in connection with the brick trust:

George C. Prussing, president of the Illinois Brick Company; Charles Hank, president of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Workers' union; P. J. McMahon, president of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Teamsters' union; John Gray, general purchasing and distributing agent of the Illinois Brick Company.

These four indictments are based on charges of conspiracy to injure the business of independent brick concerns. A number of officers of independent brick companies testified that $25,000 had been paid to Gray for expenses in connection with calling strikes against their plants.

The following were indicted for conspiracy to injure the business of Montgomery Ward & Co.:

Shea Is Caught.

Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, two counts; Jeremiah McCarthy, business agent of the Truck Drivers' union; John Smyth, president of the Coal Teamsters' union; George F. Golden, business agent of the Packing House Teamsters' union; M. F. Kelly, formerly business agent of the Market and Grocery Teamsters' union; W. J. Kelly, secretary of the Coal Teamsters' union; James B. Barry, business agent of the Express Wagon Drivers' union; Hugh McGee, president of the Truck Drivers' union; Harry Tapp, president of the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' union; Stephen Sumner, business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers' union; Joseph W. Young, business agent of the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' union; W. J. Gibbons, president of the Teamsters' joint council; Albert Young, formerly president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In addition to the indictments against the foregoing, true bills charging intent to commit bodily injury and assault with intent to kill were returned against 32 members of the Teamsters' union and sympathizers with that organization, who have at different times participated in the rioting incident to the teamsters' strike. In addition to returning the indictments, the jury submitted a long and scathing report dealing with labor conditions in Chicago. Following are extracts from the report:

A Scathing Report.

That the city of Chicago for years past has been infested with moral lepers, who have preyed upon its financial and social strength is known to every informed citizens. That reputable business men and reputable citizens employed in all fields of labor have been subjects of blackmail and the greed of these vampires is also a well-known fact.

The present grand jury has had laid before it facts and conditions so convincing and positive along these lines that it feels in duty bound to report to the court and the public the situation as it has been given them by witnesses, some of whom at least were brazen enough to flaunt not only flagrant acts of the moral turpitude of others in the face of this body, but who, with an air of great gall, told of their own debauched and criminal acts and methods.

We beg to inform the court that we have positive evidence that an "understanding" existed between one John C. Driscoll, more recently known as "the mediator" between capital and labor, and one Albert Young, the first president of the coal teamsters' union, organized about 1902. That as organizer and first secretary of the Coal Team Owners' association, John C. Driscoll showed his peculiar talents. Whereas prior to the organization of this association he had been a clerk for $15 a week, as in the year 1902 received as compensation for services rendered $4,837. Of this money, $1,000 is said to have been received by Driscoll for settling a strike at the plant of the Stromberg & Carlson Co., which had lasted for three months, within 24 hours from the time he was called as mediator.

Driscoll's Thrifty Business.

The report then goes on to cite instances where it is declared Driscoll settled various strikes by the use of money. The cases cited are as follows:

Strike of Chicago City Railway Company, settled within 48 hours; Driscoll said to have received $1,000, of which sum Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is said to have received $800 and Patrick McMahon, business agent of the Brick, Sand and Terra Cotta teamsters, $400.

For settling a strike at the L. H. Kohlsatt Bakery Company, Driscoll is said to have received $1,000 or more.

Five hundred dollars is said to have been paid by the officers of the National Clothiers' association to Driscoll to prevent a strike of teamsters in support of the Garment Workers' strike in January, 1903.

It is charged that the Wholesale Clothiers' association paid to Robert Noren, business agent of the Garment Workers, $4,500.

It is charged that for settling in three days a strike against the Kellogg Switch Board Company, which had lasted 15 days, Driscoll received $1,000.

Agent of Rubber Firms.

For the settlement of the Rubber Workers' strike in the factory of the Morgan & Wright Company, which lasted six weeks and was ended four days after Driscoll was called to the scene, he received $3,000, half of which he divided among teamsters and others who had aided him in forcing the rubber workers to accede to their demands. In this Driscoll was regularly employed by the rubber interests of the country at a salary of $5,000 per annum to represent them as labor commissioner, with the extra perquisite of furnishing the coal used at their Chicago plant, which netted Driscoll $250 a month.

For settling the strike of the shipping room employes at the store of Montgomery, Ward and Company, in September, 1902, Driscoll is said to have received $100.

For settling a strike at the Kennedy Biscuit Company's plant January, 1903, Driscoll is said to have been paid by a representative of the National Biscuit Company $2,000, of which sum he paid out to representative teamsters $1,200 for services rendered in the settlement of the strike.

In February, 1903, according to the grand jury report, Driscoll received $200 for services rendered in the settlement of a strike at the Auditorium hotel.

GIRL ATTACKED BY DOG DISFIGURED FOR LIFE

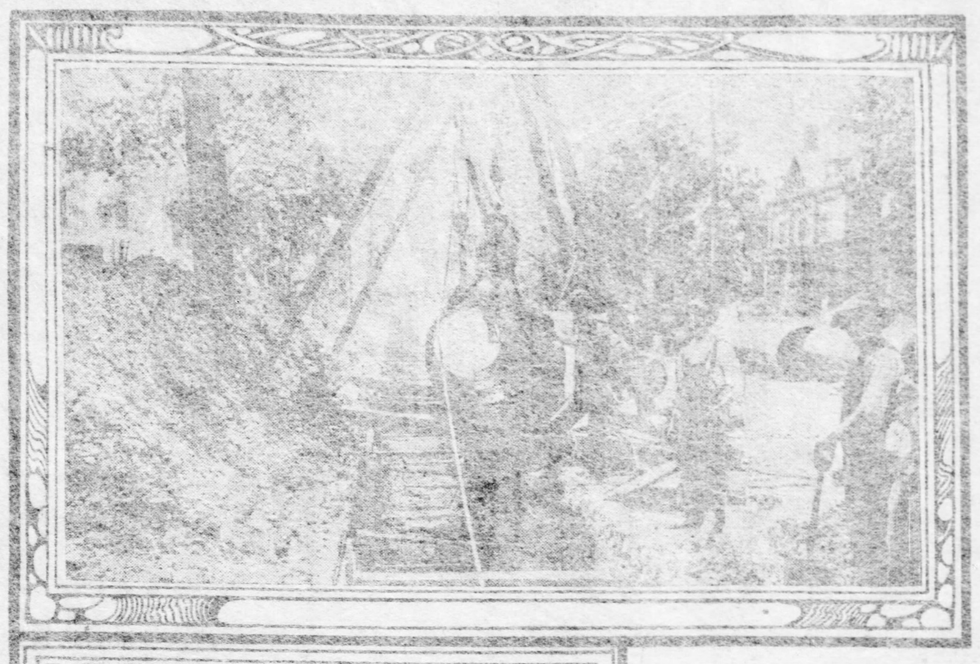
NEW YORK, July 1.—(Special.)—Della Studder, 13 years old, of No. 504 West Fifty-second street was badly torn about the face and head today by a fox terrier which attacked her while she was attempting to rescue her own dog from a fight in which it was being badly treated.

At Roosevelt hospital, where she was taken in an ambulance, surgeons found that the girl's left ear was almost entirely torn away, and that her nose bore the marks in three places where the dog sunk its teeth into her flesh. They said she would be disfigured for life. Della was in the kitchen of her home when she heard the noise of dogs fighting in the back yard. Not waiting to call assistance the girl took hold of her own dog and tried to take it in her arms, when the other turned on her with an angry snarl it jumped at her head and buried its teeth in her ear.

Big Damages Are Awarded.

BUTLER, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—The jury in the case of the "President and Managers" owners of the Wolf Lake and ice over Beaver river between New Brighton and Bridgewater, versus Beaver county, this afternoon returned a verdict of $50,000 for the plaintiffs. The case arose on condemnation proceedings instituted by the commissioners of Beaver county, by which the lake was condemned for the use of the general public.

TO SUPPLY THE WHOLE SOUTH SIDE DISTRICT



Digging Trench Through Asphalt Street, East End, for Huge Water Main Six Miles Long.

Lowering Section of 50-inch Steel Pipe in North Negley Avenue.

LAYING THE BIG WATER MAIN TO SOUTH SIDE

Tearing Up Asphalt Streets of East End for 50-inch Pipe Line, Costing $530,000.

Rapid progress is being made on the construction of the big 50-inch steel water main to the South Side, costing $530,000, from the new Highland reservoir No. 2. North Negley avenue is torn up from Highland park to Penn avenue and a trench 10 feet deep is being dug on the east side of the asphalt paved avenue to receive the big water main, which resembles a large smokestack.

This style of a water pipe is strictly new to this neighborhood and has excited a great deal of curiosity. The main pipe is only half an inch in thickness, but is of solid steel. It is manufactured at a plant owned by the contractor, T. A. Gillespie, who has the contract for laying the South Side main and also to build the filtration plant, the total cost of which will be $5,000,000.

The South Side main has been laid in North Negley avenue below Stanton avenue and the trench has been dug many blocks in advance. The pipe is strung along the entire length of Negley avenue to Penn and the coming week will see the work advanced to South Negley. The pictures show the deep trench, the workmen in the act of lowering a section of the big water main and the pipe along the surface of the street. On the side of the trench the dirt is piled 16 feet high.

The South Side main when completed will be 30,000 feet or nearly six miles in length. To put it under the surface will require the tearing up of some of the principal asphalt streets of the East End and Oakland, besides Negley avenue. After leaving North and South Negley avenues the water main will run along Baum street, Graham street, under the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, Ellsworth avenue, Clyde street, Fifth avenue to Boundary street, along Boundary and the Four Mile Run road, Forward avenue, Greenfield avenue and crossing Second avenue and running through the Jones & Laughlin plant to the Monongahela river opposite the end of Greenfield avenue, entering the South Side from the river at Thirty-fourth street and running along Thirty-fourth street to Carson street and along Carson street to Twenty-ninth street, where it stops.

The main is to connect at Twenty-ninth street with the system of the Monongahela water company if the city purchases that company's plant or with a new plant, if the city if the Monongahela plant is not purchased. The city authorities claim that no steps can be made towards the purchase of the Monongahela company's plant before the first of 1907, but the new main to the South Side will be completed long before that time.

SOUTH SIDERS HIT BY CARS.

Old Man and Boy Are Run Down by the Trolleys.

R. F. Hunter, aged 60, of 615 Gearing street, South Side, was struck by a Carson street car at Smithfield street and Sixth avenue last evening at 6 o'clock and had a shoulder bone broken and scalp cut. His injuries were dressed at the Central police station and he was removed to his home.

John Oilschlager, aged 14, of 2905 Carson street, was struck by a street car at Carson and South Thirteenth streets last night and escaped with several scalp wounds.

Thieves Loot Boarding House.

Robbers ransacked two crowded Italian and Polish boarding houses in Benson alley, Sharpsburg, early yesterday morning and worked so quietly that no one was aroused. They searched the crowded rooms and secured money, valuables and clothing and three trunks. In one of the rooms eight men were sleeping and some of them had not gone to bed until after midnight, but no one saw or heard the burglars. The exact amount of money taken is not known as the owners of the trunks, which are supposed to have contained considerable money, are absent. Four handsome watches and clothing were taken. The trunks were found in a shed in the rear of the houses broken open.

Pittsburghers at Narragansett.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 1.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill of Pittsburgh have leased "Rockledge" for the season, which is a beautiful summer estate adjoining Mr. Dun's house and situated directly on the ocean front, where the finding is excellent. Mrs. O'Neill is entertaining her daughter, Miss Frederick Martin Davies of New York, during July. Mrs. Davies will spend August at Newport, the guest of her father-in-law, Julien T. Davies.

Thruston's Defense of Mitchell.

PORTLAND, ORE., July 1.—Former Senator John M. Thurston today concluded his arguments for the defense of United States Senator John H. Mitchell. Thurston referred to Mitchell's former secretary, Harry Robertson, as a scoundrel on his own confession, and discredited his testimony. Mitchell was betrayed, asserted Thurston, and his subsequent actions were more those of an honest man than of a guilty man.

BOLD BOYS HOLD UP A MAN AT BUSY CORNER

Youths of 16, Full of Adventure, Are Captured by Officers After Hard Chase.

Israel Cohen, aged 16, of 1226 Clark street, and Louis Levine, aged 18, of 1234 Clark street, last night held up and robbed G. I. Hauer, an employe of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, at Fifth and Liberty avenues. The boys were arrested after a chase by Detectives Leff and Aymer and were taken to the Central station.

Hauer was walking along the street when the boys accosted him. They started to brush his clothes and one of them stepped behind him and pulled him to the ground, while the other boy robbed him. The boys then kicked Hauer in the face and started to run. The officers were passing at the time.

Detective Aymer, who is one of the fastest runners in the city, took after the boys. The lads ran up Fifth avenue to the Arcade building and dashed through that place to Diamond alley. Here the officers captured them. Cohen had Hauer's pocketbook and attempted to throw it away when caught.

At the station house they confessed to having committed the robbery. The pocketbook contained $15 and several railroad passes. At a late hour last night Hauer had not made his appearance at the station house to lodge his complaint against the boys.

NOVEL FIRE RAGING AT WILKESBARRE

One of the Main Thoroughfares of That City Burning—A Foundation of Coal.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 1.—The most novel fire which the fire departments in this part of the state have ever had to fight, is raging at Duryea, where Stevenson street, one of the main thoroughfares of the town, is on fire, and the firemen, despite 24 hours work, are unable to make any progress against it.

The street is composed of a deep foundation of coal waste and refuse, covered with a couple of feet of earth. This coal waste is now burning fiercely, the flames from it being distinguished, and the earth on the surface of the street being baked and cracked.

Efforts to put out the fire by digging holes to the culm and flushing it were unsuccessful, owing to the extent of the fire, and workmen are tearing up the street and digging out the burning culm.

DIES FROM A WOUND INFLICTED BY MISTAKE

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—From injuries inflicted by two men who mistook him for a highwayman, P. L. Stalnecker of Beaver Falls died tonight in the hospital here. Today the X-rays were used in an unsuccessful effort to find a bullet in his face. Stalnecker was shot March 4 on a roadway near Greensburg. Seeing two men behind, who were bound the same way, Stalnecker stopped, thinking to have company. They asked him where he was going. "Wait and you'll see," Stalnecker replied, when one of the men drew a revolver and fired.

PAYS DELICATE TRIBUTE ON DEATH OF HAY

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—Foreign Minister Count Lamsdorff yesterday afternoon paid an unusual tribute to the memory of the late secretary of state, John Hay. Without waiting for an official announcement of the secretary's death and disregard from the conventions of diplomatic etiquette, the minister, on receipt of the news immediately called at the residence of Ambassador Meyer and, finding the ambassador absent, left a note expressing his personal sorrow at the death of Mr. Hay.

MAKES OWN APPLICATION FOR A HERO MEDAL

SOMERSET, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—John H. Shaffer of Listie has made application to the Carnegie hero fund committee for a medal for bravery displayed by him on May 18. A little Slav girl fell into Wells creek from the Listie bridge. The stream was swollen from heavy rains. Shaffer leaped into the water and swam down stream until he overtook the drowning child and rescued her.

Held Up and Robbed.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—While walking through Valentine street at midnight John Quelin was held up and robbed by two white men. One of the highwaymen held his arms while the other went through Quelin's clothes and secured $31.

READY TO OFFER NEW COMPROMISE

Amalgamated Appoints a Sub-Committee to Meet American Sheet and Tin Plate Co.

SITUATION HAS GROWN TENSE

That the relations between the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated association are strained has been shown beyond a doubt. Whether the bond between the two will be broken is the question uppermost in the minds of several thousand employes who are watching eagerly for developments. It is altogether possible that it is the intention of the American company, a part of the United States Steel corporation, to now break away forever from the Amalgamated. If such proves to be the intention the resulting struggle will be one involving the very life of the Amalgamated and is likely to call forth its every resource.

Theodore J. Shaffer, the retiring president of the Amalgamated, is not of the opinion that the conferences occupying three days of the past week have been held in bad faith.

"I do not believe that the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company is trying to force a fight," he said last evening. "Their procedure in this case is not unusual. I have seen conditions worse than this and yet at the end a settlement on a friendly basis was obtained."

The officials of the company positively refuse to make a statement of their position. They say they have nothing to give out concerning the matter.

All day yesterday the wage committee of the Amalgamated association was in session at the national offices in the House building. Pro and con the matter was argued. The outcome of the day was the appointment of a sub-committee on the suggestion of President Shaffer, to offer a compromise proposition to the American company. Notice was sent to the American company that the committee would be ready to enter a conference and present the proposition tomorrow morning. What the American will do in the matter remains to be seen.

On Mr. Shaffer's suggestion, P. J. McArdle, who will succeed him in the presidency on the expiration of his term next October, was appointed chairman of the sub-committee. The other members are John Williams, national secretary-treasurer; William Young, New Castle, and Llewellyn Lewis, Martins Ferry, O.

The compromise proposition which is to be offered by this sub-committee concerns the minor matters which were the cause of the disagreement at the Friday conference. It includes clause 5 of that memorandum, the rules regarding spreading of slabs on jobbing mills, and some others. The same wage scales which were in effect last year and the abolition of all limits on production are conceded.

The reports from the towns where the American company has union mills are of a character which betoken trouble. From New Castle comes the report that non-union men will be placed at work this week in the old union mills. It is stated in this rumor that recruits have been obtained in Pittsburgh and elsewhere, enough having been secured to start work at several plants.

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

Santa Fe Must Answer to Court for Alleged Violation of Injunction Against Rebates.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—Contempt proceedings against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, charging that company with being guilty of the violation of an injunction issued at Kansas City by Judge John F. Philips on March 24, 1902, restraining the road from giving rebates, was filed in the United States district court here today at the instigation of Milton D. Purdy of Washington, assistant attorney general, who came here recently at the direction of the attorney general to file the suit on behalf of the government.

Although Judge Philips' restraining order, issued three years ago, was directed against seven other railroad companies besides the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the suit filed today is solely against the latter road.

The information asserts specifically that the Santa Fe favored the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in giving rates on coal, saying it carried the coal of said company "at a less rate than the rates named for such services in defendant's published and established schedules, and granted and paid rebates to said Colorado Fuel and Iron Company."

JEALOUS HUSBAND SHOOTS YOUNG WIFE IN BACK

Woman Will Die, but the Man Makes His Escape, Leaving No Clue.

Dominick Bucci, aged 25, an Italian, last night about 9:45 o'clock shot and fatally wounded his wife, Angelina, aged 18, at Shetland and Park avenues, East End, and made his escape. The woman was taken to the East Pittsburgh hospital, where it was found she had been shot in the left kidney. She will die. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting. The couple formerly lived in Beechwood boulevard.

Bucci some time ago took the girl out of Morganza and married her. For a time they lived happily together. Recently she has been receiving attentions from other young Italians and her husband left her. After living apart Bucci became jealous and last night encountered her at Shetland and Park avenues. They had some words, and Bucci drew a 32-caliber revolver and shot her in the back.

The woman fell on the pavement and her husband fled. Word was sent to the Frankstown avenue station house, and the woman was removed to the hospital in a patrol wagon. Police Capt. Callen and Special Officers Sullivan and Welsh tried to get some trace of the fugitive, but at a late hour last night they were unable to get any information concerning the direction he fled.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Mother and Son Are Remanded to Jail at Marietta, (O.) on a Charge of Murder.

MARIETTA, O., July 1.—(Special.)—At a hearing before Justice N. E. Kidd this morning Edgar E. Uhl, Jr., and his mother, Mrs. Ida Uhl, pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering Edgar Uhl, Sr., on Thursday morning. They were remanded to jail to await a preliminary hearing Saturday, July 8.

Late developments indicate that young Uhl killed his father with a shotgun fired at close range. There is said to have been bitter feeling between the husband and wife.

BONAPARTE SWORN IN.

New Secretary of the Navy Greets His Department Heads, and Then Settles Into Harness.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland was sworn in as secretary of the navy a few minutes after 10 o'clock today.

After taking the oath Mr. Bonaparte received in his office, shaking hands with all the naval and marine corps officers on duty at the department. Subsequently he received the entire clerical force of the department. He then returned to his desk and took up the work awaiting him there.

Revolver Shooters in Danger.

When the police went on duty last night they were notified at each station house to arrest everybody caught shooting revolvers or setting off large firecrackers of the Jackson variety. The rule will hold good on the Fourth of July also, on which day only small fireworks may be exploded.

LEGAL DECISION OF WIDE INTEREST

New Tax Laws of West Virginia With Regard to Leaseholds Are Sustained.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 1.—(Special.)—At a special term of the circuit court of Monongalia county held this morning for the purpose, Judge John W. Mason handed down an opinion in the equity case of the South Penn Oil Company vs. C. W. Dillon, state tax commissioner and the assessors and sheriff of Monongalia county. The effect of the opinion is to dissolve the injunction awarded the plaintiff by which the assessors were restrained from assessing and the sheriff from collecting taxes on oil and gas leases held by the plaintiff in this county.

At the same time he made perpetual that feature of the injunction which restrains the assessment and collection on these leaseholds for five years back.

This decision is probably the most important judicial determination made in the state since its formation and unless it is overruled will add many million dollars to the tax assessment over the state.

THIEVES CRACKED SAFE BEFORE BARTENDER'S EYES

A Daring Burglary Committed Within a Block of a New York Police Station.

NEW YORK, July 1.—(Special.)—Within one block of the Fifth avenue police station, Brooklyn, two thieves forced an entrance to a saloon at Prospect and Fifth avenues, between 3 and 4:30 o'clock this morning. They blew open a safe and walked off with $1,700 in cash and considerable jewelry.

The burglars completed the robbery under the eyes of the day bartender, John Otten, who works for Hugh Smith, the owner of the saloon, and who opened the door at 4:20 o'clock to prepare for the day's business. As he entered the men were taking out the money and jewelry, and Otten was so much surprised that he failed to give an alarm.

The burglars looked at him to see what he proposed to do and then walked out the side door, and before Otten had recovered they had entered a house in Prospect avenue, climbed the rear fence and made their way out into Sixteenth street and disappeared.

INDICATIONS FOR NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY

SOMERSET, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Harvey M. Berkley, cashier of the First National bank of Somerset, who representing a syndicate purchased the real estate, franchises and rights of the Meyersdale & Salisbury Street Railway Company at public sale, has called a meeting, to be held on July 7, to reorganize and elect a board of directors. This is taken as evidence that the proposed electric road from Meyersdale to Salisbury will be built.

Credit Free To All

B. WHITE

THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE

200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210 Ohio St. Cor. Sandusky. Allegheny

TWO MANUFACTURERS WITH 6½ CARLOADS OF SURPLUS FURNITURE TO DISPOSE OF GAVE US

OPPORTUNITY TO SELL FOR WONDERFULLY LITTLE PRICES!

Three carloads of Bedroom Furniture, two carloads of Dining-room Furniture, and one and a half carloads of mixed Iron and Brass Beds, picked up from manufacturers whose summer season is now at an end and who were willing to dispose of their surplus stocks at a gigantic concession from regular prices, is the remarkably successful result of a hurried trip to the West, made by one of our buyers two weeks ago.

"Bought sensationally, sell sensationally!" we agreed. The prices which follow will convey to you the mighty importance of the event. The reduction from regular value throughout the entire four lines will average fully 38½ per cent! Can you imagine beautiful modern furniture productions being offered to you on a more attractive basis?

The six and a half car loads include almost as many patterns in the finer grades as in the medium lines. In fact, the opportunity for selection will be practically as great as though you were purchasing from our regular stock. EASIEST KIND OF CREDIT TERMS WILL BE FREELY EXTENDED. Young married people who are going to housekeeping will save enough on what they intended buying to furnish another room.

Bedroom Suit, of superb grade of quartered golden oak or beautiful Cuban mahogany—(without toilet or washstand)—an elaborate design of rare desirability, 50-inch dresser, with 30x18-inch French plate mirror of selected grade. Honestly worth all of $185.00, and you'd never regret paying this much for it. But during sale of manufacturers' surplus stocks price is $95

Bedroom Suit, of solid quartered flaked oak, or mahogany. Grade of workmanship throughout is A1. Pattern is one of the handsomest we've shown this season in this grade. $55.00 is regular value. During sale price will be..... $40

Bedroom Suit, of quartered golden oak, rubbed and polished. Design as a whole is most desirable, and detailed carving is handsomely wrought. $45.00 is regular value. During sale price will be..... $29

Sideboard of splendid grade, quartered golden oak. Material throughout is strictly first-class, as are also the workmanship and style. It is 84-inch size, large, massive, with 20x12-inch French plate mirror. $50.00 is regular value. During sale the price will be..... $34

Buffet, of quartered golden oak—a pattern of exceptional beauty—a superior product of one of the best makers in the west. You'll certainly be pleased with the style. $45.00 is regular value. During sale the price will be $34

Extension Table, of solid quartered golden oak—a table that is substantially and beautifully constructed. Splendid style. $13.50 is regular value. During sale price will be $9

Almost 100 different patterns of Extension Tables on our floors to select from. All woods and finishes.

Iron Bed, a very artistic design, made from the very best of malleable iron. The iron posts are 1 1-16 inches in diameter, ¾-inch brass top and foot rails. Brass knobs and spindles. The grade which you know sells regularly at $7.50. During sale the price will be..... $4.75

Brass Bed—superb design, with 2-inch posts, heavy husks, T-bolt connections, ball-bearing brass casters. $55 is regular value. During sale price will be $36

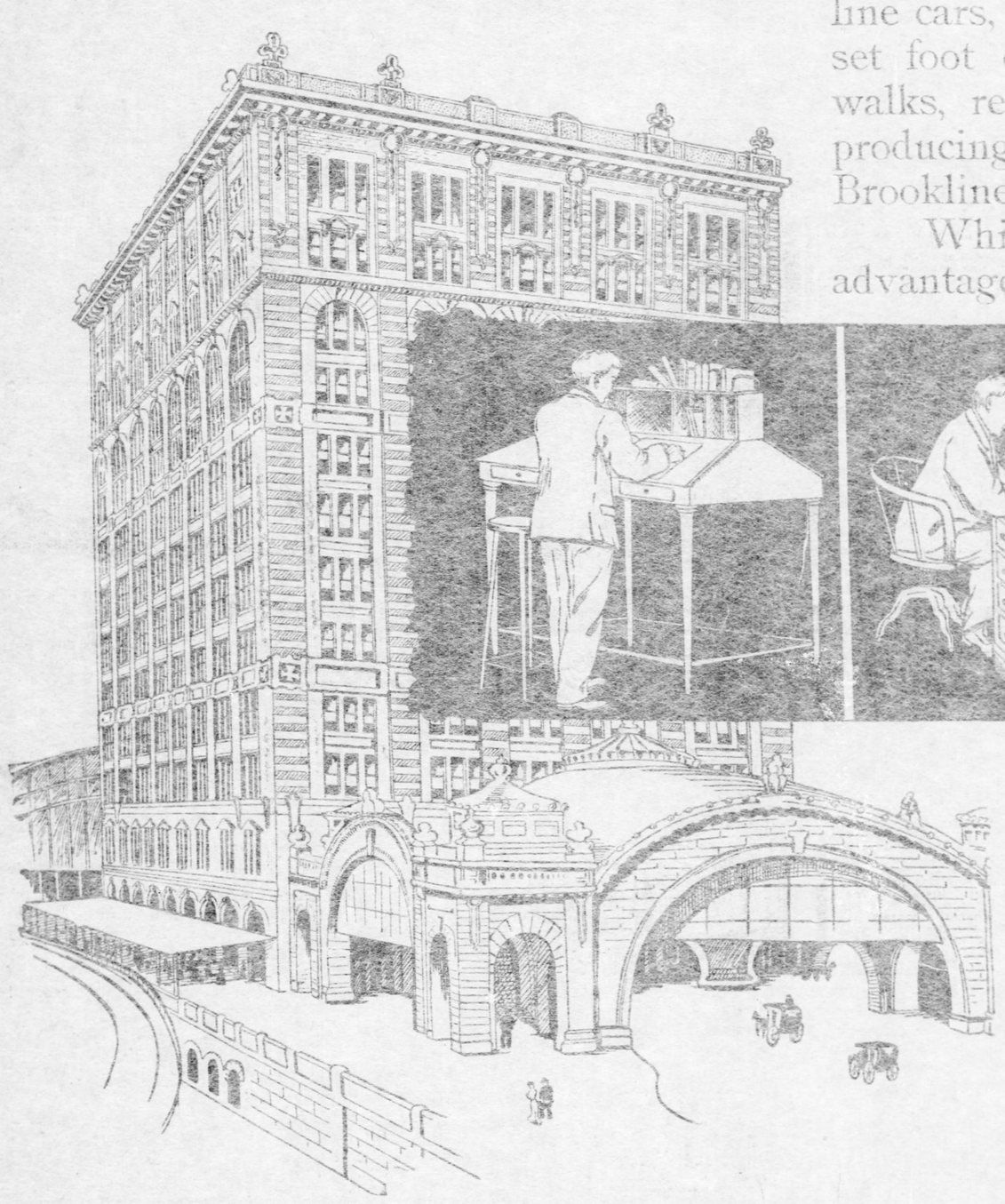
Carpet and Rug Opportunity Always Interesting at White's

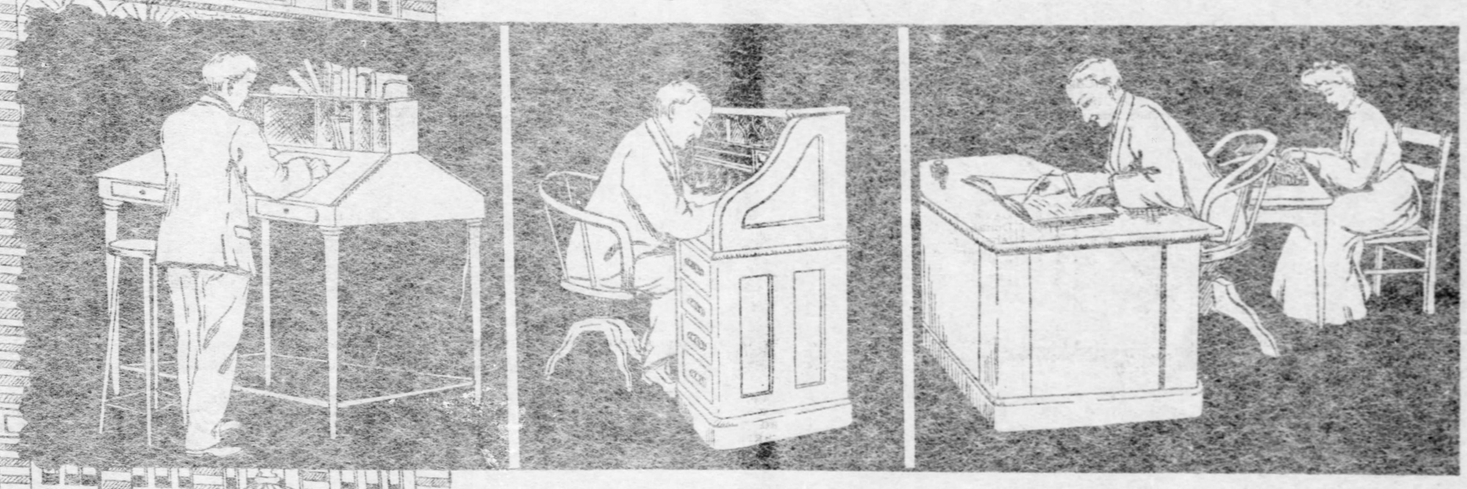
18 pair Extra Super Ingrain Carpet worth fully 85c a yard, now for	55c	$1.75 Axminster Carpet, now for	$1.28½
Brussels Carpet, worth 90c a yard, now for	62c	$2.75 French Wilton Carpet, now for	$1.75
1.16 Brussels Carpet, now for	80c	$21.00 Monarch Grade Room-Size Rugs, 9x12 feet, now for	$14.75
$1.40 Wilton Velvet Carpet, now for	95c	$23.00 Roxbury 9x12 Rugs now for	$16.75
$37.50 Axminster 9x12 Rugs, now for	$25.00		
$40.00 Wilton 9x12 Rugs, now for	$26.50		
$1.50 Inlaid Linoleums, now for	$1.00		

The most startling revelation bearing on the theory of Mental Telepathy is a remarkable coincident which is just now riveting the

ATTENTION OF THE UNION DEPOT'S 1,000 OFFICE PEOPLE TO BROOKLINE—THE 15-MINUTE SUBURB

Last Thursday we received a visit from a prominent railroad man of Baltimore. Suddenly turning to one of our representatives, he exclaimed: "This grand, new Spotless White City of yours would make a wonderful location for the homes of the men employed in the great Depot Buildings of Pittsburgh. From the plazas of the Union, the B. & O. and the P. & L. E stations they could hail your new Brookline cars, and then within 20, 12 and 10 minutes, respectively, set foot on Brookline's fine, broad granolithic stone sidewalks, ready to greet their families and breathe this life-producing medicine---for that's what the light, clean air up in Brookline virtually is."





While this citizen of Baltimore was thus eulogizing the advantages of Brookline as a home for the depot people, a well-known official with headquarters in the Union Depot building was sitting in his office thinking along the same lines. He was unconsciously and silently discussing Brookline with the Baltimore man; for just as the latter was leaving the property the Union Depot official came out, selected a lot on Berkshire avenue, not a hundred yards from the site which the Baltimorean had purchased, and in giving an opinion of the property uttered almost identically the same words.

You may call these sales the fruits of Mental Telepathy, if you so wish. But the real, genuine reason for them is that Brookline is so wonderful that there is no difference of opinion respecting it. One man says, "Yes, it's great!" Another comes along! He's more enthusiastic than the first! Why? Because the quick action of the first in buying gives him unlimited confidence in his own belief.

That's human nature! Human nature is selling Brookline faster than any other property in existence was ever sold. Brookline can neither talk nor walk, but it can sell itself.

That's what a whole lot of properties cannot do. Do you know why? See Brookline. Then the reason will be clear to you. All its streets are being paved or macadamized, many will have stone curbing and granolithic stone sidewalks. All of them have been graded and sewered; all are electric lighted, all have city water and gas---nothing is missing. Lots double-size and prices $100 to $1,000. Just about as many at $100 as at $1,000, and a variety of prices in between. Terms, 5 per cent down and 2½ per cent monthly. No interest nor taxes for you to pay for 2 years.

Let out-of-town people take their trains today prepared to spend the Fourth of July with us. Pittsburgh is a patriotic city worthy to have the honor of your presence, and while you are its guest take advantage of the opportunity to investigate the matchless attractiveness of Brookline as an investment.

Don't forget that the NEW BROOKLINE CARS pass all the depots except the Wabash. If you come into the Wabash Depot walk up Liberty to Fifth Avenue, then up Fifth Avenue to Smithfield Street—about four squares.

The Brookline cars are marked "Brookline via West Liberty." You get them anywhere on Smithfield street. You are scarcely on the new Brookline cars until you are whizzing through the Tunnel.

They're running at present on regular schedule, but not as often as they will when the second track is laid. The work of laying the second track will be started at the Brookline end of the route within a few days. Its completion will do away altogether with the switches; the 15-minute runs will then be the rule instead of the exception.

Still, fifteen minutes and less time is being made even now, when the cars are not held up on the switches and there are no unavoidable delays incidental to the operation of cars over a newly constructed line.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE THE FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.

1st Floor, Times Bldg., 334 Fourth Ave. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for West Liberty Improvement Company.

Office at Brookline Open Every Evening till 9 O'Clock—Its Telephone is Number 60 Mt. Lebanon, on the Bell.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS—QUIET OBSERVATIONS. NEW YORK LETTER.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GOSSIP OF FOREIGN CAPITALS BY THE GAZETTE CORRESPONDENTS. SUMMER RESORT DIRECTORY.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

FORTUNE TELLERS ARE REGULATED

Certain Classes of Magical Charms Are Excluded from the Mails.

FRAUD ORDERS ARE ISSUED

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, July 2.

Postmaster General Cortelyou, in trying to clean up the United States mail service, has turned his attention to fortune tellers, and as these people are discovered and the methods they use are laid bare, fraud orders are issued against them, and the public is thus protected against their wiles. Descended from a long line of seventh sons, a mystical lady who variously used the titles, Mme. C. B. Fredericks, Carlotta Barse Fredericks and Fredericks, set up in the seer business at Gardiner, Me. She advertised to read from the starry heavens all the future anybody could want for 10 cents a reading. To quote her advertisement, she promised to "reveal facts that will astonish you."

What most astonished the person who mailed the 10 cents was the exceptional feature Mme. Fredericks found in his horoscope. All his life he had supposed himself to be an ordinary type. But a return circular left no doubt that the web of fate had probably never been so tangled for any other individual since the world began. Ten cents worth of research by Mme. Fredericks had just about developed this interesting fact. But for an additional $2, to indemnify the seeress for loss of sleep, she promised to wrest the last detail of these amazing complications from the stellar blue, if she had to use a microscope and ruin her eyes.

Might Get a Bargain.

If the bewildered patron hesitated too long over remitting the $2, a second circular announced a benevolent cut in the price to $1, because of special interest taken in this particular case, and because Mme. Fredericks could not see a poor man blunder on without the benefit of her knowledge. As an added inducement the magical magnetic Hebrew charm would be sent free; a talisman sufficiently powerful to compel love, force fortune or drive yowling cats from the back fence of a weary citizen.

Government has no sense of humor. It issued a fraud order against Mme. Fredericks. Why? On the ground that her pretenses to astrology were false. Postoffice inspectors solemnly reported that she did not read individual horoscopes. They said she had a dozen stock horoscopes drawn for every month in the year. If the patron was born in July he got one that tried to roughly cover his case and that of everyone else whose nativity was of that month.

In other words, the postoffice department has started on a reformation of the ancient art. If you advertise in the newspapers to peer into the future, inspectors will look up your peering methods. They had better be regular, for, says the report on this case, "parties responding to the advertisement are defrauded and misled in respect to the character of reading given them," and, a few lines further on, the inspector says patrons were led to expect an investigation of the stars based on "facts and circumstances peculiar to his case." But all he got was a stock horoscope comprehensive as a murder clue, a boon that would fit any old foot.

History of Magical Charm.

Mme. Fredericks advertised the magical magnetic Hebrew charm with a history of that article that belongs in a Scott novel. It was discovered, she said, by Sir Simon Lockhart, who invaded the Holy Land with a noble band of Scottish chiefs, led by Lord Douglas. In sanguinary conflict with the infidel Sir Simon pinched an emir, whom he held to ransom. The aged mother of the Moslem, seeking the Christian camp, ransomed her son with the talisman. Lack of space forbids Mme. Fredericks to trace its history from the mailed fist of Sir Simon to her fair hands, or to detail the mysterious process of its multiplication. But she guaranteed its authenticity and potent effect. One of the postoffice inspectors carefully investigated the circumstances and reported that it wasn't so. With a rude hand he rent the veil of romance. He denied swaggering Sir Simon, exploded the emir, with one wave of the hand he translated the aged Moslem mother into thin air. Hereafter charms, and love philters, advertised in the newspapers, must pass the test of careful investigation by postoffice inspectors. Their method of testing is not told. But the postoffice department begs the general question of fortune telling. The fraud order is not issued on the ground that the whole business is a fraudulent pretense. An order on such grounds would do what no chief of police has yet been able to effect, drive this graft on the credulous out of all really profitable existence.

Fraud Orders Effective.

But the fraud order division is just now doing a great work. It is more effective than it has ever been. Mr. Cortelyou must be given that much credit. It had always been the department's custom to wait upon the complaint of outraged citizens before investigation and action. But Mr. Cortelyou directed the inspectors to look up cases. When they hit upon an advertisement that looks queer they look into what is behind it. They have made some strange discoveries and the fraud order buzz saw is whirring busily day after day, cutting off the profit from clever men, who prefer to work their wits rather than muscles, for a living. Now the department is almost daily besieged with appealing grafters, confidence men and gold brick agents, making excited oath that no scheme more honest than theirs has been devised since Joseph dwelt in wheat futures against an Egyptian famine. This campaign initiated by the department has exposed and blocked many and devious ways by which Mexican, and German, and West Indian lotteries have been reaching out into the United States for custom. The German agents were the most persistent.

Cheap jewelry was found to be another fruitful source of profit at the expense of popular credulity. Under the guise of valuable prizes given free it was being sold at a few hundred per cent profit. The "letter writing at home," by which anybody could easily make $100 a week without work, has recently found high barriers raised against a profitable business in the sale of the inevitable "outfit," which the prospective amanuensis was required to buy as a guarantee of good faith. A certain class of alleged medicines, usually composed of salt and water, have been forced out of the market. Now the department has instituted a reform in fortune telling. One has only to remember that the victim of a fraud order cannot secure a piece of first class mail directed to him, to realize the effective check this weapon is to any operations.

L. W. STRAYER.

FARM HANDS ARE SCARCE.

Laborers Refuse to Till Soil When Better Wages Are Obtainable in the Mills.

The activity among the manufacturing concerns in Greater Pittsburgh has seriously effected the farmers in this vicinity, and there is a serious shortage of farm hands in the rural districts of the county. Farmers throughout Patton, Plum, Penn and Mifflin townships say they are having trouble securing men to work in their fields, notwithstanding good wages is being offered for help.

The scarcity of men for farm work is said to be due to the demand for workmen in the mills and factories in this city and vicinity, and as men are able to earn good wages in the mills and as many of them prefer to live in the city, they seek work there.

For several years past Slavs have formed a majority of the farm and garden laborers in Allegheny county, as they are farmers in their native home and naturally prefer the same calling here, but as the iron mills and furnaces offer more lucrative occupations they abandon the farms

ABOUT GAINES OF TENNESSEE

Uniqueness of His Character and Some Lively Incidents in Congressional Career.

WAS GREAT ONE TO "BUTT-IN"

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, July 2.

A piece of news that was read here with deep interest by many people was the statement that the Hon. John Wesley Gaines of the Nashville, Tenn., district, had become involved in an altercation with a laundry clerk in his home town and had found it necessary to chastise said clerk. According to the published reports of the encounter, Mr. Gaines did a good job of it, and it is to be hoped his efforts will have the effect of impressing upon the minds of laundry clerks the country over that when a patron wants his shirts on Wednesday he does not mean Thursday or Friday.

But whatever the merits of the dispute or the outcome of the fight, John Wesley Gaines is an interesting figure in Washington life. Without him and a few more of his sort, the house of representatives would be as dry and uninteresting as the proceedings of a quarterly conference. John Wesley is a fighter in the forensic arena, and it is not surprising to find that he will fight with his fists if the occasion arises. As a member of the house he is the original "buttinsky." That modern and expressive phrase was evidently coined for the express purpose of describing the member from the Nashville district, and it is a success. No matter what the question under debate, no matter how deep or how broad, how important or how insignificant, it is seldom that any matter is disposed of without a few cursory and trite remarks from the Hon. Mr. Gaines.

Modesty Not His Failing.

It has been said that not a copy of the congressional record has been issued since Mr. Gaines came to congress that did not contain some remarks from him. This is an exaggeration. It is untrue; but still it is so near the literal truth that it can be accepted as a fact without doing violence to one's conscience.

Extreme modesty is not one of Mr. Gaines' failings. That he has some, there is no doubt, but this is not one of them. He has views on every question, and he has no hesitation in expressing them. Incidentally it is only fair to say that he can express them fluently and attractively. In fact he can get more out of a scant five minutes than any other member on the floor. The fact that nobody listens does not appal him. He goes right ahead, regardless.

It is told that upon one occasion Mr. Gaines had business with the governor of Tennessee and called upon him at the state house. He was ushered into the governor's office and that official being very busy at the moment, did not look up from his work, but merely told the visitor to take a chair.

"Governor, I am Hon. John Wesley Gaines, member of congress," replied Mr. Gaines, still standing.

"That's all right; take two chairs," said the governor.

A few years ago a lot of old furniture from the White House was sold at auction, and in the lot was a big black walnut sideboard which was secured by a local saloonkeeper. The man of drinks saw an opportunity to do a good business stroke so he permitted the story to get out that this sideboard was presented to Mrs. Hayes, wife of President Hayes, by the W. C. T. U. of Cincinnati.

Established Historical Fact.

Now it is a well established historical fact that during the Hayes regime at the White House all intoxicating liquors were barred and cold water was the only beverage used. That a sideboard that was used during this memorable administration should be sold as junk and now serve as the repository for whisky bottles and glasses in an ordinary barroom, was a shock to the temperance people of the country, and the Hon. John Wesley Gaines saw his duty. In a speech on the floor of the house he deprecated that the time-honored and sacred relics from the White House should be sold as junk, and he railed at the officers of the government who were so devoid of sentiment and a sense of propriety that they would permit this sideboard to be used in a saloon. For some minutes Mr. Gaines held forth on this subject in a manner that stirred the membership of the house.

Then "Uncle Joe" Cannon, just a high private in the rear rank at that time and not a speaker, addressed the house and solemnly declared his sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the distinguished member from Tennessee. Those relics should be treasurd, he said. It was sacrilege to let them be sold off promiscuously.

"History tells us," he said, "that there was one handsome and cultured mistress of the White House who was wont to hang her washing in the East Room. My God! What has become of Dolly Madison's clothesline?"

The house roared with laughter, and the effect of Mr. Gaines' remarks was lost. It may be added that it was proven that the sideboard in question was not in the White House during the incumbency of President Hayes and that it had not been presented to Mrs. Hayes by the W. C. T. U. of Cincinnati. However, in deference to public opinion, the saloonkeeper, who seemed to be not such a bad fellow after all, moved it out of his bar so that all possible room for criticism should cease.

I remember meeting the Hon. John Wesley in the lobby of the Planters' hotel at St. Louis last summer, just a day or two before Parker was nominated. The supporters of the New York judge were jubilant then, for it had been shown by a poll of the delegations that Parker had enough votes to nominate, and Mr. Gaines was as much pleased as any of them.

Discovered Judge Parker.

"You know I am the man who discovered Judge Parker," said he, with emphasis. "I am the original Parker man and you must not forget that. More than a year ago in a speech on the floor of the house I quoted from one of Judge Parker's opinions as chief judge of the New York court of appeals and at that time I said here was the man to lead the Democracy in the presidential race. And you will see that he will be nominated, too, and he will also be elected."

Since the fourth of last November the Hon. John Wesley has not claimed the honor of discovering Judge Parker, so far as can be learned. He is now willing apparently to leave the credit for that to some other man.

During the last session of congress Mr. Gaines and Gen. Edward DeV. Morrell of Philadelphia crossed swords in the forum of the house and in the course of the debate the Tennessee member referred to Mr. Morrell's military title in a sarcastic vein, and made some remark about tin soldier that was intended to hurt the vanity of the Philadelphian. It is true that Gen. Morrell gets his shoulder straps as a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard, but he took the fling in good humor and retaliated by quoting a verse, the first two lines of which were:

"John Wesley Gaines; John Wesley Gaines,
"Thou man of monumental brains."

Like to Bait Gaines.

The Tennesseean didn't like it very well, but in the howl of laughter that greeted the verse his indignation was lost. As a matter of fact Mr. Gaines is a man of brains. He is a student and a great reader, but his influence is lost by his excessive talking. He can make a good speech and if he would be content to address the house less often he would get a more respectful hearing and what he said would carry some weight. The wits of the house wanted no better fun than to get Gaines and Representative Baker of New York at each other. Baker, he of railroad pass fame, was a very excitable fellow and when his ire was aroused he would gesticulate wildly and shout at the top of his voice. He had no control over himself on such occasions and the speaker's gavel had no quieting effect. But he is out now and not likely to come back to the house. However, in the new material that will come in with the new congress will doubtless be some members of the same stripe who will furnish the fun. Among the Republicans who were swept into congress from Democratic states on the great Roosevelt tidal wave are a lot of political accidents, men who never expected to come to congress and who never expect to come back again. There will be some wild and woolly ones in the crowd.

L. W. STRAYER.

Organize Bureau of Combustibles.

The bureau of combustibles was organized at the public safety building yesterday. The board consists of William H. Coster, chief inspector and chemist; Chief Humphreys of the fire bureau, Supt. Dies of the bureau of building inspection and T. E. Jones, secretary. The board will proceed to make a list of the merchants who deal in chemicals and explosives within the city limits.

NEW ART EXHIBIT.

Ziem Has Presented Many of His Finest Works to the City of Paris.

PARIS, July 1.—(Copyright Cable)—Art loving visitors to Paris will find a new attraction at the Petit Palais hereafter, for Ziem has presented 35 of his finest paintings to the city, and a room in the palais is to be devoted to them. The canvasses are representative of the artist's work from his debut until the latest years.

Particularly interesting are 41 water colors forming part of the gift. These Ziem kept hidden from visitors to his studio, refusing offers of fabulous sums for them. There are also a quantity of studies, sketches and pendrawings, after Rembrandt, which deceived many experts.

DOG WAS FAITHFUL.

Would Not Leave Prison as Long as His Master Was Confined There.

PARIS, July 1.—(Copyright Cable)—George Lecollier, a tramp, about 50 years old, was arrested while soliciting alms in the Boulevard Des Italiens the other night. He was accompanied by his dog, which followed him to the Opera Police Station. Lecollier was duly sent to the "depot," but the dog was forgotten.

For two days and two nights the dog remained outside the police station, whining piteously for his master. This faithful animal refused to leave the place, and yesterday was forcibly removed to the "fourriere."

LOCK UP WEDDING GIFTS.

To This Extent Have Parisians Taken Precautions When the Articles Are Placed on Display.

PARIS, July 1.—(Copyright cable.)—It is customary at a display of wedding presents preceding big marriages in Paris to have a butler or private detectives keep watch, lest some black sheep be admitted unawares and should pocket some small but valuable present.

This precaution was exceeded this week, when at one of the big marriages the presents were exhibited in locked glass cases. The Figaro asserts that one of the guests, indignant at the implied suspicion, walked around the room with his hands in the air and his sleeves turned up. When questioned he said: "I wish it to be noticed that I pocket nothing."

Deporting Undesirable Aliens.

Fifty aliens were deported from this city to foreign countries last year. Immigrant Inspectors Lawton and Thomas yesterday completed their annual report. Most of those deported were Poles. There were eight Germans, four Irish and eight Italians. The cause of the greater part of the deportations was insanity. Rheumatism and tuberculosis were the next in line.

Jewelry in a Martin's Nest.

Four finger rings and 17 brooches were used in the construction of a martin's nest, which has been dislodged from beneath the eaves of a house in Frogmore, High Wycombe.

Rosenbaum Company

Goods You'll Buy For the 4th, But Wear All Summer

Today's list isn't a long one—but it's mighty important. Everyone will be needing something for the Fourth—and this is the logical place to supply your wants—not only because of the quality of goods we sell, but also because of our prices. If you don't see what you want advertised, come anyhow—we have it.

In a day or so, our new Fifth Ave. entrance will be ready—and we'll have the handsomest windows on Fifth Ave., with two large, convenient Fifth Ave. entrances. During these hot days it will save you considerable time and trouble if you take either of our Fifth Ave. entrances and walk through our cool store to Market and Liberty. By all means become accustomed to this splendid short-cut.

The Following Are Such Unusual Attractions in Good Millinery, That If They Could Talk, They Would Make More Noise Than the Biggest Cannon Cracker.

A splendid line of Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats at $2.00, in the new large and medium shapes, tastefully trimmed with best flowers and ribbons, in white and all the light colors. We have never before offered Ladies' Trimmed Hats at $2.00, for we were never able to produce one to our satisfaction. These are astonishingly handsome..... $2.00

A full line of Black Patent Leather Automobile Hats, in sailor or satin and colonial shapes, at..... $1.50, $2.25, $2.75

All Our Colored Chip and Finest White Tuscan Hats; that were $1.50 and $1.98. Choice..... 75c

A full line of Children's Wide Brim Trimmed Hats at $2.00 and $3.00 — made of fancy straw and Cuban braids, cutely trimmed in pretty flowers and all-silk ribbons.

A full line of Ladies' Trimmed Silk Braid Toquet, Turbans and Tuscan Hats, in light and dark colors, all trimmed in entirely new styles; as good as any ever sold at $5.00, choice..... $3.50

A truly magnificent line of new Trimmed Hats at $5.00—in large and medium shapes; in white, light blue, green, navy, brown and champagne; made of finest silk braids and chiffon, and beautifully trimmed with choicest roses and finest ribbons. These $5.00 Hats are certainly glorious values. Their beauty will astonish you and we are emphatic in saying that nowhere else can you get such value at..... $5.00

Children's and Misses' White Straw Colonial and Continental Hats—trimmed in velvet ribbons and silk pompoms. Were $1.25, for..... 98c

Children's Wide Brim Union Milan Sailor Hats—trimmed in satin and velvet ribbons. Worth $1.00, for..... 50c

White and Black Hand-Made Polo Turbans..... 75c

Trimmed White Milan Polo Turbans — the new and becoming shape, beautifully trimmed with silk velvet ribbons and finest and newest wings; altogether new and different from any shown, at..... $3.50

A full line of White Duck Hats, in all the new shapes..... 75c up

Splendid Belts and Girdles . . 39c

Worth 50c.

Our Special Sales of 50c Belts for 39c are hummers—women appreciate getting such handsome, stylish belts at such a great saving in price. We are told the belts elsewhere at 50c are not as fine or stylish as these at 39c; made of pure silk taffeta or peau de cygne, fancy shirred, featherboned back, front and trimmed with dainty buttons, silk ornaments and silk braid; some with deep front and back; a soft, graceful, perfect-fitting belt; black, white, pink, light blue, brown, navy, reseda, red, green, nile, etc. Very special..... 39c

Fancy Bordered Colored Silk Umbrellas . . . $1.35

Worth $2.25 to $3.50.

They are made of fine taffeta silk, heavy enough for sun or rain, and all have a light steel rod, full paragon frame and a magnificent line of fancy wide woven borders in dot, scroll, floral or Grecian patterns; some also are embroidered all over; all have fine English boxwood Princess handles, and the actual value of these ranges from $2.25 to $3.50. Special on Monday only..... $1.35

Don't fail to examine our line of new White Linen Parasols..... $1.50 up

Children's Parasols..... 25c up

(New Market St. Stores.)

Now for the Baby!

Sweet as the little dear may be, it will look infinitely dearer and sweeter dressed in some of the dainty little garments we have. The prices are out of all proportion to the quality and style of the goods.

Children's French Dresses, made of Persian lawn prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery and finished with embroidered bertha. Skirt is finished with ruffle of embroidery—a lovely little dress worth $2.25—special Monday..... $1.98

An Exceptional Value is a Dainty Mother Hubbard Dress, made of a nice quality nainsook—has square yoke of pin tucks and lace inserting in front with tucked back; deep lace ruffle over shoulders with lace ruffle on sleeves; skirt is finished with lace inserting, two rows of pin tucks and a 4½ inch lace ruffle. One of the prettiest and daintiest dresses ever sold at the special price of..... $1.00

Special Nainsook Skirts to Match the above Dress—similarly trimmed..... 75c

Infants' Crocheted Skull Caps with wool underneath and pure silk on the outside; finished with pretty silk tassel—splendid value at..... 75c

Children's Beautiful Mull Caps, daintily trimmed with tucks and hemstitching and fancy silk ribbon rosette—special at..... 75c

A large Assortment of Dainty Mull Hats, in white, pink and blue. Some have a white silk crown with aigrette—others come in the plain effects—every one worth $1.25—special Monday at..... 98c

Attention, Excursionists! Here is Splendid News.

Tailored Suits Reduced to ½

No matter where you go, you will want a nice tailored suit, therefore this news should be of great interest to you. The suits involved are made of panama, broadcloth, serge, voile, checked suitings and all-wool fancy mixtures. They come in beautiful blouse, frock-and-frill and jacket effects—this season's handsomest styles made by our best tailors. Prices are reduced as follows:

$10.00 Suits reduced to	$ 5.00
$15.00 Suits reduced to	7.50
$20.00 Suits reduced to	10.00
$25.00 Suits reduced to	12.50
$30.00 Suits reduced to	15.00
$50.00 Suits reduced to	25.00

SHIRTWAIST SUITS REDUCED

Ladies' Newest Shirtwaist Suits in white and colors, made of lawn and madras in tailor-made, lace trimmed or embroidered styles; ladies' and misses' sizes. Suits which formerly sold for from $3.00 to $4.50—reduced for Monday to..... $2.25

Silk Petticoats

For Monday we shall offer a beautiful lot of fine quality Taffeta Silk Petticoats—cut full width with deep plaited or hemstitched flounce and extra under ruffle; colors are tan, gray, blue, green, red and black—petticoats fully worth $7.50, tomorrow..... $5.00

New Silk Coats

Lovely "Frock-and-Frill" Jackets, made of black taffeta silk; plaited front and back; trimmed with wide bands of self material and silk braid; large sleeve with flaring cuff, can be worn either full or elbow length—an exceedingly cool and dainty garment—special price..... $8.50

Have You a Wash Skirt?

Wash Skirts are being worn more than ever, and we have an exceedingly large display of smartly tailored, well made skirts at very attractive prices.

Nice Duck Wash Skirts, in blue-and-white and black-and-white polka dots and ring spots—cut full — exceptional value at..... $1.00

Extra size Wash Skirts—black grounds with white polka dots—7-gore, cut extra full; waistband 28 to 38 inches—special..... $1.25

Two Special Waist Items?

Ladies' Sheer Lawn Waists with entire front of pin tucks and hemstitching, or square yoke of dainty Val. lace with stock and cuff to match. Fascinating waists at our special price of..... $1.98

Cool China Silk Waists—entire front trimmed with German Val. or Mechlin lace; deep lace trimmed cuffs and stock; the colors are beautiful shades of light blue, pink, lavender, black and white—very special at..... $5.00

We Fill Mail Orders Very Carefully

Although this is a big store, it is managed by men and women who are thoroughly human. We realize how we would like to be treated if we sent orders to some one else and we therefore fill mail orders with the greatest care and consideration. Don't be afraid to ask us questions. If we haven't what you want we'll take the trouble to send out and get it for you, if it's possible to get, we'll get it—if not we'll cheerfully refund your money.

Graphophone Notice

Bring us your old disc or cylinder records, even if picked or broken, and we'll allow you half price for it if you purchase a new one. We rent graphophones and 18 disc records for picnics and lawn parties and will deduct the rental price if the machine is purchased afterwards.

We have all the new records for Columbia, Edison and Victor Graphophones and Standard Talking Machines..... 25c, 50c and $1

New Stock Collars

Three Grand Special Lots at

10c, 15c, 25c

Immense lines at each price. All imported Swiss embroidered collars, perfectly washable, and with eyelet, openwork or blind embroidery—all white—of course. You will find a great saving on each collar—all perfectly fresh and new — a great chance for the Fourth..... 10c, 15c, 25c

(Fifth Ave. Arcade.)

Sale of Women's 50c Leather Bags, 25c

Made of solid leather, black or brown, walrus grain, 8-inch, with nickeled frame and braided or shaped leather handles, most of them fitted with card case and purse. A most wonderful bargain for Monday—specially reduced from 50c to..... 25c

Special—Leather Card Case and railroad pass cases..... 10c

Dainty Underwear

Ladies' Cambric Drawers with deep hemstitched ruffle—value 25c. Special..... 15c

Women's Nainsook or Cambric Gowns—at least a dozen pretty styles to select from—either high neck, surplice or chemise style; all are daintily finished with ribbon and trimmed with herlstitching, lace or embroidery; value 75c. Special Monday..... 59c

Large Variety of Women's Cambric and Muslin Skirts with lace or embroidery trimmings; one style has deep lawn flounce with three rows inserting and lawn ruffle. These skirts are worth 95c and $1.25. Special Monday..... 75c

Beautiful Assortment of Ladies' Nainsook or Cambric Corset Covers—prettily trimmed with either lace or embroidery; 35c covers, special for Monday at..... 25c

We have a magnificent showing of Women's Nainsook Corset Covers at 50c. They are beautifully trimmed with the very newest and daintiest patterns in lace and embroideries; all with yoke both back and front and finished with ribbon. Exceptional values at..... 50c

Children's Nice Cambric Skirts, finished with lace insertings and lace ruffle. Special at..... 25c

Children's well made Muslin Drawers—all sizes; deep hem with tucks above; value 12½c. Special Monday only..... 8c pair

FLAGS REDUCED

Not every Flag in stock is reduced, for we have a great stock of Flags in every wanted kind, both mounted and unmounted, but for a Monday special we have decided to make the following extraordinary offer:

All Unmounted Flags ⅓ Off

Newest Silks, Dress Goods and Wash Goods==Reduced

We always delight in being the means of offering you unusually great values, not alone because we know you'll be more than satisfied with the excellent bargains you have obtained, but also because you will learn to look to us for the best values. We feel that closer association must lead to admiration—for our whole efforts are centered in giving you thoroughly reliable, dependable merchandise at lower prices than any other store quotes—and we know we do it.

The Silks Reduced

All Our Finest Quality Printed Satin Liberties—in this season's designs; also our finest grades in all-silk tweed Foulards—all choice patterns in the best colorings; goods made to sell at 65c and 75c per yard. On sale Monday at only..... 28c

50 Pieces of Rich Novelty Silks—in neat figures, stripes, Shepherd checks, broken checks, jacquard effects; all pure silk; goods made to sell at $1.00 per yard. The greatest bargains we have ever offered, for Monday at..... 50c yd

27-inch Changeable Taffeta Silk—a splendid quality of heavy rustling silk, in all the desirable color combinations—guaranteed to give satisfactory wear. Real $1.00 values for Monday at..... 59c yd

36-inch Pure Silk Black Taffeta—in the soft cotton finish in such favor for long coats and full dresses—absolutely guaranteed to wear. The very best $1.25 grades for Monday at..... 79c yd

The Dress Goods

45 Pieces of Fine Novelty Suitings—in tweeds, checks and broken check effects; desirable styles for separate skirts or coat suits; grades we have sold all season at 65c per yard to be closed out Monday at..... 39c yd

52-inch English Mohair Sicilians—one of the finest Mohairs manufactured, very bright and lustrous — in every desirable color and black. Worth 89c per yard. Monday's price..... 46c

45-inch All-Wool Black Voile—a splendid black and a nice even mesh—will give excellent wear and will retain its color. An actual 85c value for Monday at..... 44c yd

Wash Goods Reduced

75 Pieces of 36-inch Madras Cloth—in designs especially suitable for shirtwaist suits and waists—guaranteed fast colors. The very best 15c grades for Monday at..... 8½c

125 Pieces of Fine Batistes and Organdie — in beautiful floral designs, dots and figures—the very best colorings; 15c and 18c grades for Monday at..... 11c yd

36-inch Pure Linen Suitings—made by one of the best Irish manufacturers in the wanted shades of cadet, blue, navy blue, Reseda green, tan and biscuit. Real 50c grades, Monday at..... 35c yd

50 Pieces of the noted "His Majesty" Brand of White Persian Lawn—very sheer and fine. Always sells at 20c per yard. Special price for Monday is..... 12½c

Linen Finished Suiting—has the appearance of the pure linen and launders perfectly, in all wanted colors; full 33 inches wide, a splendid 20c value for Monday at..... 15c

PARLIAMENT HAS A RED-HOT ROW

London Is One Huge Signboard Bearing Many Strange Devices.

RAN SHORT OF STREET NAMES

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

LONDON, June 24.—The American congress has hardly ever during its entire existence been the scene of such tumult and turbulence as swept through and over the house of commons the other evening. Not even in the angry days just preceding the civil war, when Pryor smote Potter and Grow scalped Bardsdale, was there such a vehement and reckless exchange of insults and defiance.

It was all about the tariff and preferential duties, and the plea for reciprocity would have given a new definition to "the Iowa idea," and new hope and energy to its advocates. The storm surged around Mr. Balfour, leader of the house, and did not subside at all until the speaker had declared the assembly of lawmakers and lawbreakers a disorderly mob, and had peremptorily dismissed them without their consent under a recently enacted rule authorizing such an extreme proceeding by the presiding officer. Ordinarily disorder has been quelled by a stern man at the head, assisted by a resolute sergeant-at-arms with his menacing mace of office; but occasionally more heroic measures have been required, as when, last year, sundry struggling Irishmen were seized by the baggy portion of their outer integuments and carried out bodily by the police, red of face, virulent of speech and minus some important garments. It was doubtless to avoid a repetition of such an undignified and indecorous proceeding that the rule was adopted enabling the speaker to dissolve the commons at his discretion when it became unruly.

Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the opposition, charged the premier with self-stultification, with contradicting himself and failing to keep his promises; and Mr. Balfour, instead of boldly meeting the attack, put forward Mr. Littleton, colonial secretary, to answer for him. This dodging the opposition refused to permit, and they bellowed and hissed whenever he tried to speak. "The prime minister," he began, but he got no further. These three words he repeated a hundred times, while the local hurricane howled around his head. Whistling and catcalls, yells of defiance, screams of protestation, "Police, police, arrest him, arrest him!" "You did!" "Balfour!" "Sit down!" "Don't run away!" "Put him out!" "Fight your own battles!" "Send for the Horse Guards!" These sounds and exclamations were vaguely distinguished above the pandemonium.

For more than an hour the turbulence went on, and the circumstance that the members, yelling, gesticulating, besting the air and rushing up and down the crowded benches, wore their silk hats, gave the scene from the reporters' gallery a striking resemblance to that black Friday in which the New York stock exchange was submerged. Every minute the members were getting nearer together and flinging hostile words into each other's faces, and it seemed probable that personal collisions would have taken place in five minutes more had not the speaker exercised his arbitrary prerogative and dispersed the combatants.

Wouldn't Work in America.

Very good, temporarily, but would it work in our congress? The committee on rules is almost omnipotent there, but if Speaker Cannon, backed up by that committee, should undertake to adjourn the house by his own despotic decree something like a revolution would result. A rump parliament or a rump congress can do some things arbitrarily, but not all things.

What will happen tomorrow nobody knows. The Liberal party is vivaciously counting its unhatched chickens. It has gone into cabinet-making with great energy, assuming that there will be an election in the fall, and that it will come out of it with a majority of 20 or 40 over the Unionists and Irish parites. This, I may add, is less and less probable, but the cabinet-making goes on just the same. It seems odd, too, that in all of the hypothetical lists of ministers such names and James Bryce, Charles Dilke and John Morley are strangely omitted. This makes them more conspicuous than ever.

The oratory in the British parliament is of a much higher quality than Americans are in the habit of supposing. It compares favorably with the speeches delivered in our congress or on our campaign hustings. In the heat of extemporaneous discussion a member now and then makes a slip, of course, as when last week I heard an excited lord exclaim: "A blaze of intrigue was set on foot!" but Sir Boyle Roche is not without representation in the American congress. In that body, too, the visitor may hear stammering and hesitant speech, as occasionally in parliament. "I rise—ur—to call attention—ur—to the declaration—ur—of the honorable gentleman from Belfast—ur"—but to "ur" is human. Let me explain here that an ordinary member of parliament is spoken of as "the honorable member," while the title "right honorable" is reserved for the nobility and members of the ministry and of the king's privy council.

I suppose the American pronunciation is just as peculiar to the English as the English pronunciation is to Americans. Which is best? Why of course, both are best—where they are. They call their soldiers "militry" and their king Edward they called (behind his back) "Teddy." I was asked "Will you gow to the rices?" and a man who sat at my elbow at dinner spoke of a "tidey and two bybies." A newsdealer told me one morning that it was sure to be "a fain die!" and next morning, somewhat cloudy, he declared "quate clowse." They direct you by saying "this woy—gow to the bottom of the street," never the end; and "to the next turning," never the corner. They do not say one block or square, but "abart one minute down" to two or five minutes—and their two minutes is generally about a mile. An orator in the commons spoke of "the Afrish people." It seems like the little Cockney who was trying to learn the alphabet and said "I now them by their flees, but not by their nimes."

Queer Signs in Streets.

One gets glimpses of queer signs here. You see an enormous sign extending across a building—"Undertaker," and you have no doubt of his grisly occupation. You are mistaken, however; he serves the living, not the dead. He is a carpenter and house builder; he undertakes contracts—undertakes instead of takes under. On the next "turning" you see in letters a foot long "Intoxicating Liquors Sold Here!" and you feel certain that you are not in the state of Maine of ambiguity. From the top of the bus—"bos" they call it—you come face to face with another enormous sign, "Housebreaker!" The police do not seem to notice the bold avowal of a deliberate assault upon society. Like the undertaking of the undertaker, they recognize this advertiser as a man of peaceful occupation; he hires himself to pull down old buildings when their site is wanted for something better. When a superstitious person has been a week in the streets of London he is ready to avow that he doesn't believe in signs.

There! Speaking of signs reminds me. I got to talking with a Chicago man yesterday at the American exchange. "The signs are tremendous," he said. "I started out early yesterday to do the suburbs. I wasn't acquainted with Suburbia, so thought I would mount the first 'bus and let it take me to Hyde Park or Evanston, just as it happened. I did. It had an immense sign on each side—'Brussels Sprouts'—as big as a cellar door. I told the conductor Id'go as far as he did, and climbed up on top, where I sat with 15 other people. We went and went. Some got off. Others got on. Conductor collected more fares. Met other 'buses from same locality and another place called 'Wormwood Scrubbs.' We went miles. Then I asked the man clinging on behind how far it was to Sprouts. He laughed and said: 'Ther hain't no sech place 's hi knows of.' I climbed down and showed him the name 'Brussels Sprouts' covering half the side of the vehicle, and asked him why he didn't take down his sign. He laughed more, and said it was put there for other purposes. Then I noticed other names over the windows, and between the windows and on the seats and on the dashboard and on signboards raised above the 'bus 'Portsmouth Prawns,' 'Dalwith Lozenges,' 'Nestle's Milk,' and various similar remarks, and saw that the advertiser had took me in."

Frenzied Advertising.

So it is, brethren. Good untraveled Americans are taught that in the matter of advertising they are the wickedest people on earth. No other nation ever allows anything to be defaced. We are taught at home that the Englishman who displays a poster more than three inches square is immediately hung for it. Oh, yes! Don't you believe it. I have never seen such frenzied advertising as there is here. Never. There are 120 different lines of omnibuses in London, with more than 5,000 vehicles, and every one of these vehicles looks like the band wagon of a traveling circus. There are 50 advertisements on it, outside and inside, in multichrome, so many and so large that only an expert can tell where it came from or where it is going to, or whether it will fetch up at Wormwood Scrubbs. It is as gorgeous with colored posters as the side of a Pennsylvania barn, and the only name that can easily be distinguished is a five-foot recommendation of somebody's mustard or pills.

So on the underground road (the "tube," as they call it) every ray of light flashes on somebody's superior trousers or unrivaled gravy. Sides of buildings are hired for posters; huge fences are built in the face of a frowning heaven, and placarded. The steamboats on the Thames are mere illuminated dragons—typographical monsters wallowing in a muddy ditch. Every theater curtain in London is entirely monopolized by advertising—divided off with squares, and these squares filled with puffs of odious nostrums for all human diseases. Thus are Europeans tempted to forego their fragrant cloves and coffee between the acts, while they sit still and learn what is good for cancer, leprosy and corns.

Yet in spite of their multitudinous decorations, it must be here recorded that the delight of London is its busses. They are all two stories high, the same price outside and inside, and the fare depending entirely upon the distance traveled—for one cent (American) for half a mile to 10 cents for 20 miles. The conductor stands on the rear platform inviting passengers, and over his head winds a spiral stairway of brass to the 18 seats above. If these are all occupied and the 12 seats below also taken no more passengers can be admitted. This gives the conductor ample time to seat his passengers, direct inquirers, collect his fares and be polite. The "acquisitive tendencies of human naturs," as Wilkins Micawber put it, are offset by a thousand "inspectors," one of whom jumps upon each bus at every 10 or 12 crossings and quickly examines the little receipts which passengers receive from the conductors on paying their fares. The system works admirably and will be adopted in America whenever our people get patient enough to wait for a bus that isn't full.

The Joys of Bussing.

But to be balanced on the bus, overtopping all other vehicles and wayfarers, to edge your way up the side of the Jehu of the thoroughfare, the talkative and good-natured driver, to give him a penny for his tongue's burden, to see him snap his harmless whiplash and slap his reins—those lightning conductors conveying intelligence from the soul of the man at one end to the soul of the horse at the other—to hear his innocent and indispensable profanity at some lout who gets in the way, to feel the great vehicle lurch and plunge and sway in the trough of the turbulent human sea, with seeming carelessness avoiding the breakers and swinging within half an inch of the top of a lamppost without touching it, as if has swung a thousand times—you feel that there is no pinnacle on earth which so commands the immediate environment. It is exhilarating. It leaves the hansom and four-wheeler far behind. It is exciting. It beats riding the elephant in the zoo or a dromedary in the shadows of the pyramids for now you are astride the subjugated and harnessed metropolis. When you quit your perch and slide down the metallic corkscrew at the rear you feel that if the dexterous driver is the best educated man on earth in his difficult specialty, his horses are actually inspired, and you would like to give them an extra ration of oatmeal and brandy wherewith their jaded spirits are cheered six times a day.

But this delightful carrier is doomed to greatly diminish, if not disappear. There is a rising and insistent clamor for speed. Already solid blocks of buildings are being torn down (by the "housebreaker") and two new subway electric roads are to pierce the very heart of the throbbing city. In half of another generation London's transportation scheme will be revolutionized.

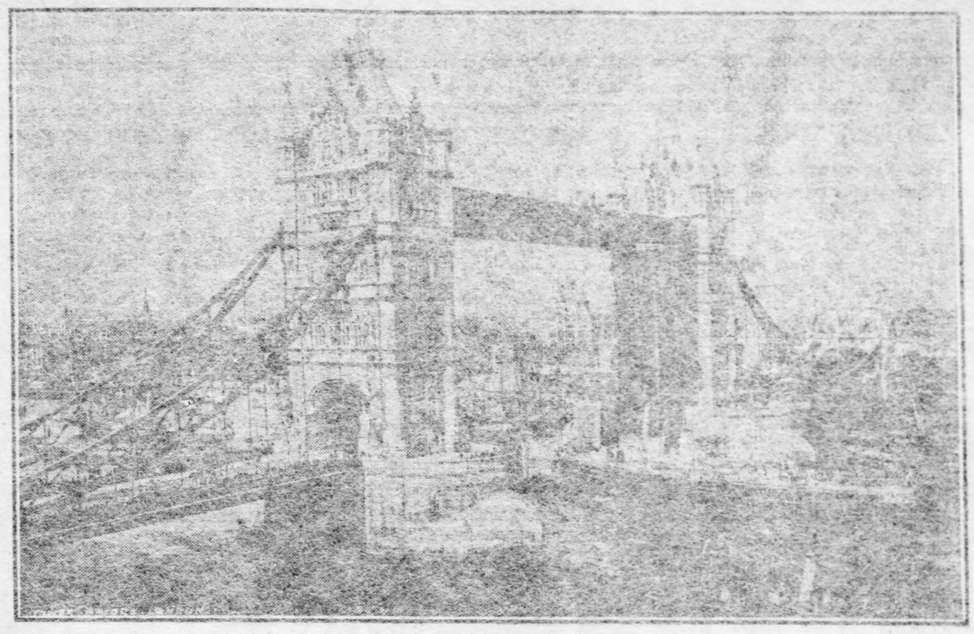
No other city in the world is as unhappy in the matter of street nomenclature as this London. One of the cotton-bound cities of my own beloved land has a Yellow Fever street, and Mexico has a Holy Ghost park, and Paris has a Fourth of September street and a Twentieth of July street, which are certainly bad enough, but London suffers far more than these, especially in duplication of names, or, rather, in poliplication. Smith, now, is a real respectable name for a thoroughfare, for Smiths are ever hung or sent to congress, but London has five Smith streets, and to find your friend on Smith street would puzzle you. It is even more wealthy in Charlton streets, for there are 10 of them, and, bless your soul, when you look for James street and Prince street you find (or, perhaps, don't find) 12 of each. George sees James and his royal nibs goes one better, and thereupon John raises George one, making 14 of his streets.

There are 16 Charles streets—Charles Stuart, I suppose, mostly—and there are 19 King streets and 19 Queen streets, the opulent honors in this respect being easy and scattered around promiscuously. There are 20 Church streets, and it is a wonder there are not more, for the titles were conferred when the church belonged to the royal family. When the Duke of Gloster was in his prime and felt good and reached out for everything he slung himself over the metropolis with a liberal hand, and there are 22 Gloster streets in London. The straight flush, however, is properly held by High street, of which there are exactly 25, so when you address your brother who is living on High street, London, you have to be careful 25 times.

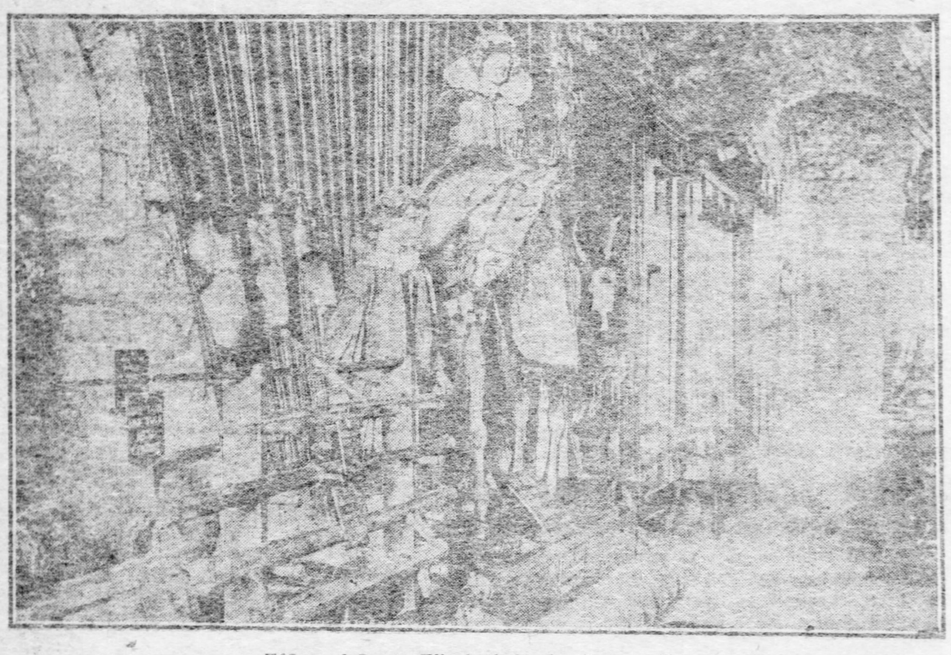
DR. W. A. CROFFUT.

Coincidence in Names.

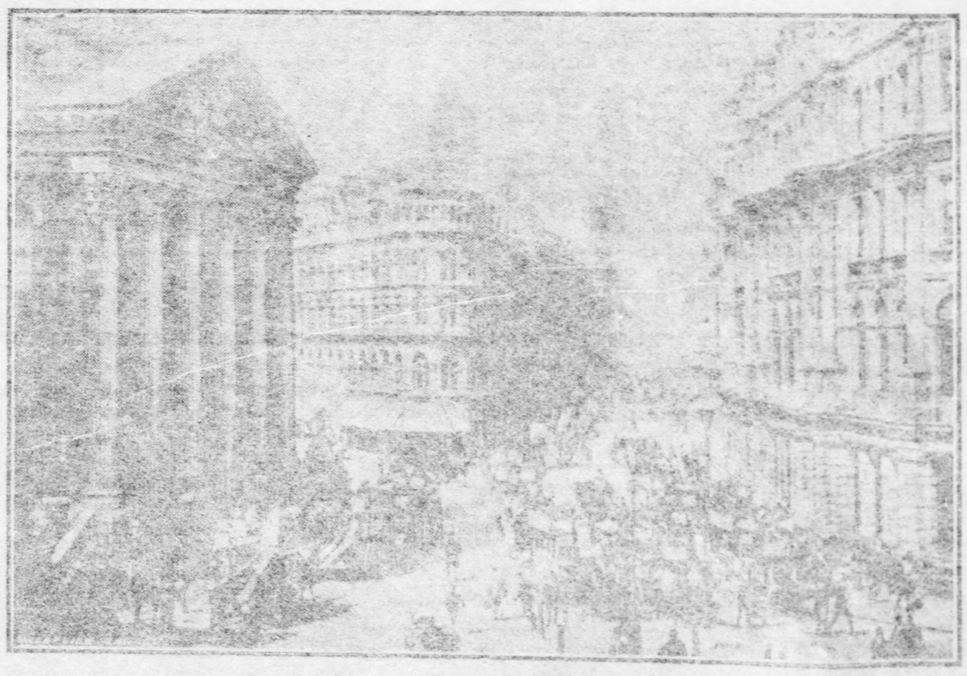
A couple were recently married at St. Peter's church, Dorchester, whose respective names were Charles Rose and Rose Charles.



The Tower Bridge, London.



Effigy of Queen Elizabeth in the Armory Tower.



Mansion House and Cheapside.

IRISH LASS OUT FOR ADVENTURE

And She Found Plenty of It Among the Fiji Islanders of the Pacific.

THE PLUCKIEST WOMAN ALIVE

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

LONDON, June 24.—There is a plucky Irish girl named Beatrice Grimshaw who is probably having a higher average of adventures a week at present than any other girl living. Becoming tired of editorial work on an Irish cycling paper, she conceived the idea of setting out to roam the South seas, where pirates, cannibals and leper colonies do abound.

"I have just received news from her indicating that she is having all the excitement she hoped for. She has kept as far as possible out of the track of the monthly mail steamers, traveling about as the sole passenger on irresponsible little schooners to islands where a white woman never had been seen before, and landing wherever possible for exploration tours in places where the fact that Miss Grimshaw is a crack shot with a rifle comes in handy—likewise the further fact that she is a champion swimmer.

In a letter written from the Fiji islands on April 21, and received only yesterday, Miss Grimshaw says: "I have managed to make a trip right through the interior of one of the two Fiji islands and am starting for the second now. I have been living for weeks in native villages, 50 miles from the nearest whites. I took the trip alone, except for my Fijian carriers. There are no roads in these wilds and you can barely get a horse through. I mean to make a book out of Fiji eventually. It will be well worth it. I intend taking the New Hebrides and Solomons next."

The captain of the schooner Countess, known to every mariner in the South Pacific as the maddest little daredevil in that part of the world, is authority for the observation that Miss Grimshaw is the pluckiest woman he ever met. That was after a cruise in which he ran his ship into danger so often that he lost his certificate—a cruise on which, I believe, this adventurous Irish girl was the sole passenger.

Miss Grimshaw writes that she has had an amusing reception in one place where the native women had never seen a white woman before. They insisted on feeling of her to make sure she was real, but their hearts were won instantly when the visitor showed them how she did up her hair. As their costumes consisted of nothing to speak of, they were less interested in the latest styles of dressmaking. The men were so shy that the newcomer found it almost impossible to exchange any sort of ideas with them. "The life of these people," she says "has a peculiar charm. There is no rushing to catch trains or mails. If you can't finish anything today, there are tomorrows."

Miss Beatrice Grimshaw.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN AMBASSADOR

Job Is No Sinecure, Although It Carries Many Extraordinary Privileges.

By E. T. MORE.

The post of ambassador abroad is generally considered to be something of a sinecure. There is no lack of people who point out that the salary paid—which averages $50,000 a year—is more than ample for the man who, they argue, has little to do in time of peace, though his energies may be severely taxed during a national crisis. But only one man in ten millions is capable of filling the post of ambassador, and if every country could depend upon finding that one there could never be war with the country to which he was sent as ambassador.

With such powers in his hands as those which rest upon an ambassador, it is only natural that he should rank highly in the country to which he is sent. He is more or less a king in a foreign capital, and so the country he visits holds his person sacred. His embassy is foreign soil, and he is immune from the laws of the land. For instance, when some months ago King Edward of England visited Vienna, the Emperor Francis Joseph, in proposing his health at an embassy banquet, announced that it gave him pleasure to set foot on English soil. The English soil was the British embassy. The ambassador can do as he likes, even commit crimes if he chooses, but the law cannot touch him. The country in which he resides can do no more than ask for his recall, for to eject him would be to court a war.

An ambassador ranks next to the sovereign of the country to which he is sent, even over all princes of that court. More than that, the ambassador's wife holds the same rank, and is equally immune from the laws of the land.

Not many years ago a ball was given by an Italian princess to celebrate the departure of the king and queen, but the British and French ambassadresses, though invited, were given no place at the supper table. They instantly left the court. A day or two later strong telegrams were passing between Britain and France on the one hand and Italy on the other. Italy at first was defiant, till at last she apologized, not only to each ambassador, but to the ruler of each country and to each nation as well.

The Same as a Sovereign.

Any ambassador abroad takes precedence over the members of the government of the country to which he is sent. For instance, when any power has any communication to make, say to Russia, it is sent to the ambassador there, who communicates it, if he likes, to no one but the czar personally, though, of course, the ambassador at St. Petersburg generally confers with the minister of foreign affairs, who, in his turn, lays the matter before the czar.

England was the first to grant privileges to ambassadors above those enjoyed by anyone else in the land, and which are granted now to representatives in every country, and it came about in rather a curious way. During the reign of Queen Anne some political schemers bullied the Russian ambassador from his carriage and kept him a close prisoner for a week, which led to an act being passed granting the same privileges to an ambassador as to the sovereign himself. Subsequently, at an international congress, it was agreed that all ambassadors to every country be granted these rights. Thus it has come about that the French, American or any other embassy is foreign soil, and laws do not penetrate there. A criminal can take refuge within the precincts of such an embassy and be beyond the reach of the law.

In the United States the fact of an embassy being foreign soil places it out of the reach of the president himself, as he is forbidden to set foot out of the country, even for an hour, so long as he occupies the presidential chair. No American president has ever been known to visit a foreign embassy. It is rather interesting to note, also, that until quite lately American envoys to England were not recognized as ambassadors, though they were in every other country. Thus the ambassador of the smallest European state which sent a representative to London took precedence over the American envoy. But today the United States representative stands on an equal footing with those of other countries.

It is a rather curious fact that no ambassador—British or foreign—can be summoned for debt, since the law cannot touch him. Some years ago, when James Russell Lowell was the American representative in London, his carriage collided with a cab, and though he offered to defray the cost of the necessary repairs, the cabman—in his ignorance—summoned him. Moreover, a county court official issued the summons, which the ambassador, of course, defied; and, on inquiries being made, the official who made out the summons had an unpleasant half hour.

Not only do we respect the persons of all ambassadors, but their servants and relatives as well. Thus any servant of an embassy may bring in dutiable articles—spirits, tobacco, etc.—without paying anything to the custom house officials, neither need anyone of the embassy stamp letters sent through the mail. The only thing foreign embassadors need pay are local rates, for they pay no taxes. Such is any demand made for them. But if they declined to pay these rates there is no law to make them.

Doesn't Use His Privilege.

Yet with all his power an ambassador is rarely, if ever, known to abuse them or to allow any of his servants to do so. On the contrary, if any of his employes commits a breach of the law he is generally compelled by his master, the ambassador, to take the consequences under the law and waive the right to protection on the count of his master's position. An instance of this occurred in London quite a short time ago. A young secretary of the Russian embassy quarreled with an Englishman and, in a fit of temper, knocked him down in the public street. His opponent summoned him for assault, and the offender sought to shield himself on the plea that he was a member of the embassy, so could not be arrested. This, of course, was quite true, and the London police realized that they could do nothing. But at this point the Russian ambassador came forward and declared that unless the offender stood for trial under English law and paid the penalty for his offense he would be returned to Russia in disgrace. That settled the matter. The secretary preferred to stay in England.

An ambassador retains his power only for 24 hours after his recall, and if he cannot get out of the country in that time he is liable to the vengeance of the mob. On one occasion a British ambassador at St. Petersburg, when recalled, believed that a certain Russian minister was at the bottom of the affair, and decided to have his revenge. Now, it is an unwritten law that no ambassador shall fight a duel or enter into a quarrel with any person who is the subject of the country he is visiting. He, therefore, resolved to postpone his departure 24 hours, when he would be free to act as he chose. This he did, and, though now free to fight a duel, he knew that it would be forbidden by the police in a public place, so he was sharp enough to invite his opponent to fight him in the embassy, which was foreign soil to Russia and beyond the rule of the police.

The duel came off, and the ambassador was wounded, but to the credit of the Russian, be it said, he communicated with the British government direct and had his opponent reinstated, though a severe reprimand was forthcoming for this act of folly.

It is generally taken for granted that an ambassador will not interfere in the politics of the country in which he resides except so far as they concern his own nation. This is a rule of etiquette which is observed by all ambassadors throughout Europe. He must show no preference for the party in power or for the opposition, and it is this that makes the post of ambassador so trying when a political question crops up which gravely concerns the nation he represents.

BECOMES BALD IN WEEK.

Young Man Loses His Hair in Remarkable Way and the Doctors Are Puzzled.

CONNELLSVILLE, IND., June 24.—Clarence Maple was arrested recently. Maple is a married man and has a family.

Since his incarceration in jail he has lost his hair and now is as bald as the average man of 70 years, the only semblance of hair on his head being a small growth near the front. When placed in jail Maple possessed a heavy head of hair.

Instances have been known of a person's hair turning suddenly white when suffering from fright or grief, but the present instance is believed to be the first on record of the kind. A physician whose attention was called to the matter could not account for it, but said it was of great interest to medical science.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Have for many years been the recognized healthr regulators and convenient correctives in innumerable homes. A chill may cause a sluggish liver or inactive kidneys, or something eaten may upset the stomach, the result being malnutrition. Impurities which generate poisons should be quickly removed or the result will be sick-headache, biliousness, poor appetite and a general worn-out feeling. Take **Beecham's Pills**—at the right time—in the early stages of the disorder. You will find they quickly right the wrong. A dose taken before going to bed will

Work Wonders

during the night. You will wake in the morning feeling fresh and vigorous; able to enjoy your breakfast, and to do a good day's work. Suffering is stopped and disease is averted. The drugs used are of the finest quality, and in the very best condition. They are compounded with the utmost care and precision, so that every pill is exactly alike, and when you have discovered the dose suitable to you, that dose may be taken with reliance when ailments arise.

Females especially, on account of their delicate nature and susceptibility to sickness, find **Beecham's Pills** a boon and a blessing in times of need.

Beecham's Pills arouse the sluggish liver, aid digestion and assimilation, assist the kidneys to perform their work of elimination, remove impurities from the system, thus banishing biliousness, giving a hearty appetite, and making you feel fit and well. **Beecham's Pills** are not an experiment, they are a proved cure, have an enormous sale and do a vast amount of good

In One Night

Sold Everywhere in Boxes, 10c. and 25c.

PHIPPS WEDDING IS WEEK'S EVENT

Royalty Graces the Marriage of Former Pittsburgh Girl to Captain Guest.

GOWNS WORN BY GUESTS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 1.—From the American standpoint, the great social event of the week has been the marriage on Thursday of Miss Amy Phipps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, to the Hon. Frederick Edward Guest, of the First Life Guards, son of Lord and Lady Wimborne.

The ceremony was preceded on Tuesday night by a dinner given by Lord and Lady Wimborne at Wimborne house for the bride. Royalty was present at the dinner, among the guests being Prince and Princess Christian and their daughter, Princess Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Frederica of Hanover, while at the cotillion which followed, were Princess Henry of Battenberg, with Princess Ena of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg.

Many Americans were among the guests. The wedding took place at St. George's Hanover Square, which was even more beautifully decorated than usual at similar functions there. White flowers were charmingly grouped everywhere, masses of them decorated the chancel, and a white floral cross, with a spray of lilies trailed across it, was on the altar. At the entrance of each pew was a high silver staff, having a sheaf of white lilies tied to the top with a white satin ribbon. On the galleries were festoons of foliage and white peonies, caught at intervals with groups of lilies. The pulpit, window embrasures, and choir stalls all were decorated with white lilies, hydrangeas, marguerites, spirea, ferns, maple foliage and palms.

Guards Lined Entrance.

The entrance to the church was lined by the men and noncommissioned officers of the First Life Guards, who entered the church after the bridesmaid and stood in the aisle during the service.

The choristers and officiating clergyman, the Rev. David Anderson, the rector of St. George's, waited for the bride and preceded her to the chancel singing, "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." The bridegroom, with Capt. De Crespigny as best man, stood at the entrance to the chancel, where the first portion of the ceremony was performed.

The bride was escorted up the aisle by her father, who afterward gave her away. She wore a soft white satin, trimmed in long tapering lines with exquisite, antique applique lace. A lace veil was worn over a cluster of orange blossoms, and a bouquet of white roses, myrtle, heather and orchids carried. There were the following bridesmaids: Lady Mary Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore; the Hon. Gweneth Ponsonby, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Duncannon; Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the American ambassador, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; Miss Louise Wood, Miss Margaretta MacVeagh, Miss Irene Catlin, Miss Hetty Davenport, Miss Gwendoline Burden and two children, nieces of the bridegroom; Miss Barbara Villiers and the Hon. Queenie Thesiger, who carried the bride's train.

Gowns of Bridesmaids.

The bridesmaids were attired in white alencon lace frocks with inserts of old malines lace ruchings of white satin ribbon on the long, full skirt. There were fichulike trimmings on the bodices of sacked tulle with frills of lace and silken muslin caught with tiny bows of blushrose pink soft satin. From each fell a pendant of dark blue enamel set in diamonds and with diamond initials, the gifts of the bridegroom. The sleeves to the elbow were caught round with pale pink satin caught with minute bows and frilled with lace. The white transparent hats had ruches round the crowns of blushrose tulle, and at one side feathers shaded from white to blush pink. Bouquets of blushroses arranged with their own dark green foliage were carried.

The trainbearers were dressed in tulle and lace, with sashes of pink oriental satin and hats trimmed with deep pink rosebuds, while they carried handsful of deep pink flowers.

Mrs. Phipps' dress was white crepe de chine charmingly embroidered and trimmed with beautiful old lace. She wore a bonnet of orchid mauve straw, trimmed with tulle and ostrich feathers of the same shade and carried a bouquet of orchids.

Costumes of Guests.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, with whom was the duke had a silken muslin dress of a shade between emerald green and peacock blue over a white soft silk. As it neared the hem the muslin was close and soft and silky as crepe de chine and charmingly embroidered. It was drawn upon a white silk yoke for the sleeves, with a neckband of embroidered greeny blue. The hat was of fine straw of a faint blush shade of Wistaria color, trimmed with osprey of mauve feathers shaded almost to pink and roses of shaded old mauve.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West had a dress of cloudying chiffon, much trimmed with itself, and a brown transparent straw hat trimmed with brown tulle and clusters of lavender mauve flowers.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., sister of the bride, was dressed in a soft white embroidered gown and wore a white hat. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. Moreton Frewen was in deep sapphire blue and her daughter in flowered white muslin.

Mrs. Ronalds was dressed in cyclamen mauve, and wore a toque and feather to match.

Mrs. Jay Phipps wore a white lace dress and black hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeley Carter came from the American embassy.

Miss Katherine Barney, Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Miss Evelyn Bigelow were among the guests.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, in gray chiffon, came with Lady Craven and the little Lord Uffington.

Mrs. Mackay was in black and white and coral. Lady Strafford was in embroidered white muslin.

Reception at Brook House.

Mr. and Mrs. Phipps received the guests afterward at Brook House. Standing at the head of the branching staircase the bridal couple stood under a bell of white flowers in the ante-room.

More than 300 presents were sent to the bride and bridegroom, including a complete canteen of silver plate from Lord and Lady Wimborne, a diamond tiara and diamond stomacher from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, a diamond necklace from Mr. Andrew Carnegie and turquoise and diamond ornaments from Aga Khan.

Apropos of the Guest-Phipps wedding it is pointed out that if the example set by the Hon. Frederick Guest is followed, a black frock coat will no longer be the regulation man's dress for getting married in. Lord Wimborne's son astonished everybody by appearing at the altar in a gray morning suit. Such an established custom has become the wearing of a black frock coat on such occasions that many guests were heard anxiously inquiring whether the ceremony would be legal in such unusual circumstances.

Another innovation introduced by Capt. Guest was the absence of any button hole in his coat. The tailors fear these daring reforms mean a new chapter in the history of wedding costume and the disappearance of the black frock coat.

CHEER KING WHO BREEDS BULLS FOR THE ARENA

Alfonso's Spanish Subjects Wax Enthusiastic Over Their Ruler's Efforts in Stock Raising Line.

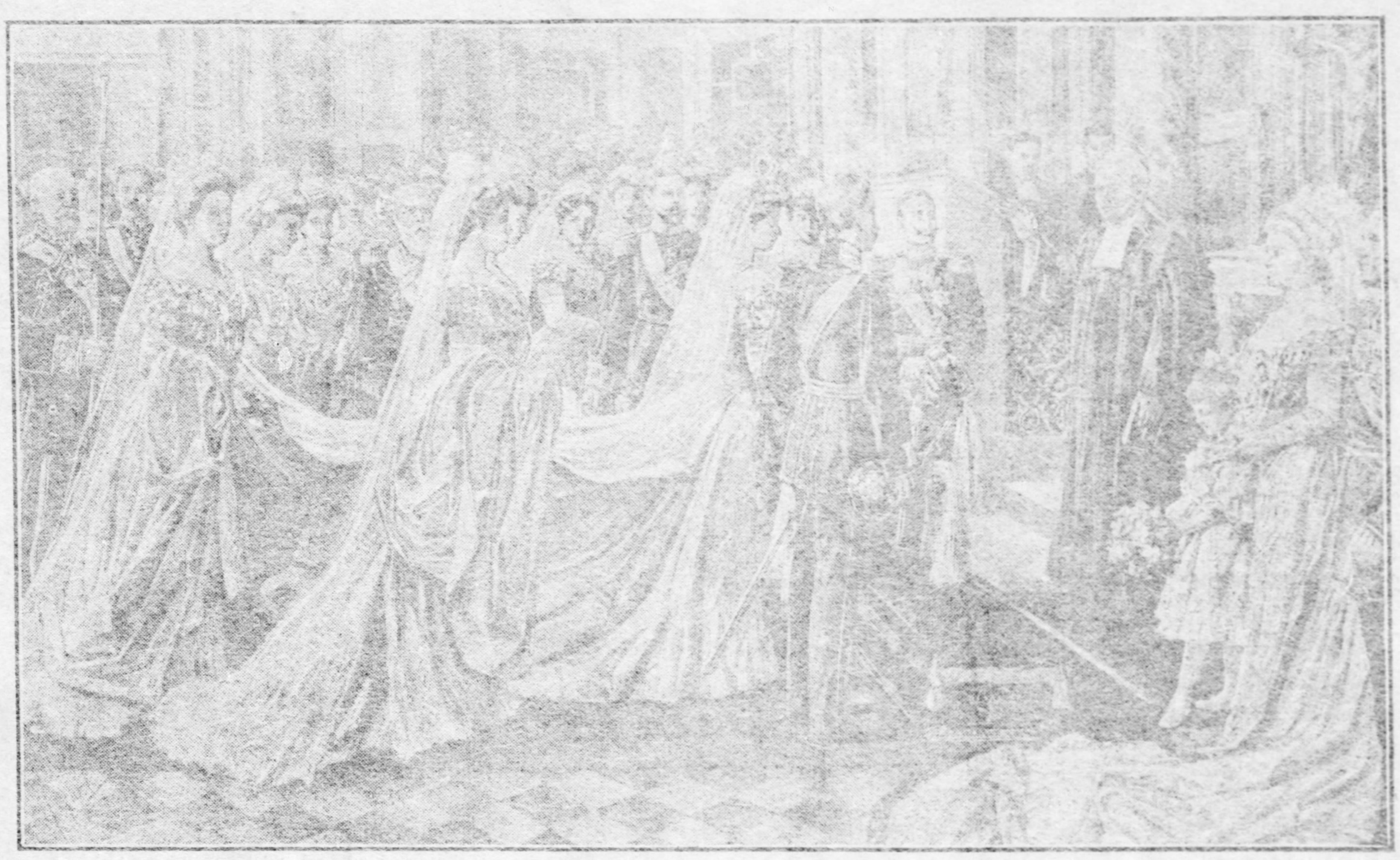
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LISBON, July 1.—Splendid success attended the amateur bullfight given this week at Campo Pequeno in aid of the charitable institutions patronized by Queen Amelia. The bulls provided by the king were bred in the royal stud farm and afforded such excellent sport that the spectators, following the national custom, acclaimed the breeder. To this the king responded by rising in his box.

The scene in the ring was gorgeous when the aristocratic horsemen entered, riding magnificently caparisoned horses, to the frenzied applause of the multitude.

The Marquese de Castello-Welhor had a narrow escape during the fight, his horse slipping and falling with him. He had time, however, to dismount safely.

WEDDING OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND THE DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.



Drawn for the Illustrated London News by Edward Cucuel.

SULTAN MUST ASK FRANCE FOR LOAN

Morocco's Ruler Won't Be Permitted to Go to Germany When He Needs Funds.

A QUESTION OF DIPLOMACY

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 1.—It is often small matters which solve great questions. Events which are taking place in Morocco just now do not escape this law; indeed, they serve to confirm it. Last year in accordance with a demand of the government of the republic, two banking houses, one French and the other Belgian, consented to advance the sultan a sum of 50,000,000 francs, guaranteed by the imperial customs.

Only one condition was imposed upon the borrower. It was that if he needed money again he should promise to address himself for a new loan exclusively to those who had advanced him the first—that is to say, France, which had been instrumental in raising the original sum.

I have just learned from a reliable source that only 2,000,000 francs remains in the imperial treasury. The moment approaches when the sultan will be obliged to call once more upon France for assistance. I fancy that this country will consent to parting with her gold only upon condition that she receives something tangible in exchange.

Nothing could better protect her selfesteem against the ill humor of William II. than the bill signed by the sultan of Morocco. Grmany is neither rich nor given to making loans. Would she be willing or able to reimburse France the sum which this country has advanced Morocco?

If she does not do so, what will she have with which to back up her extravagant proceedings? It is my opinion that those few millions will do more to safeguard the peace of Europe than all the diplomacy in the world.

SOCIALIST PEERESS SENDS WOMEN OVER

Englishwomen Will Inquire Into State of Women Workers in This Country.

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

LONDON, June 27.—It is known to only a few that the countess of Warwick is financing the delegation of English women which is about to visit the United States to inquire into the conditions under which women work in the large American cities. The socialistic peeress is paying all the expenses of the delegation, which, however, officially represents the Woman Workers' league of Great Britain and Ireland.

The delegation will leave Liverpool on the 14th inst and will include representatives of women clerks and typewriters, postal employes, laundry workers, domestic servants, tailoresses, cigarmakers and general factory hands. Miss Edith Jones of London will represent the women clerks and typewriters, Miss Walmer, the postoffice and telephone, Mrs. Ferguson of Glasgow, the laundry workers, Miss Listelle of Liverpool, domestic servants, Miss Rose of Manchester the tailoresses, Miss Poluski, the cigarmakers, and Miss Turnbull of Leeds the general factory hands. Mrs. Ferguson is selected as the leader of the party, chiefly because she was born in the United States and lived in New York city until she was 16. The countess of Warwick herself would go with the delegation, but her political and social engagements at the moment preclude the possibility of her leaving England. Besides, she is engaged in the rather undemocratic occupation of getting together a racing stud at her place at Easton, in Essex. The idea of sending this delegation originated two years ago, but funds were lacking, as women workers in England are not particularly well organized, and the unions that did exist could not see their way to contribute toward the expenses of the journey. With the organization of the women employed in the postal and telephone service the women's strength has become to be recognized in the ranks of organized labor in England, and so delighted is the countess with the efforts put forth that she has agreed to finance the present trip.

The delegates are limited to a fortnight in the United States because the majority of them are taking advantage of their annual holiday and must return to business. What cities they will visit will entirely depend upon circumstances.

4th of July Excursions Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On July 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, agents Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell excursion tickets between all points west of Pittsburgh, within a radius of two hundred miles, at rate one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip. Tickets good returning until July 5th, inclusive.

AS SAILORS DIE IN BATTLE A GRAND DUKE DISSIPATES

Paris Witnesses Interesting Scene at Cafe Door While Russian Navy Is Smashed in Korean Straits—Boris Overcome With Emotion.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 1.—Last month 6,000 Russians were drowned within the space of a few hours in the straits of Korea. Such a spectacle should be heartrending to all those who have any feeling at all.

But at the same time, what did we see in Paris? His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Boris, coming out of a famous bar called "Maxim's" supported on either side by a couple of his friends and compatriots. The grand duke, in order to overcome his emotion, had swallowed a narcotic. At about the same time also we saw the representatives of the Russian government in Paris witnessing one of the most fashionable race meetings from the presidential box in the grand stand.

It seems evident that the Russian heart is a peculiarly constituted organ. I once knew a husband who adored his wife. On the very evening of her death he was seen at the opera. "Music," said he, "is the only remedy for my sorrow." I have since learned that this pretended Frenchman was a Russian.

BLOOD FLOWS IN AN OLD VENDETTA

Corsican Brothers Engage in Deadly Feud to Get Revenge for Old Time Assault.

SETTLED ONCE BUT IS RENEWED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, July 1.—A double murder committed at Sorboliano, in Corsica, by Joseph Marini, has revived the interest in the old vendetta between the Marinis and the Martinettis, which for a time seemed to have been bridged over.

The beginning of the feud, which has just cost two young men, Paul Martinetti and Jacques Feracci, their lives, dates back to 1893, when Paul Martinetti killed Raphael Mariani, whom he accused of having assaulted his daughter, Blanche.

In the same year Paul Mariani, a man of nearly 70 and father of Joseph Mariani, killed a 15-year-old son of Paul Martinetti, to revenge the murder of his grandson. Six weeks later the family Feracci, relatives of the Martinettis, entered into the vendetta.

A certain Baptiste Feracci, brother of one of the young men just murdered, shot down the old Paul Marini from an ambush. The son of the old man was sent to the penitentiary for 10 years, convicted of the murder which his father had committed, and Baptiste Feracci was sent to prison for five years.

Later representatives of the families involved met and a reconciliation took place to get the two imprisoned men out, and for some time the vendetta rested until Joseph Mariani some time ago accused the two men he has now murdered of having insulted the dead. Mariani has escaped to the maquis, and the village of Sorballano is in an uproar, as new murders are daily expected.

EYES OF SEVERED HEAD RESPOND TO QUESTIONS

Physicians at Orleans, in France, Make Grewsome Experiments With Decapitated Murderer.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, July 1.—An extraordinary incident occurred at the execution of a murderer, Languille, at Orleans, Wednesday. The condemned man, who exhibited wonderful fortitude, placed himself unaided beneath the guillotine, and a second later his head fell into the basket.

Dr. Deaurieu, head of the Orleans hospital, and other practitioners, thereupon sprang forward. Deaurieu, seizing the head, asked Languille, "Do you hear me?" According to the doctor, the eyes opened and stared at the speaker. The doctor again called Languille. The eyes again re-opened. A third time the doctor spoke, but the eyelids only quivered.

The experiment lasted 30 seconds. Skeptical Parisian papers remark that Languille's testimony is not acceptable, as he had completely lost his head.

ENGLAND'S COXEY OUTFIT.

Army of the Commonwealth Marches from the Midlands to Interview King Edward.

LONDON, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—London has never seen a more pitiful sight than the workless army from Leicester which marched from the Midlands to the metropolis, in the hope of laying its grievances before the king and the war office, a distance of over 200 miles, through rain and sludge.

They attained, however, none of their objects, but succeeded in rousing the compassion of multitudes, and arresting the thought of many as to the conditions of the laboring classes in this country.

It is a blessing, however, that such regiments of the distressed march peacefully with a priest of the church at their head and receive sympathy and help, instead of being, as was the case in Russia, under somewhat similar circumstances, mown down by soldiers.

LONDON'S CART HORSE PARADE

Great Annual Event for Common Equines in the World's Biggest City.

TEAMSTERS TAKE PRIDE IN IT

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 1.—The twentieth display of the London cart horse parade is over.

Twenty years ago the show was inaugurated by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was anxious to do something to insure the kindness of drivers to their cart horses, and unquestionably the condition of the animals has been immensely improved since the movement commenced.

This year the parade, in spite of pouring rain, made a brave show as it filed past the judges. The magnificent animals were splendidly decorated, and it is estimated that each cart or wagon carried at least ten persons, so that 9,000 people were personally interested in the display.

It is the etiquette that the owner of the vehicle should alight before passing the judge, but often the wives and the babies remain in the cart, and thus in that triumphant procession, for one proud moment, they were the object of public interest.

No woman was probably more hard worked in London on Whit Monday than the Duchess of Newcastle, who distributed the diplomas and prizes after the show was over.

One of the most interesting awards was that which was given to the man who had been the longest in the employ of any one firm.

There were two candidates for this honor—Patrick Regan, who had been employed 51 years in one firm, and Thomas Wilson, for 53 years employed by another. The latter secured the society's premium.

It was a good holiday show, and was attended by a vast concourse of people.

PARIS DOCTOR FINDS ANOTHER TREATMENT

Cures Appendicitis With Hypodermic Injections of Turpentine and Saves Patient.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 1.—Prof. Routier, one of our most celebrated surgeons, has just successfully carried out an operation which is likely to revolutionize therapeutics, his patient being one of our prettiest and most fashionable Parisiennes.

While engaged in removing the young lady's appendix he suddenly discovered a most dangerous abscess. He removed it and waited patiently for the wound to heal. Time passed, but the fever did not lessen. To perform another operation would mean certain death. What was he to do? Should he try upon the young woman an experiment which had hitherto been carried out only with animals? He decided to do so.

By making a hypodermic injection of turpentine he caused the formation of an artificial abscess, which drained all the diseased matter from the neighborhood of the appendix, and the young woman is now as well as ever.

Radium Cures Rabies.

LONDON, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—A professor of Moulogne university has presented the Scientific Academy there with the results of his long experience in the cure of hydrophobia by the rays of radium. He repeatedly inoculated several rabbits with the most violent hydrophobia virus, and then submitted them to radium rays. All the animals recovered within six days. The doctor has left for Rome, to announce to the king the result of his studies. We certainly live in an age of light, more light.

A Pleasure Trip of Comfort.

Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line steamers for Cincinnati Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m. Fare, $7; round trip, $12 and $14, meals and berth included. Booklets mailed.

WILHELM'S VAST EXPENDITURES

Where the Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds He Gets Each Year is Strewed Around.

SCENE FROM ANDERSON TALES

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 1.—No figure is more outstanding than the German emperor. His faults are as well known as his virtues. There has never been any attempt on his part to hide his light under a bushel. There is something fascinating about this figure in the strong limelight, and his court and entourage are an interesting study. The kaiser owns 83 landed estates, comprising a total of 250,600 acres. He is the greatest land owner in Germany, and these estates swallow up a vast amount of his otherwise large income. His workmen are paid abnormally high wages, and his employes receive liberal pensions.

He provides for the widows and the orphan children out of his private purse. His royal income in about £800,000, but although he has no personal extravagances, the imperial splendor which he maintains in his court is certainly exceptional. He also provides for the courts of four royal relatives, and now the young crown prince and princess must be surrounded by a court of their own, of which the emperor must necessarily bear the expense.

The kaiser's traveling expenses are also a large item in the imperial budget. He takes with him his own carriages, his own horses, coachmen, grooms, stablemen, saddlers and smiths and his entire stud is transported from place to place. Recently in the Mediterranean the kaiser gave away 80 diamond rings, 150 diamond pins, 34 necklaces, 30 gold watches, 100 gold cigarette cases and 20 other articles of jewelry, and the trip is estimated to have cost £60,000.

It is no wonder, there, that it is said that the kaiser has been obliged to resort to the disagreeable expedient of borrowing money from great commercial magnates and millionaire manufacturers.

The little crown princess, whose wedding was recently celebrated, resembles nothing so much as one of the characters from Hans Andersen's charming stories, and the account of the whole pageant might have been taken from a page of Grimm or of Andersen. Greeted by butchers on horseback, by chimney sweeps in evening dress, acclaimed and adored by the people clad in cloth of silver, what more delightful fairy story could be set in prosaic twenty century?

The kaiser, however, could not even for a day play a minor part. The crown prince is lectured and preached to, the crown princess receives the imperial blessing, and is told that her duty is to submit and to obey. To submit and obey will not only be her duty, it will be the portion of the heir apparent to the throne, so long as the dominant figure of his father remains upon the planet.

THE WHITELAW REIDS ARE FETED EVERYWHERE

Charming Personality of Ambassador's Wife Wins the Hearts of All Who Meet Her.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are being feted everywhere, and Mrs. Reid's quiet and rather shy manner has attracted all who have met her. Their first county house visit was paid to Lord Egerto and his wife, the duchess of Buckingham, at their beautiful place, Tatton.

The duchess is the last holder of the title, and at her death there will be no more duchesses of Buckingham. It is by special permission of the king that she clings to her title of duchess, but when she appears at court she is announced as the Countess Edgerton.

At Tatton whenever any new servant is engaged he is carefully directed to call the duchess "your grace" and the earl "my lord," but there was one young country footman who for weeks called the earl "my grace" and the duchess "your lord," much to the amusement of the guests.

The Reids have already accepted several invitations to Scotland in the autumn. Meantime there is rumor that Dorchester house, Park Lane, will become the permanent home of the American ambassador in London.

It is looking its best just now, and when the big front doors are opened the array of gorgeous footmen is impressive in the extreme.

Two Thousand Men to Resume Work.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—The scale fixed upon at the recent convention at Detroit of the Amalgamated association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was signed here today by five independent mills. Two thousand men will return to work on Wednesday.

INDICATIONS ARE FOR PEACE

Relations Between France Not Likely to Be Strained Over the Moroccan Affair.

BOTH SIDES CONCEDING

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, July 1.—The week has passed in negotiations between Germany and France on the delicate interminable Moroccan affair. Although it began with a period of excitement and emotion, it has entered into a phase of conciliation and calmness.

In accordance with the method adopted by M. Rouvier, two notes have been exchanged between Berlin and Paris, communicated to the chancelleries and completed by conversations between M. Rouvier and Prince Radolin at Paris, and between Prince Buelow and M. Bihourd at Berlin. These notes and conversations can be summed up in a few words.

France, which began the discussion, at first altogether disputed the expediency of the European conference asked for by the sultan of Morocco, but declared herself ready all the same to consent to it in principle and to take part in it. She asks from Germany on her part to meet her in agreeing beforehand on the subjects to be treated at the conference, and as to the settlements that may be given to them. Germany has replied that she takes note of the adhesion of France to the idea of a conference, but she has declined to give any preliminary agreement on the matters which must be the subject of the deliberations, alleging that it would not be proper for two thus to fix the program of a conference, and consequently to trench on the liberty of its members. In brief, the check would be rather a serious one, but one cannot say there is an actual disagreement between France and Germany, both as to the opportunity for a conference and as to the opportunity of a previous arrangement between them. France, which has yielded on the point of a conference, will yield also on the agreement. All these negotiations will be courteous and will result in an agreement and perhaps even in an improvement of the France-German relations because every sensible man in Paris, as well as in Berlin, refuses to consider the possibility of an appeal to arms over Morocco. In a month the difference between France and Germany will be forgotten, but it would be imprudent to say as much of the difference between England and Germany, since an attitude of Germany and the voyage to Tangier had as the single aim of breaking the Anglo-French agreement, concluded by M. Delcasse. This agreement will not be broken, but it will be modified. The imperial diplomacy will have succeeded as regards us, perhaps, it may be at the cost of a conflict with England, toward whom Germany, with its young navy, has taken up the attitude of a rival. But the French look only for one thing, peace, just as Germany on her part knows very well that she would risk too much for winning too little. It is unlikely, therefore, that the peace of Europe will be disturbed. This question of Morocco has absorbed all political life, and no attention has been bestowed on the various ministerial movements which every Sunday calls forth, according to custom for inaugurations of fetes or banquets. In the senate the government has produced an amnesty bill, which ought to benefit those condemned by the high court and M. Deroulede in particular, and may hold an equal balance between the people compromised or punished in the famous affair of the secret information.

The radicals of the senate think the application of the amnesty in Deroulede's case premature, while the Nationalists regard as inopportune the application of the amnesty to persons compromised in the secret information affair, but each side is forced to sacrifice antipathies to its sympathies and the amnesty will be voted by radicals and Nationalists alike. The debates on the separation of church and state are ending in similar sentiments, the one side finding the separation too liberal and the other too radical. Each day which goes by otherwise hazards its future, for if the chamber does not hasten the finish the senate will defer its decision, so as not to vote the separation on the eve of its part renewal, and as next year will be the year of the general election, it will be necessary to begin all over again to the great joy of the clericals and the great injury of the Republicans.

J. CORNELY.

INTERESTED IN EQUITABLE.

English and American Insurance Compared—London Companies Do More for Policy-Holders.

LONDON, July 1.—(Copyright Cable)—Most Americans here are deeply interested in the Equitable revelation and all are talking about insurance. Andrew Saks, a well-known New York merchant, showed me the other day an advertisement of an English company which states that the bonus additions increased with every $1,000 worth of policies which became claims in 1904 on the average of £2,003, 18 shillings.

"As a policyholder in American companies," he said, "I must say that some English companies, according to that advertisement do about 50 per cent more for their policyholders than some of our American companies.

"I know a man who with the month drew his 20-year tontine policy from a big New York company and the bonus was less than 40 per cent. This English company, I notice, employs no agents and pays no commission, even allowing for the first fee, which our insurance companies pay agents. It seems to me our companies ought to be able to do almost as well as the English companies."

TURNS SILVER INTO GOLD.

Frenchman Has a Process for Changing the Baser Metals Into the More Valuable Ones.

PARIS, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—According to Andre Ibels, brother of the author of "La Montansier," an astounding achievement has just been performed by Dr. A. Jobert, a modern alchemist, who has discovered a method of converting lead into silver or gold and silver into gold.

M. Ibels publishes an article in La Presse affirming that Jobert, on several occasions successfully performed the transmutation before witnesses, and that he is willing to reveal his method to a scientific committee. He desires the Academy of Sciences to investigate his discovery.

Must Now Change Their Brand.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 1.—The anti-cigarette law enacted by the last legislature went into effect in Wisconsin today. Not a cigarette or cigarette paper is now obtainable in any store in Milwaukee.

ISN'T IT WORTH A TWO CENT STAMP

to find a positive cure for catarrh and catarrhal deafness? If you think so, send a two cent stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., and they will send a free sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm which will prove to be the only remedy you have ever tried that will quickly cure you, no matter how much you have suffered. The sample will give you instant relief.

Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm has cured thousands and it will cure you, if you will give it a trial. Space will not permit testimonials, but they will be sent to you together with a booklet, entitled "A Ray of Light," with your sample—Druggists sell it or we will mail a full sized jar for 50 cents.

"After using your sample box of catarrh balm, I found it just as recommended. I have now used two jars and can truthfully say that it has cured me. Before using the balm, I tried many kinds of medicines also three different physicians, with little or no benefit. I find that your balm cures headache almost instantly and sore throat quickly." Mrs. Maud Clay, Hale, W. Va.

Their Heads Beaten to a Pulp.

SCRANTON, PA., July 1.—Mrs. May Jay and Mary Woodling, white women, were murdered in their rooms at their home in the Center street tenderloin sometime during yesterday. They were found today with their heads beaten to a pulp. Robbery was not the motive for the crime, as the jewelry belonging to the women was found in their rooms, also a sum of money.

A Famous New York Hatter Makes

Oetting's Hats

Rough Straws Are Always Good

There isn't any "have-to" about wearing a plain, smooth straw hat—though it's a mighty nice hat to wear.

Many of my customers are selecting rough straw hats that are equally stylish.

And when I say rough, I don't mean the heavy, coarse kind.

But, rather, neat effects, such as the nobby Japanese Sennit and Mackinaw, and a new China straw called Fuseyana.

Best straw hats at $4, $3, $2.50, next best at $2, $1.50 and $1.

White duck and linen crash outing hats and caps at $1, 75c and 50c.

Golfing hats made of red, green, tan or brown burlap at 75c.

Fancy adjustable hat bands for straw or felt hats, 50c and 25c.

Otto Oetting,

Two Stores,

FIFTH & WYLIE,

SEVENTH & SMITHFIELD.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	* 1.00 am	* 1.45 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 6.15 am	*11.45 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	* 4.50 am	* 6.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 4.50 am	* 6.15 pm
Alliance and Crestline	† 4.50 am	* 5.80 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 5.20 am	† 7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6.20 am	† 4.40 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	* 6.20 am	† 1.00 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 6.40 am	† 4.80 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 6.40 am	*10.35 pm
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 7.20 am	† 6.50 pm
Ohio Valley Express	† 6.50 am	† 1.50 pm
Salem and Alliance	* 7.00 am	*10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7.00 am	* 6.00 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.30 am	† 4.52 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.50 am	† 6.40 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 7.35 am	†12.35 am
Jamestown and New Castle	† 7.36 am	† 1.50 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	* 7.51 am	* 2.35 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 7.55 am	† 6.20 pm
The Cleveland Express	* 8.00 am	* 7.45 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8.00 am	* 6.50 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.30 am	* 6.50 pm
Tiffin and Toledo	*12.01 pm	* 5.50 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12.20 pm	* 5.50 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula & Jamest'n	*12.30 pm	† 5.50 pm
Jamestown and Ashtabula	†12.36 pm	†10.35 am
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 1.25 pm	† 1.00 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	* 1.35 pm	† 1.30 pm
East Liverpool and Steubenville	† 4.05 pm	† 1.40 pm
New Castle and Erie	† 4.20 pm	† 4.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 4.30 pm	† 1.20 pm
Niles and Youngstown	* 4.30 pm	* 1.20 pm
Jamestown, Youngstown and Niles	* 4.30 pm	† 1.20 pm
The St. Louis Special	* 5.00 pm	* 2.15 pm
Logansport and Chicago	* 5.00 pm	* 3.60 pm
The Cleveland Special	* 5.00 pm	*11.16 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.05 pm	† 5.40 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6.30 pm	†10.00 am
The Chicago Special	* 7.00 pm	* 7.45 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 8.45 pm	* 7.50 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.45 pm	* 6.00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.45 pm	* 6.05 am
Toledo and Detroit Express	* 8.40 pm	* 6.00 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	*10.40 pm	* 6.50 am
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.50 pm	* 6.45 am
The Pennsylvania Special	*11.55 pm	*11.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, †7.30 am, †8.40 am, †9.45 am, *1.30 pm, †3.00 pm, †4.30 pm, †5.15 pm, †6.00 pm, †8.30 pm, †9.20 pm, †10.30 pm.
Leave for Wheeling, †6.50 am, *8.20 am, †11.50 am, †2.22 pm, *6.45 pm, *7.00 pm.
Leave for Steubenville, *5.40 am, †8.25 am, †4.05 pm, †10.50 pm, †11.50 pm.
Leave for Dennison, *6.40 am, †6.30 pm.
Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †8.25 pm.
*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RY.

Ticket Office, 504 Smithfield St. Trains Leave B. & O. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eastern Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Buffalo and Rochester Express (Cafe-Observation Cars week days), Reclining Chair Car daily	* 9:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Dubois Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	†11:05 am
Buffalo & Rochester Night Express (Pullman Sleepers)	*10:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Week days.

WABASH SYSTEM

Station, Corner Liberty Avenue and Ferry Street

Central Time—All trains daily	Depart	Arrive
Wheeling Express	7:00 a m	9:20 a m
Toledo, St. L., Kansas City	8:50 a m	6:50 p m
Wheeling Express	4:00 p m	8:50 p m
Wheeling Special, Sunday only		9:30 p m
Hickory Flyer, Mingo Accom.	5:00 p m	6:40 a m
St. L. Chicago, Kansas City	6:30 p m	7:05 a m

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair cars on through trains. Cafe Parlor Car on Wheeling trains. City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth Avenue

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.

STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, Master; J. H. Wolfe, Clerk, leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday 4 p. m. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville and way points. Mixed passenger and freight accommodations. S. P. Patterson & Co. G. H. Ghriest, Agents, No. 307 Water St. Tel.

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Daily Edition at the rate of $3 00 per year.
Sunday Edition, $2 50 per year.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per month, 50 cents.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per year, $5 00.

Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, July 2, 1905.

Capt. John C. Groome of Montgomery county, appointed by Gov. Pennypacker to be superintendent of state police, has the requisite qualifications for the place. He has knowledge of military organization and practice, understands the work to be done and will bring intelligence and integrity to the task. He is not a politician and the purpose is to keep politics out of the matter.

Striking teamsters in Chicago are saying harsh things about National President Shea. They are not getting enough money to keep them and they threaten to resume work. This latter idea is a good one. Having no personal grievance there was no good reason for quitting their employment and there is no better reason for them to remain idle.

More passengers have been traveling on the river packets this season than ever before. With a permanently navigable river this business would increase enormously. A river trip is a long way from a voyage across the ocean as a relaxation from the strenuous life, but it is available to a much greater number of people. A journey up or down the Ohio is a pleasant experience.

Following the collapse of the speed "war" there is a prospect of a rate "war," inaugurated by the Michigan Central. That road has made a reduction of $2 in the regular fare, which, if imitated by its competitors, is likely to precipitate a slashing such as has not been seen for many days. Passenger business does not make a large share of railroad earnings, so there need be no alarm unless the "war" is extended to freight business.

Opening of the school of applied science, Carnegie technical schools, is set for October 16. Pupils will be admitted at 16 years of age, the course to be three years. At graduation they will not be engineers and architects, but will be ready to become such. The purpose is to prepare them for actual work in these professions, so they may complete their study while employed on practical work. The plan is good. It should result in the making of engineers of the best grade.

In the row among the medical examining boards there is cause for investigation. The charges are quite serious and it should be determined whether the unfairness has been deliberate or through misunderstanding. The law has properly put the three schools of medicine on an equal plane and each should be given its rights and privileges under the law. They can get out their therapeutic differences in the open arena, but not through official favoritism.

While the attendance at the rivers and harbors conference at Cincinnati was not large, it was quite representative. Misunderstanding of the scope of the movement prevented attendance of important delegates, but their organizations will join in the Washington demonstration. No date has been fixed for the convention, but the preliminaries have been put in good shape and there is no reason to doubt the complete success of the final gathering. The object is a good one.

Suit has been entered against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, by direction of the president, for violation of the injunction prohibiting rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This is the case from which Judson Harmon withdrew because he desired to proceed criminally against officials of the railroad. The suit entered is almost certain to result in favor of the government; the other proceeding would probably have failed utterly.

Ohio Democrats are in confusion as a result of Wednesday's convention. The retirement of John R. McLean from the national committee, with the intimation that he is out of Ohio politics, is alarming to a large element—the conservative element. Johnson's socialism is more than they can stand. Another large element in the party has been shocked beyond measure by the choice of a Prohibitionist as the party standard bearer. The flesh pots are no less attractive than formerly, of course, but there will have to be a wonderfully strong showing of anti-saloonists at the outset to convince the old war-horses there is any prospect of getting at them.

Director Bigelow has secured the consent of H. C. Frick to the injury of that gentleman's property, but there are many other details to be arranged. The hump cut ought to be made on a permanent basis. This can be done with the consent of the people. To obtain that consent the cost must be kept within reasonable limits and must all be included in one bond issue. A moderate cut without a bill of damages will not meet the requirements and the people must have the fullest information and assurance of finality before they will approve.

John Hay.

This nation is in mourning for John Hay, secretary of state, foremost diplomatist, scholar, litterateur and former associate of Abraham Lincoln. At the head of the American department of foreign affairs, during the administrations of two presidents, Mr. Hay won highest distinction by his statesmanship, and the candor and justice of his dealing with other powers. No American diplomatist has so many brilliant successes to his credit; few foreign statesmen have achieved more, though life tenure is the rule with them. John Hay has played a conspicuous part in giving the United States its standing among the leading powers of the world, if not actually first of all.

Trained in the law office of Abraham Lincoln and serving him in the capacity of private secretary, he imbibed much of the spirit that made the civil war president great and in his elevation to responsibility he served as the connecting link with events of over 40 years ago, when a new party had given the country one of its greatest presidents. His service as secretary of the American legations at Paris, Vienna and Madrid, and as assistant secretary of state at Washington, trained him for the cabinet place which he so admirably filled.

His familiarity with life in Spain was of assistance when he came to deal with that country at the close of the war when new Spanish treaties were necessary. He concluded the Samoan treaty that assured us the island of Tutuila; he had charge of the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute and he negotiated the acquirement of the Danish West Indies, which failed of ratification. The efforts of Secretary Hay in connection with the invasion of Pekin resulting from the Boxer rebellion were notable. He urged moderation in the demands for indemnity, insisted on the integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door. In inquiring about this trade policy he avoided offense to Russia, and he also presented the cause of the oppressed Jews to that country in an inoffensive way. He drew peace conventions with representatives of other nations and at the outset of the present war he again came to the rescue of China and protection of general peace by securing an agreement confining hostilities to Manchuria.

The important production in John Hay's literary career was his share in the life of Abraham Lincoln, but such poems as "Little Breeches" have already attained immortality. As an assistant editor on the New York Tribune he did efficient work, while his publications on Spanish life, the result of his stay in that country, have the charm which the author always imparted to his writings. Mr. Hay was at once a literary man and a man of affairs and was appointed more on account of especial fitness for the office than the average man of prominence who has become secretary of state.

Real Estate Sales.

It may be noted from our semi-annual review of real estate operations that the transactions for this year reach a larger aggregate than for any similar period, save one, in the history of the city. The first half of 1903 established a high record. This year falls short of that altitude, but exceeds any first six months before that time and is much larger than for the same time last year.

Attention is called to this fact because it is significant. Real estate dealings bear an intimate relation to the prosperity of the people. As every one knows the extreme height of industrial activity was reached in the Pittsburgh district just preceding the second quarter of 1903. The slump of that year found its reflex in the realty market. The growth of this year is equally indicative that the tide has turned and is running for a higher mark.

The Joy of Living.

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," sang Tennyson in his later Lockesley Hall. An animated discussion in the social reform clubs of one of the large cities in the east as to whether the good work of the reformers has added to the conscious joy of living among the beneficiaries of their labors projects a somewhat similar comparative study. Is our modern life conducive to a sense of joy in life? Satisfaction we may have in abundance, the mere sense of success and achievement that flows from the accomplishment of purpose and the victory over difficulty. But these things are largely ephemeral and dependent upon conditions that are created by efforts that may in the end rob us entirely of the other and higher sense of sheer joy in living. The discussion to which reference has been made included some observations as to the advantage of even the humbler people in some of the older and more conservative countries of Europe, and even in India, where the encouragement to philosophical reflection gives time for greater self-consciousness, in the United States life is robbed of much of its power to give joy by the constant tension under which it is lived. Hence the problem which the social club reformers are putting forward.

It may be doubted whether the dissection of the mental and moral states of the people whom we propose to help in any philanthropic scheme is helpful, nor can we hope to arrive at any very just conclusion as to the real sense of life's joys by collective analysis or comparison. There are so many fine distinctions possible in the argument, and so many varieties of tastes and mental habits to be considered, that the question as to what the joy of living may really be in one particular case, or in the case of an entire class, is wholly undetermined. Put in popular phrase to feel "glad that you are living" is often meant to express mere gratification over a phase of life or the outcome of some venture. In its nobler and deeper meaning the joy of living must be rooted in a broader comprehension of life's possibilities. The giving of clothes to feed the naked, and of food to the hungry does not contribute, necessarily, to increasing interest and joy in life. Even the provision of more ornamental and esthetic addendum to the lives of people whom we hope to uplift, such as an elementary education, music, parks and even art galleries and conservatories, will not supply a sense of joy in life to those people whose lives are simply on the surface, and whose inspirations lie merely in their sense of physical comfort.

Along with our high-paced life has come the deadening influence of merely objective inspiration. Man's wants have expanded and his needs increased in such rapid fashion that he has little time for the enjoyment of what he accumulates. He is so bent on obtaining the things of the flesh in great abundance that he has little time to spare for an analysis of life's meaning to him. All his expansion has been on the surface he covers with his eyes day by day. The real joy of living comes only with a true sense of the life's deeper significance. Until we can pause long enough to understand that life may have an exquisite meaning and delight for one who hasn't a second coat to his back, or whose wealth consists simply of sufficient income to meet his physical needs, we will fail to comprehend what our life really is. Better live loss in one direction, that of mere objective acquisition, and secure more out of the life endowment that answers back to the things which are neither seen nor heard. Virtue, hope, honor, love, truth and honesty are all active qualities. Their exercise brings a joy in living that no mere sense of gratification can ever give.

Mr. Durham's Resignation.

Israel Durham's resignation of the office of insurance commissioner and the appointment of former Senator David Martin to succeed him, were the political surprises of yesterday. Mr. Durham had departed for the Maine woods before the announcement, so did not witness the consternation into which his Philadelphia enemies were thrown by the denouement.

Mr. Durham's retirement from office will apparently facilitate the reorganization of the party in Philadelphia on lines indicated by the Union League club. It is a voluntary sacrifice on his part, for no pressure was brought to force him out. Gov. Pennypacker's letter explains the satisfactory condition of the office and his speech at Bedford bore previous testimony to the same effect. Commissioner Durham was absent a good deal on account of impaired health, but the business of the department did not suffer on that account. He gave much attention to it when not in Harrisburg and maintained there an effective office organization. In that he gave the state the service for which he was paid.

The opposition to the Republican organization in Philadelphia has been flustered somewhat by the development. It had not been expected. It is too early, however, to gauge the full effect. As for state politics, this action of Mr. Durham more thoroughly divorces from state consideration the Philadelphia situation. They never had any real relation to each other.

In Open Rebellion.

Obviously the situation in Russia is much worse than it is admitted to be in official reports. The censor is apparently busy with news reports to foreign countries and does not permit more than a hint of the news to be printed in Russia. Thus the official and censored outgivings on Friday represented the surrender of the Knlaz Potemkine, the overthrow of the mutineers at Libau and the return to duty of those at Cronstadt. In fact the Potemkine was joined by another warship, the Georgi Pobiedonostzeff and probably since by others of the Black Sea fleet.

Proclamation of martial law in two additional districts along the Black sea and one in the trans-Caucasian region indicates more truly the conditions prevailing than official statements made for publication. At Odessa the mutineers have gone so far as to demand capitulation of the town at the hands of the governor on penalty of bombardment. This constitutes rebellion.

There is reason to believe the situations at Libau and Cronstadt have been minimized in official information similarly to that at Odessa. There is reason to believe the disturbances are spreading throughout European Russia, and there is reason to believe influential persons are directing the movement. The opening of peace negotiations with Japan has been the signal for striking a decisive blow for constitutional government and a representative assembly. This movement has its origin among the educated classes. They have wished to secure their ends peacefully, but appeals have been ignored; they are using the means at their command to force concessions while the bulk of the army is in Manchuria.

Children's Playgrounds.

There is no work of benevolence and thoughtfulness so helpful and practical as that which has to do with the comfort and welfare of the children of a city. Because of this the renewed energy and labors of the promoters of the children's playgrounds for the summer in connection with the vacation schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny become subjects of civic importance as well as cause for congratulation.

Under the stimulating influence of the various women's clubs in the two cities the scope and work of the vacation playgrounds have been vastly increased. The present season opens more auspiciously than any of its predecessors. Increased appropriations have been secured and several new playgrounds added to the number already in use. In the general character of the work outlined by the committees in charge there is also evidence that experience and experiment have enlarged the usefulness of the playgrounds from the standpoint of utility and instruction. But the greatest good lies in giving the children of the poor and those who must stay all summer in the city a breathing place under conditions that will be both morally and physically helpful. The foundations of clean, healthy citizenship are laid in this work for the children, and the secret of future civic welfare discovered in the preservation and cultivation of the child life. The vacation playgrounds may not be a perfect system, nor reach always the greatest number, but they indicate a spirit of benevolence that is sure to bear the most practical and valuable results.

Wells and Shakespeare.

There seems to be an organized conspiracy, so far as William Shakespeare is concerned, to reverse the parable of the talents and make its moral to read: "From him that hath shall be taken." When the Baconians have shut up for a while, when the theatrical managers have ceased trying to ruin the bard's name by pretending that it spells words of which it doesn't contain more than one letter, Mr. Shaw came along and told the people he had written much better plays himself than Shakespeare's. And now another modern author goes even further, ignoring the bard entirely, while setting forth a Shakespearean idea as his own private, exclusive, caveated and copyrighted prediction of mankind's future. H. G. Wells, the ingenious rival of the late Jules Verne, is the man who has perpetrated this bald and bold plagiarism, and every admirer of the bard should fling it into Mr. Wells' teeth. Says he in a cheerful tone:

> There is every reason to believe that some cunning exterior mechanism will presently masticate and insalivate man's dinner, relieve his diminishing salivary glands and teeth, and at last altogether abolish them. What use is there for external ears, nose and brow ridges now? The two latter once protected the eye from injury in conflict and in falls, but in these days we keep on our legs and are at peace. Directing his thoughts in this way, the reader may presently conjure up a dim, strange vision of the latter day face: "Eyes large, lustrous, beautiful, soulful; above them, no longer separated by rugged brow ridges, is the top of the head, a glistening, hairless dome, terete and beautiful; no craggy nose rises to disturb by its unmeaning shadows the symmetry of that calm face, no vestigal ears project; the mouth is a small, perfectly round aperture, toothless and gumless, jawless, unanimal, no futile emotions disturbing its roundness as it lies, like the harvest moon or the evening star, in the wide firmament of the face."

With his undeniable ingenuity Mr. Wells has tried to throw literary sleuths off the scent by permitting his man to retain "soulful eyes," but the patent laws of the United States will hardly recognize this change as sufficient to constitute originality. It is clearly obvious that Mr. Wells has derived his idea of the future of humanity from Monsieur Jaques in Arden forest, who after describing the several ages of man thus depicts the future:

> Last scene of all,
> That ends this strange, eventful history,
> Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
> Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

It will do Mr. Wells no good to quibble and say that he meant the race, whereas Shakespeare meant the individual. Shakespeare spoke of "this wide and universal theater," and of "all the men and women." There is no loophole for Mr. Wells; the very fact that he begins, like Shakespeare, with the teeth, is another proof of the source of his idea; he had better plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court.

It is charged that the Austrian-Hungarian government is fostering the immigration to this country of its undesirable people. The trouble is we haven't anything quite bad enough with which to retaliate in kind.

Spinsters to the number of 75 out at Bonesteel, S. D., want husbands. Cheer up ladies, the Kansas wheat harvest will soon be over and the supply of idle men in the west will be materially increased.

If the Filipinos can withstand the charm of Secretary Taft's party "in their midst" then, indeed, is benevolent assimilation a failure.

Bonaparte crossing the Alps will not be a circumstance to Bonaparte crossing the deck on the first sea voyage as secretary of the navy.

Efforts to locate the $60,000 job that Engineer Wallace has secured may yet require the services of blood hounds.

That wreck of a miniature train at a nearby resort illustrates afresh the dangers of modern railroading.

If the July showers are tears of sorrow over June's weather record we are bound to have a very wet month.

The Fairbanks presidential boom is the bloomingest thing on "the banks of the Wabash, far away."

The newspaper reader should be careful and not eat his Wallace explanations undigested.

QUIET OBSERVATIONS

By ERASMUS WILSON.

As the individual is so is the mass of individuals.

This is one of the great natural social laws, and there appears to be no exception to it.

A congregation composed of individual anarchists will necessarily be an anarchistic body, and as a body it will possess not only the physical force of the combined individuals, but the moral force, the potential of which will exceed that indicated by multiplying the potential of one by the number of individuals composing the body.

As individuals scattered throughout a community of well conditioned people these anarchists would have very little influence, and occasion no alarm. But when they unite in one body they become dangerous, and as a unit their potential for harm is much greater than the sum of the potential of the disunited individuals.

This increase in potential is psychologic, yet none the less real and efficient. Mob violence is due to psychologic conditions. Each individual mind is stimulated by other minds, the weaker being controlled by the stronger, and these by others yet stronger, until finally the whole mass may be controlled and led by one individual.

Thus it is that one man may become the leader of a vast army of men, carrying them hither and thither at his will.

* * *

The successful political leader is one who can draw the people together and then so interest them as to excite and unite the psychic forces of the several individuals which constitute the mass. Men follow, trust and obey him. They think as he thinks, believe as he believes, and act as he acts.

And so with the successful revivalist. Others may say the same that he says, or better in sense and manner of saying, yet have hardly a fraction of his success.

"In union there is strength" has long been accepted as a truism. It is more, it expresses the psychologic force of the mass or mob.

Each individual has a certain amount of force. It may not be sufficient to attract attention; but in combination with other like individual forces becomes a power for good. Alone the individual might not be able to influence others, but in union with others he becomes a part of a powerful force.

Individual members of social, political, or religious bodies often feel that they are of very little account, and for that reason they become discouraged and fall out of the rank. By so doing they not only weaken the organization, but render themselves practically useless.

An individual possessed of only a few dollars is not able to buy a house; but if a number of such individuals combine their funds, or financial forces, they can buy and control the house.

* * *

This thing, which we may term the psychology of the mob, must be taken into account whenever an attempt is made to influence the masses. There must be earnest, honest, inspiring leaders. These, like poets, are born, not made in schools and colleges; but like poets they are made better, and rendered more efficient by education.

And like poets these have their special followings composed of those whose sentiments accord with theirs, and those whom they are able to dominate and control.

It is not difficult to attract and excite those who are sentimental or emotional, but those who are practical and demand a reason for everything, are not easily enlisted in any cause whatsoever. And yet these are the mainstays of all social organizations. Without them the sentimental members would soon tire and the emotional ones would take up with something more exciting.

In order to interest practical men in any cause it is necessary to show them that there is something in it, something that is worth striving for.

If you want to get practical men enlisted in church work you must show them how this work will benefit those who stand in need of being benefited. Show them that those who need to be helped to live better lives will be helped, and they will not be slow to join in the work. To these stated sermons, regulation prayer meetings and routine church work, are entirely too perfunctory to be classed as practical.

* * *

Religion may be a sentiment, but Christianity is a positive, practical force.

Denominationalism is largely sentimental, and as long as there are different temperaments, different tastes, and different schools of thought, these will continue to exist and to flourish. Each of these may have its name, and its banners, and its peculiar characteristics, yet it is only a part of the whole, which is Christianity.

The great aim of Christianity is to elevate man spiritually and socially, thus rendering him more godlike. To this end all denominations should work with might and main. Preaching was the thing in times past, but in this practical age in which all may read and think for themselves, it is no longer so.

The real thing is to so educate and train the children that they will tend toward the right and be inclined to follow the lead of good, right-living people.

Practical men in every walk of life will not only approve of such a course of educating and training for the young, but will cheerfully contribute to the cost of it.

Great Britain's Coal Supply.

Taking 4,000 feet as the practical working depth limit, the investigators find that the proved coal fields of Great Britain still contain about 100,000,000,000 tons of coal, of which about 80 per cent is in seams of two feet thick and upward. The average annual output at the present time is about 250,000,000 tons, while the annual increase is about 2.5 per cent. Under these conditions there is coal available for three to four hundred years to come, even if no improvements in methods of winning and using are developed.—The Forum.

As to "Nothing Doing."

Is the phrase "nothing doing" slang? In the "Creevy Papers," edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, there is a letter written to Thomas Creevy by a Dr. Currie, dated May 1, 1809. He is referring to Napoleon: "We are all cursed flatt here about the spun-out negotiations. Nothing doing. Everything stagnated. We shall have war, because it is just the most absurd thing in creation."—Philadelphia Record.

Stone Shoe Soles.

An inventor has hit upon a method of putting what are practically stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather sole used as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible.—Philadelphia Record.

Filtering Air.

"In an office building erected recently in Pittsburgh an apparatus has been arranged whereby the air is washed before it is put into circulation."—News Item.

I can stand for tainted money, I can
stand for tainted grub;
I can drink polluted water and employ it
when I scrub.
But since noting this invention I shall
never, I declare,
Be content again with breathing anything
but laundered air.

Give me clothing made of shoddy, filled
with microbes, if you will;
Let a million microbes bite me when I
touch a dollar bill.
Let the germs come swarming o'er me
when I take an easy chair,
But I pray you do not give me anything
but laundered air.

And if ozone may be laundered, can't we
neatly crease it, too—
Hand it 'round in snowy bundles like the
laundry people do"
Oh, I hope the time is coming when to
laundries we'll repair
Bright and early Monday mornings for
our week's supply of air.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TALKED OF IN GOTHAM

By FRANK A. PARKER.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—"New Yorkers are either millionaires or bums," says the philosopher of the rialto, and he is very nearly right. There is no rule without its exceptions, and there are some people of New York who come between these two classes, but they are quiet folks who stay at home and mind their own business, so we see and hear very little of them. The people who flout around the Tenderloin nightly either have a barrel of money to spend or they are frayed at the edges, so to speak, and are living on borrowed capital and a hope for the future. There is probably no place in the world where salaried men live so well the first part of the week and so poorly the latter part of the week as right here in Gotham. Right after pay day a small bird and a cold bottle is none too good for them. Later in the week, when their money has dwindled to small change, they can get along very nicely on beef, and at the "cheap and nasty" lunch joints that are not to be found on Broadway.

And, by the way, New York is at the same time the most expensive and cheapest city in the world to live in. While one may spend all the money he can rake and scrape for a bare living here, he can also live for almost nothing if he can stand the cheap lunch counters. A certain young Pittsburgher who came here a few years ago to make his fortune, and who has done rather well and can now afford an occasional Waldorf dinner, if he so desires, admitted the other day that he once got along beautifully on $2 a week for his room and meals. And he didn't lose any weight, either. He was fortunately equipped with digestive organs that would hitch at practically nothing he gave them to work on, something which most of us do not have, and he was able to stick to his economical scheme of life until he was able to take more expensive habits without going into debt. Now he can enjoy the best dinners to be had without a feeling that he is spending a week's income on one meal.

Millions Spent on Sunday Outings.

It would be interesting to know just how many million dollars are spent annually by New Yorkers on their Sunday outings. And where do all these people get the money to take these weekly trips? Perhaps that question can best be solved by figuring that they must save their small change all the winter long in order that they may escape from the heat of the city at least once a week during the summer. All the resorts around the city are crowded every Sunday of the summer. At Coney Island 200,000 people make a fair crowd. Then there is Manhattan Beach, Midland Beach, and a score of less prominent places that catch the merry-makers. Add to the people who spend the day at these popular resorts those with more money to spend who go for the week end to more expensive places, and have outings of from two to four days, one can see that New Yorkers must expend more than $1,000,000 in this way every week.

Living "Hand to Mouth" Existence.

Thus it will be seen that the average New Yorker lives a sort of "hand-to-mouth" existence all the year around. He takes no thought of the future, and is supremely happy if at the end of the week he can pay his bills and have a little left over. His capital is his credit, and he usually meets his creditors squarely, not so much because of honesty, but rather that his credit remains good. He knows that he will soon run out of ready money and must be prepared to "make a touch." Men here with incomes of not more than $50 a week send their families to the seashore or mountains, sub-letting their apartments in the city if possible, otherwise closing them until fall. This is really not much of an extravagance, as good board in quiet resorts can be had from $5 a week up, and it is about as cheap as keeping house in New York all the time.

Big Prices for "Atmosphere."

Columns have been written about the restaurants of New York, but still other columns might be written without exhausting the subject. What people pay for here is not so much good food—though that is an item—but "atmosphere." There are a few places to be found in the city, if one is a good prospector, where everything but the "atmosphere" can be had at really reasonable prices. There is a little place in Sixth avenue a few blocks out of the beaten path, where as good a steak can be had as is to be found at any of the expensive places. After awhile this place will begin to support an orchestra, as soon as it becomes known, then it will be so crowded that people who simply eat to live rather than live to eat, will be compelled to hie themselves elsewhere. Music soon kills a cheap restaurant in the eyes of that class of people who are for the time forced to figure on the price of a dinner, though they have been accustomed to the best and most expensive. Music draws a crowd of imitation Bohemians to these cheap places, and soon ruins them for quiet people who simply go there to appease their appetites.

Some Music, but Mostly Noise.

Not long ago the restauranteurs of New York discussed the question of doing away with orchestras, but it was found that it would not work. In the first-class places, where people spend a couple of hours over their dinner, music is necessary to conversation. One can hear all that is said at one's own table, without having to listen to what his nearest neighbors are talking about. Therefore the music serves a useful purpose, even when it is really music. But in most places it is simply noise, and few take any note of what the orchestra is playing. In the really good Bohemian resorts, such as the Cafe Boulevarde, which are patronized by the better class of foreign citizens as well as a large number of appreciative Americans, the music is one of the features of the place. And there is always a round of applause following the rendition of some favorite number. That all the guests are not looking for classics is shown by the fact that "Tammanee" is always loudly welcomed, and sometimes half the guests join in singing the chorus.

All Things Help to Deplete Purses.

Only a few of the reasons why the purse of the average New Yorker is rapidly depleted are here given, but they are enough to convince the more sedate Pittsburghers of the fact that when a Gothamite gets rich it is more or less an accident of fortune. No one seems to think of plodding along the road to affluence as our forefathers did. No cash is laid away for a rainy day, and when it does rain most of them are caught out without an umbrella. More chances are taken here in an effort to find sudden wealth than anywhere else in the world, not excepting the mining camps of the west. Everybody seems to want to become wealthy in a night. They can see no fun in waiting and working to that end. That is the reason the dealer in fake mining stock, the bookmaker and the scores of other schemers to get easy money find such rich pickings in New York. They gather up small change, but they get it from so many people that the aggregate takes on huge proportions in the course of a few weeks. Therefore, if you have a good "get-rich-quick" scheme bring it to New York, where the harvest never fails.

Want the Menu.

If we eat the right things, we will live forever, according to Prof. Matthews, of the Chicago university. It only remains now for Dr. Wiley to furnish the list.—Washington Post.

Self Inflicted Lacerations.

"I have seen tribes," said the traveler, "who voluntarily undergo all sorts of self-inflicted lacerations."

"That's nothing," answered Mr. Tutt. "I know a lot of people who insist on shaving themselves."—Washington Star.

MORE LANDMARK WOE

By UNCLE BIJE.

"I've writ a pome," said Uncle Bije, sidling into the Colonel's Sanctum with a grin on his face. "I've writ th' fluest pome better'n any o' Burgy's ol' stuff, too."

"Glad to hear it, Uncle Bije," said the Colonel, starting the electric fan. "I hope you will keep on cultivating your intellect."

"Wa'al, I dono's 't needs cultivatin'. Th' groun' where it growed wuz so dum hard 't nary a weed c'd grow."

"Did you get the inspiration at Atlantic City?"

"Naw. Didn't get no d'sease there. This come to me 'nother night, 'n I writ it down in th' dark. Ain't seen it sence. Kind of shamed of it, I guess." And he took a crumpled sheet of paper out of his pocket, spread it out on the table and composed himself for an effort.

"Well, let's have it," said the Colonel, encouragingly.

"Don't take it down 'till ye know what it's like," stipulated the old gentleman, and then he read as follows:

"Th' tired East Ender homeward makes his way.
Th' evenin' sun a-shinin' on his back;
Betwixt him an' his fireside frownin' stan'
A elevation o' th' street car track.
An' when he's climbed atop that weary hill
An' down th' other side he goes a-jump.
He thinks he's out o' down in other ian's.
An' blesses once ag'in th' dear ol' hump.

Nek' year they won't be no more chance to climb
That venerable hill—It mus' come down.
Th' far away East End 'll be no more.
With only distance twixt it an' th' town.
An' all th' signs ye see afar an' near,
We'll have to throw 'em out upon th' dump—
No more th' landmark's granite head'll rear—
No more th' cards exhibit—"See that hump."

'Tis sad how one by one th' wrinkles go
F'm Nature's face, while growin' fast on man's;
Th' wand'rer who comes home'll never know
Th' city when reformed on Bigelow's plans.
Th' prodigal he'll lose himself among
Th' level streets 'n won't know where t' jump,
An' murmur as he wipes away a tear
"Alas! they're gone an' swiped th' dear ol' hump."

There was a dead silence when Uncle Bije ceased reading this effusion. The Colonel was looking out of the window with a smile.

"Why don't ye laugh, gol dern ye?" asked Uncle Bije.

"I don't want to, Uncle," answered the Colonel. "Though your metre may be faulty and your feet not capable of scansion, yet there is that homely undercurrent of thought in your poem that makes me pause, even though I am committed to the improvement which you seem to decry."

"Whew!" Uncle Bije leaned back in his chair. "I s'pose you'd call that criticism, wouldn't ye?" he asked.

"Not necessarily. Why?"

"'Cause I can't understand it. Seems like a kind of easy way o' feelin' me that th' pome's a dum failure."

"No, I didn't intend that at all. What I mean is, that there is some subtle thought in that verse. The same thing has been apparent to prettly nearly everyone who has ridden on the Fifth avenue cars as long as I have. When we have crossed the hump we have, as you say, felt that we were more than half way home. It has seemed as if, once we got over that 'granite head' that you allude to, we were out of the Pittsburgh of smoke, noise and dust, and were, indeed, on the way home. The coming down in the morning is much the same. The summit of the hump reveals to us our world—the rest was our home."

"Exactly, ex-actly." Uncle Bije nodded his head in solemn accord. "Now I haint opposed to no improvement that's goin' t' be f'r th' benefit of th' people, understan' that. But all th' same, I feel like you do, thet th' East End was kind of p'tected f'm th' rush o' business by thet ther' hump, 'n takin' it away seems like openin' th' gates, 'r pullin' down th' fence f'm round y'r veg'table garden, so's th' dogs 'n cats 'n th' dust o' th' road c'n come in 'n spile y'r lettuce 'n beet greens.

"There's a great charm in Pittsburgh, 'n always will be, 'n thets th' hills. Towns may be on th' level morlally, but a level town's a lonesome place. Take Philadelphy 'r Checago. Ye kin look miles 'n miles, 'n when ye take a look ye see all they is there. Now in San F'ncisco, ye never know what's 'n th' nex' street, f'r ye can't see it. In Boston, ye can't see th' nex' block, cause th' streets is so dum crooked. In Pittsburgh, we've had both. It makes a place interestin' an' th' levelin' process takes away th' int'rest an' puts us all together.

"F'r th' uses o' trade 'n commerce, I b'lieve th' humpd ort to be cut down. Th' hosses'll be benefited, 'n incidentually th' street cars, though I dono's I keer'bout them, 'n th' automobillies, 'n Lord knows I do' want them benefited. But what d'ye think 'o my pome?"

"It is not bad, Uncle."

"Thet so? Wa'al, I powerf'l glad. Now I won't never write another. I have did the thing't prove to some o' these folks 't th' litery instink's not c'nfined t' them; 't wears common sense clo'es 'n works 'n th' watches o' th' night, 'r them 't makes a habit o' doing' queer things. Say, I b'lieve this wuz a-comin' on all th' time I spent at Atlantic City 'th y'r Aunt Miriar. Now I'll take this hum, 'n when I build thet there new hen house f'r th' ol' lady, I'll put it in th' corner stone."

J. H. G.

The Devil's Sister.

A Jefferson City lady decided to scare her husband, who was quite a hard drinker, so he would reform. To do this she procured the costume of a devil he had worn in a masquerade. The next time the erring spouse came home feeling happy she quickly donned the costume. As he opened the door she stepped forward and said in sepulchral tones: "Come with me—I am the devil." The result rather startled her as the response which greeted her was: "Eat so? Shake, ol' boy; I'm your brother-in-law. I married your sister."—Kansas City Journal.

The Landlady's View.

New Boarder (looking around his room)—Seems to me the windows are mighty small.

Landlady (with stately dignity)—They only seem so to you, Mr. Harris, because your trunk is unusually large.—Chicago Tribune.

IT IS TO SMILE.

"Just by way-way of experiment," said the first fairy. "I appeared to ten men at random and asked them to make a wish, and seven of them wanted to know how to play the races."

"Ah," said the other elf. "Only seven? But, I presume, the others thought they knew."—Puck.

"How did you get along with that mining proposition that fellow wanted you to go into?"

"I made $5,000 out of it."

"You did! How did you do that?"

"By not going into it."—Houston Post.

Boroughs—Say, lend me another dollar, quick!

Lenders—Why, I just loaned you one a minute ago.

Boroughs—Yes, but that made thirteen I owe you, and you know how unlucky that is.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Dove—You told me before we were married that you were well off.

Dovey—I was, but I didn't know it.—Columbus Dispatch.

"What was it that prevented the dust this morning? Did one of the principals fail to show up?"

"No, but they forgot the cinematograph."—Translated for Tales from Bits.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS AN ATHLETIC CABINET

Nearly Every Member Has Made His Mark in Some of the Branches of Sport.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Everybody knows that President Roosevelt is an all-around athlete, but it is not perhaps so generally known that he has gathered about himself a cabinet of men whose tastes are similar to his own.

Of the cabinet officers chosen by President Roosevelt, Messrs. Shaw, Taft, Morton, Moody, Metcalf and Cortelyou are men who delight in sports, and Moody, Metcalf and Cortelyou have each achieved distinction.

Secretary Metcalf is slightly above six feet in height, straight as an arrow, and is fond of almost all outdoor sports. He is a Yale graduate, and as a freshman rowed stroke on his class crew. He played baseball, the old-fashioned type of football, rode the bicycle and was an expert swimmer. In later years Mr. Metcalf has taken principally to shooting, fishing and golfing.

Postmaster General Cortelyou, who was born and reared in New York city, played baseball until he entered college, and at Georgetown and Columbia was the crack pitcher for the varsity team.

Notwithstanding his 320 pounds, Secretary Taft's chief sport is horseback riding, with golf, yachting and boxing as diversions. He leaves the war department almost every afternoon about 5 o'clock, accompanied by one or more of his bureau chiefs and mounted on a large gray horse. When Secretary Taft does not ride into the country he slips away from his desk about 4 o'clock and joins Justice Harlan of the supreme court on the Chevy Chase golf links before dinner.

Tim Murnane, the baseball writer, declares that the profession of baseball has a star pitcher when, in 1876, William H. Moody, the present attorney general, with a Harvard sheepskin in his hand, turned to the law. Mr. Moody was captain and catcher of the famous Haverhill club, and when he entered Harvard, in 1872, as a freshman, was placed behind the bat on the varsity team.

Secretary Shaw of the treasury department finds that the horse fulfills all his desires for recreation and sport. In fact, the president, on his Wyoming, is perhaps the only equestrian who can follow the Iowa man on his famous mount, Prince.

Secretary Morton of the navy department is very fond of shooting, yachting, golf, horseback riding and dancing. Before the trap he is a crack shot, plays better than an average game of golf and has entertained the president at some very close games on the tennis courts. Mr. Morton finds himself unable to acquire the baseball or football habit.

Sale of Coal Lands.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—H. N. Thomas and D. D. Porter today closed a deal for the purchase of about 3,000 acres of coal land in Amwell township, at $100 an acre. It is stated the coal was purchased for J. V. Thompson.

Overlook More Than They Take.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Robbers who broke into William A. Hall's tobacco store early this morning and secured two gold watches and $50 in money, overlooked several times as much money as they secured.

ARMY MAN IS HER FATHER. SAYS HALF INDIAN GIRL

Alleged Romance of Fort Totten Is Revealed by Search of Young Woman for Parent.

FARGO, N. D., July 1.—Ignatius Court, the official interpreter at the United States court this term, is seeking a father-in-law. He claims the object of his search is Brigadier General A. A. Harbach, retired, of Rochester, N. Y. According to Court's story, Harbach was a captain and stationed at Fort Totten in 1893. He married a daughter of one of the Indian chiefs, who died in childbirth. The baby girl was cared for by the squaw's mother, and when the young captain was ready to leave the fort, according to the interpreter, he offered the baby's grandmother $100 for the child, but the old chief's wife refused to part with it after having once consented, and the soldier father went away.

The girl grew to beautiful womanhood and receives a good education at the Indian schools. She endeavored to trace her father, but was unable to do so, and when Court won her affections, 15 years ago, he promised to assist in locating his wife's father. Letters addressed to the war department remained unanswered and finally Court went to Washington in 1898 to investigate. He found, he states, that Harbach was then in Cuba. Letters addressed to him there remained unanswered, and some time ago Court states, he located the father of his wife at Rochester, N. Y., where he now lives as a retired brigadier general. Letters have recently been sent him there, and, if no replies are received, Court and his wife plan a trip East this summer to look up the father the woman has never seen.

The assertion is made that the marriage between the young army officer and the chief's daughter was in due form and the child is entitled to recognition.

Ignatius Court is a full-blooded Sioux and one of the brightest representatives of his race. He has held several positions on the Fort Totten reservation, and is a leader among the Indians. He has been educated at the different Indian schools and is very well equipped.

Grocery Department
Fourth of July Specials

Boned Chicken, ½-lb. can	28c
Vienna Sausage, ½-lb. can	8c
Ceylon or English Breakfast Tea for icing, lb.	30c
Berliner Boiled Ham, extra fine, lb.	10c
Full Cream Cheese, York State, lb.	12c
Chicken and Chicken Gumbo Soups, ½ pt.	12c
Royal Baking Powder, 1-pound can	40c
Extra fine Mustard Sardines	7c

What Is Co-Operation?

Co-operation is a combination of a number of persons for the purpose of economic production or distribution, so as to save for the consumer what otherwise becomes the profit of the individual.

Subscriptions will be accepted for preferred stock in this company from persons who can or will do trading at this store.

Special discount will be given to stockholders on merchandise purchased in the store. For further information write or call at office of the company.

The Leader
DEPARTMENT STORE

FORMERLY Gusky's, Market Street, Fourth and Third Aves.
LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE STORE IN AMERICA.

Co-Operative Prices

The goods handled by a co-operative store are known the world over for their high standard of quality, because the shareholders of a co-operative store are also its best customers, and, therefore, being interested financially, will not permit any adulterative substitution or other methods of lowering quality to the detriment of their future business.

Postoffice

Sub station No. 32 established in our store to accommodate the great demand of our stockholders and the general public and to take care of our increasing mail order system.

Ribbons and Neckwear for the Fourth

7½c yd. for all 15c and 19c fancy striped and figured Silk Ribbons.

12½c yd. for all 25c Liberty Satin Ribbons—come in all widths and colors.

25c yd. for 35c all silk washable taffeta Sash Ribbons—white only.

Extra large assortment of pretty washable Stock Collars—the new embroidery effects and many Val. lace trimmed styles.

MONDAY SPECIALS

Corticelli Wash Embroidery Silks in all colors; positively the best in the world; to skein everywhere—Monday, **2½c**

2 doz. Hump Hooks and Eyes, **1c**

$1.00 Battenberg pieces—round or square—all-over or linen centers; exceptional values, **48c**

½ dozen Bone Collar Buttons, **1c**

Men's and Women's Umbrellas; worth $1.25 and $1.50, **98c**

1 doz. White Pearl Buttons, **1c**

Pure White Floating Soap—the regular 5c bars—special Monday, **2½c**

25 Gold-Eyed Needles, **1c**

Wall Paper, 35c to 50c paper, reduced to **25c**

$8.00 Silk Petticoats $4.98

A few of the needful articles to make the outing a pleasure.

$2.00 WHITE CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, 98c

Of fine grade cambric, handsomely trimmed with fine laces; two rows of insertion and tucks; others with embroidery; flaring knee flounce and dust ruffle. Special Monday..... **98c**

$2.00 INFANTS' DRESSES, 98c

Of fine lawn and cambric, long or short styles, trimmed with extra wide fine embroideries and insertions; neatly tucked and trimmed yoke; a very cute dress. Special Monday..... **98c**

$8.00 SILK PETTICOATS, $4.98

Of finest grade Skinner's Rustling Taffeta Silk, handsomely hemstitched, extra wide flaring, others accordion plaited double ruffle, exceptional value. Special Monday..... **$4.98**

Men's Cool Shirts for the 4th

Men's fine Madras Shirts in plain blue, neat figures and hair line stripes on white grounds, as pretty $1.00 Summer Shirts as you ever bought. A great special sale Monday at **59c**

Men's $1.50 white pleated Shirts $1.00. Fine white cambric shirts with 6 pleats on each side. Sold everywhere at $1.50. Special Monday, each..... **$1.00**

Men's Belts

Men's Walrus, Seal and Russia leather Belts—in black and seal brown, correct width; stylish new belts, with new style of buckles. 75c and 50c belts. Special Monday, each, 50c and..... **25c**

CLOSED FOURTH OF JULY

The day when every true American should take pride in being well dressed. Monday your last chance to secure that outfit. Let us help you.

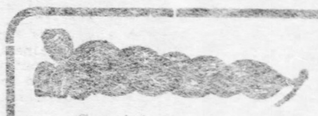
Great One-Half Price Neckwear Sale

Just 100 dozen new 50c Four-in-Hands. An order cancelled by a swell New York haberdasher; new light and dark patterns in diagonal stripes. Choice Monday..... **25c**

Unheard of Prices in the Shoe Dep't

We will place on sale Monday morning 350 pairs of Men's high grade Oxfords. They come in Patent Colt, Russia Tan and Vici Kid leathers; Goodyear Welt Sole, Blucher and straight lace styles. They were made to sell and worth every penny of $3.50. Your selection on Monday..... **$2.48**

Ladies' High Grade Gibson and Court Ties—the very highest of fashion in Patent Colt and Vici Kid stocks; Goodyear welts and hand-turned soles. Shoes you would consider cheap at $4.00. Your selection on Monday..... **$2.90**



Hair Goods at ½ Price

Come in and we will teach you, free of charge, how to wear your hair in a most becoming style.

Special: 3-oz. 24-in. Switches, $2.48—2 oz. 22-in. Switches, $1.48.

Switches that can be worn in figure eight, 68c. Shampooing, 25c. Manicuring, 25c. Facial Massage, 35c.

HATS HATS HATS

We have just made a heavy special purchase of these at a low figure—all fresh, new goods—and the price is a record-breaker.

69c	**98c**	**$1.85**	**$1.98**
Men's $1 Straw Hats, all sizes, all shapes, Monday 69c.	Men's $2.00 Straw Hats, Monday 98c.	Men's $3 Straw Hats, all sizes and shapes, Monday $1.85.	Men's Tan and brown DUNLAP STIFF HATS, $3.00 and $3.50 values, $1.98.

Children's Tam O'Shanter Hats, all sizes, 33c.
Children's Wash Caps, 9c.

HOSIERY

Women's Lace Hose, in white, black, tan, dresden, blue, champagne and pearl gray, in splendid variety of patterns in all-over laces and lace ankle; at special prices..... **48c and 24c**

Misses' Fine Ribbed Black or Tan Cotton Hose, any size 5 to 9½; full seamless. Special for Monday, a pair..... **15c**

Misses' Black, Tan or White Mercerized Cotton Stockings, also black, tan or white lace lisle hose; complete range of sizes; a pair..... **24c**

$5.00 Net Waists $3.48

Some Exceptional Values in our Waist Dep't for the Fourth.

A beautiful array of Women's Waists will be found in our waist dep't. on Monday, consisting of all our $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 values, fully tailored, long or short sleeves, button back and button front styles; all the newest trimmings and designs. You may come and fully satisfy yourself that you are buying the above values at.... **98c**

$5.00 Net Waists $3.48

Fine quality Net Waists over Japanese silk lining, very beautifully made; trimmings are Val. laces and insertions and tucks. Special Monday, **$3.48**

All Our $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Waists 79c

All sorts of pretty styles and trimming materials are sheer lawn, linen lawn, batistes, etc.; well fitting; all sizes; a complete selection. Special Monday, **79c**

Grocery Department
Fourth of July Specials

Butter, Best Elgin Creamery, pound	24c
Fresh Country Eggs, per dozen	19c
Boiled Ham, best on earth, pound	20c
Swiss Cheese, German imported, pound	29c
1 pound Corn Beef, ready to eat, can	12½c
1 pound Roast Beef, ready to eat, can	12½c
Deviled or Potted Ham, ¼-pound can	3½c

American Beauty Corsets

No question about the American Beauty Corset being what you want. The models are so numerous that any figure can be fitted, any form can be improved, any woman can be made comfortable.

No. 536, deep hip, straight front with hose supporters; made of coutil and batiste..... **$2.50**

No. 83, tapering waist, high bust, deep hip, medallion figure; fan front and trimmed with lace and ribbon..... **$2.00**

No. 123, tapering waist, fine quality batistes, trimmed with deep lace and ribbon hose supporters..... **$1.50**

No. 143, deep hip, full gored, either high or low bust, straight front; hose supporters..... **$1.00**

Any American Corset we take back after a week's wear if you are not satisfied.

MONDAY SPECIALS

New Linen Parasols—the very latest styles, **$2.98, $1.69 and 98c**

One pair Tubular Shoe Laces, **1c**

Corticelli Spool Silk—full 100 yard spools in black and all colors; regular value 10c spool, **5c**

2 Aluminum Thimbles, **1c**

Perfumed Talcum Powder—regular 10c cans, a special Monday, **2½c**

I. X. L. Wall Paper Cleaner, reg. 15c cans—special Monday **7c**

Pillow cord and tassel, 2 yards long—in all pretty colors; excellent 15c value, **7c**

Japanese Parasols, 2 sizes, **10c and 12c**

Wall Paper, 5c and 8c paper, Monday, **3½c**

$12.00 OUTING SUITS MONDAY, **$7.50**

That New Suit for the Fourth

Special Sale of Men's and Youths' Blue Serge Suits at Great Saving

Men's Single or Double-Breasted Blue Serge Suits with broad military shoulders, hand padded hair cloth fronts, lined with serge; the correct summer suit, will place this lot on sale Monday at only..... **$9.60**

Men's finest Botany Blue Serges, in the one popular soft finish, all wanted styles and sizes, hand tailored throughout, with the fit and grace of high-class custom make, very special Monday at only..... **$13.50**

Youths' Indigo Blue All-Wool Serges, $7.50—sizes 14 to 20 years, in single or double-breasted styles; all seams reinforced, very special Monday at only..... **$8.00**

Men's Outing Suits, in tan or brown checks; just the suit for outing, very special Monday at only..... **$5.00**

Boys' $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 Wash Suits in broken lines in sailors and Russian blouses, Monday at only..... **$2.39**

Final Reductions On Gowns Suit and Skirt Clearing

$12.00 BLACK VOILE SKIRTS, $7.98

Of fine grade voile in the newest plaited and kilted effects, handsomely tailored and extra wide flaring and correct hanging. Special Monday..... **$7.98**

$8.98 PANAMA SKIRTS, $5.98

These are certainly exceptional values of the finest black Panama cloth, side plaited and full flaring effect; a very stylish skirt. Special Monday..... **$5.98**

$10.00 SUMMER DRESSES, $5.98

Fine Organdie Lawn Dresses in all the beautiful summer shades, exquisitely trimmed with fine val. laces and insertions, tucked yoke and bertha effect waist; the new tucked sleeve with wide flaring ruffle and lace trimmed skirt. Special Monday..... **$5.98**

$2.98 WOMEN'S SUMMER SUITS, $1.89

The New Tan Batiste Summer Dress, elaborately trimmed with wide imported laces. The skirt is made with the new side and box plaits; a very sedate suit. Special Monday..... **$1.89**

$1.98 CHAMBRAY SUITS, $1.18

$6.00 New Chambray Suits just arrived; the colors are dark or light blue, tan, grey, reseda green and oxblood; some handsomely trimmed with contrasting color piping. Waist is the new tailor-made plaited effect with side plaited flaring skirt. Special Monday..... **$1.18**

$10.00 LINEN COAT SUITS, $6.48

Of fine Butchers' Linen; the new 50-in. tight fitting coat, handsomely tailored and finished with pearl buttons; plaited and kilted wide flaring skirt. Special Monday..... **$6.48**

TAKING YELLOW MAN'S BURDEN

London Vews President Roosevelt's Task as a Heavy and Honorable One.

ALL EYES ON THE NEW WORLD

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 1.—It must be a source of real pride to America that the mighty combatants who have been engaged in the death struggle of the last few months have at the instigation of the great country of freedom agreed to meet in order to consider a settlement which may secure peace, and even if peace should not be the result of the negotiations that are to take place, President Roosevelt deserves the gratitude of every man and woman for his courage in making such negotiations possible.

All eyes will be eagerly turned toward the new world to learn the result of the meeting in Washington.

The Japanese are right, however, in emphasizing the fact that they must secure a peace which will insure the tranquility in the far east for at least a generation or two, a peace that will remove the menace of war and allow her time to develope her resources, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of this end Japan will eventually govern Manchuria, and that it will not be handed over to the reigning dynasty of China.

Truly it is a great burden that the president of the United States has taken upon his shoulders, but one which will win for him the admiration of the whole civilized world.

SENSATION CAUSED BY LARKIN AT CITY HALL

Controller Announces Surprising Contribution of $10 to the Conscience Fund.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused at the city hall yesterday when Controller Larkin announced that he had received $10 "conscience money." It is stated that the money had come from a city employe who had joined the church and became conscience-stricken because at one time he had been paid $10 for time when he was not working.

It was at first reported that the money had been returned by a city official for an extra vacation, but this was emphatically denied. The statement that an employe had given back to the city money for the time he was not working caused a feeling of dismay among many officials and employes who feared such an act might become an established precedent.

The controller issued a statement showing the revenues of the city for the first four months of the present fiscal year, beginning February 1 and ending May 31, and making a comparison with the revenues for the same period of last year. The comparison shows a gain of $404,590.82 for this year, of which $329,105.50 comes from the increase in the tax levy and $96,105.67 from delinquent tax collections. The contribution of $10 to the "conscience fund" is one of the new items of revenue.

One feature of the controller's statement is that the revenue from switch licenses fell from $2,393 to $75. This was due to the fact that the administration refused to collect switch fees under the ordinance passed by councils in October, 1903, and the corporations were thus encouraged to refuse to pay under the former law enacted by councils. The controller's statement is as follows:

Source.	Twenty-second Street bridge, near H.	Twenty-third Street bridge, near H.
Annex	$ 400 00	$ 600 00
Charities	11,695 95	11,072 24
Conscience money	.....	10 00
Dock fees	287 97	468 33
Dog poundage and license	4,197 50	4,792 50
Elliott borough taxes	.....	4,229 48
Sale of water ferrules	1,799 00	1,159 00
Fines	423 00	241 00
Bureau of fire, sale of horses	918 50	382 10
Bureau of health, sale of vaccine	149 00	127 45
License, bicyles	603 00	597 50
License, bill posters	100 00	50 00
License, liquor	485,089 38	495,000 00
License, milk (new)	.....	140 00
License, pawnbroker	1,200 00	1,600 00
License, plumbers	206 50	206 50
License, switch	2,393 00	75 00
License, theater	979 50	1,201 50
License, vehicle	37,693 25	39,147 75
License, venders	13,885 00	16,675 00
Markets, Adams	151 45	173 15
Markets, Diamond	11,983 05	12,190 95
Markets, South Side	2,256 88	2,374 25
Markets, on wharf	140 75	236 50
Mayor, police magistrates	18,278 10	19,879 05
Rentals	1,841 85	3,684 65
Street railways	27,146 27	21,957 64
City taxes	4,339,110 18	4,875,108 54
Delinquent taxes	263,698 83	320,106 50
Advertising same	1,321 61	2,504 85
City's share of percentage	5,688 33	5,451 50
Water assessment, new buildings	4,899 14	4,919 92
Weigh scales	618 10	121 80
Wharves	3,616 71	3,602 77
Totals	$5,259,942 99	$5,654,538 23

FORM TRUST COMPANY.

Washington National Bank Interests Are Identified With a Proposed Ally With $150,000 Capital.

The Washington Trust Company of Pittsburgh, with a capital of $125,000, was chartered at Harrisburg yesterday, the directors named being prominent in the Washington National bank, Fifth avenue and Washington street.

President John C. Reilly of the Washington National said last evening that the new trust company will be allied to the national bank, and will probably have its home in the same building. Its organization will be perfected in a short time and the trust company will open for business about September 1.

The directors named in the charter are John C. Reilly, W. C. McEldowney, Isaac R. Whittaker, Edward Kelly, jr., James W. Smith, W. A. McCaffrey, Peter Nolan, William T. Todd, Hugh Murphy, John B. Larkin, M. J. Ehrenfeld, Patrick McSteen, Simon Abels, Charles L. Young and Benjamin L. Hirshfield.

Dividend Records Were Broken.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—All records were broken today when the semi-annual dividends of banks and corporations were paid out by checks to stockholders. The net amount reached $125,550, including Citizens Light, Heat and Power Company's 2 per cent on $1,650,000; Consumers Gas Company, 3 per cent, on $360,000; United States National bank, 3 per cent on $200,000; First National bank, 6 per cent on $200,000; Johnstown Trust Company, 4 per cent on $300,000.

More Trouble for Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, July 1.—Friends of Gen. Candelario de la Rosa, who was a political prisoner at Barahona, have released him by force. Several men were killed or wounded during the affray. Gen. De la Rosa and his party have left for the mountains. The government is sending troops there to maintain order, and the United States cruiser Des Moines has gone to Barahona to protect the custom house. The rest of the republic is quiet.

Cotton Is Made Chairman.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 23.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the Democratic committee this afternoon, Attorney Harry A. Cotton of Uniontown, was elected chairman of the committee to succeed ex-Sheriff S. E. Frock. Thomas S. Wood, councilman from the Second ward of Uniontown, was chosen as the Democratic nominee for register and recorder.

Louisiana Wants Men.

Mayor G. F. Falkenstein of McKeesport, received a letter from the Louisiana immigration association yesterday, declaring that the state is suffering from a labor famine and employment can be given the year round to 100,000 able and willing workers.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IS IN GREAT REQUEST

Social Invitations Showered Upon Him and Mrs. Reid—To Celebrate the "Fourth."

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 1.—So much in request is the company of the American ambassador at social entertainments that Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are under a continual shower of invitations, and the ambassador laughingly told an acquaintance the other day that the most difficult and delicate part of his mission over here was to decide just which he should accept.

Mr. Reid is usually at the embassy offices in Victoria street from noon until 1:30, the time being fully taken up with official business and receiving callers. He is usually lunching out or entertaining friends at Dorchester house for the midday meal. The afternoon is for the most part devoted to calling or receiving callers at his residence, and in the evening he and Mrs. Reid are either entertaining friends at dinner, are guests at banquets or dining at one of the great houses in the West End.

Many of his countrymen have already had experience of the new ambassador's hospitality, which is even more bounteous here than at his magnificent country place, Ophir Farm. It is expected the great house in Park Lane will be filled to overflowing on Tuesday at the Fourth of July reception, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have sent cards to all Americans who have called at Dorchester house, or have left their names at the embassy office and caused it to be known through the newspapers that any Americans in London that day may be assured of welcome.

The American society in London will hold its annual Fourth of July banquet at the Hotel Cecil. Among those present will be the American ambassador, the marquises of Lansdowne, the Belgian, Chinese, Danish, Greek, Mexican, Netherlands, Portuguese, Swedish and Swiss ministers, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Rear Admiral Watson, U. S. N., and the lord mayor of Liverpool.

EVERYTHING READY NOW FOR ALLEGHENY'S FOURTH

Band Concerts, Fireworks and Vaudeville Will Entertain the North Side During the Day.

Director Scandrett of Allegheny has completed arrangements for the big Fourth of July celebration on the North Side. The consignment of fireworks bought in Cincinnati arrived at City hall yesterday. In the lot there are 1,000,000 firecrackers that will be exploded in front of City hall on Tuesday night. Several of the strings have on them 20,000 crackers and one string holds 50,000.

The big display will be on Monument hill and will commence shortly after 8 o'clock. Immediately following this another display will be given in Ohio street in front of police headquarters. In this there will be as many fireworks as was ordered for the entire celebration in Chattanooga, Tenn., according to Director Scandrett.

There will be two band concerts in the West park, one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the other at 8 p. m. The Knights of Pythias and Grand Army bands will be consolidated at these two concerts. Besides this there will be a vaudeville show in West Park during the afternoon, and hundreds of balloons will be sent up. Prof. J. Lawrence McKissock, the magician, who is one of the attractions, has charge of the vaudeville. Gus Wurzell will be there with his lunch and Judy show to amuse the children and Harry T. Schmitt will give an exhibition of expert bag punching. The Mokey Mokes, a colored troupe, will entertain with singing, dancing and instrumental music, and H. H. Fisher, who is known as "The Musical Wonder," will do stunts with all kinds of instruments. The fund now amounts to almost $5,000.

FILTRATION BUREAU IS EATING INTO BOND FUND

Expense of Maintaining Engineers and Other Employees Is Over $200,000 a Year.

The city controller's books show that the cost of maintaining the filtration bureau for the first five months of the present fiscal year, beginning in February, runs close to $100,000. From the beginning of the year the monthly expense account of this bureau was as follows: February, $13,222.53; March, $20,080.10; April, $19,352.94; May, $36,278.17; June, $13,958.17; total for five months, 387,487.17.

The account for June is not closed. The $13,958.17 was for salaries alone, the bills for supplies not yet being received. With the expenses gradually increasing, each month as the pay roll is enlarged the cost of maintaining the bureau will run over $200,000 a year. This comes out of the bond fund and is in addition to the money paid out to the contractor for the construction of the filtration plant.

An ordinance was recently passed by councils more than doubling the number of employes in the filtration bureau and this is the cause of the gradual increase in the pay roll.

HONORS FOR PITTSBURGHER.

Dr. James H. Wright Receives Degree of Doctor of Science from Harvard.

Dr. James H. Wright, son of Homer Wright of the Beilefield dwellings, has been honored by Harvard university in having the degree of doctor of science conferred upon him during the past year. Dr. Wright won the $1,000 Samuel Gross prize, which is issued every five years in a competition of medical essay writing. Dr. Wright's subject was "Biology of the Micro-Organism of the Actinomycosis."

Dr. Wright also gained recent distinction in discovering that the tropical disease known as "Delhi sore" was due to protozon. Dr. Wright, who is but 25 years of age, is an M. D., B. A., M. A. and D. S., but devotes himself entirely to study and does not practice medicine.

Westinghouse Workman Loses Arm.

C. H. Martin of 307 Lobinger avenue, North Braddock, had his left arm taken off between the elbow and shoulder at the plant of the Westinghouse Machine Company at East Pittsburgh, yesterday. A 2,000-pound casting fell on him. He was taken to the East End hospital. He is 20 years old.

All Union Bridge Papers Now Here.

United States District Attorney John W. Dunkle received from the office of the United States attorney general yesterday all the papers bearing on the order of Secretary of War Taft to raise the union bridge. Action on these papers is not expected for a few days.

MURRAY BAY, QUEBEC.

Hotel Manoir, Richelieu, Murray Bay, Quebec. Accommodations, 450. Rates $4 and up

Hotel Tadousac, Tadousac, Quebec. Accommodations 250. Rates $3 and up

C. B. KNOTT, Manager. Formerly General Manager Florida East Coast Hotels

R. & O. Nav. Steamers from TORONTO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC to MURRAY BAY, TADOUSAC and the SAGUENAY.

Tickets and information may be obtained at principal Railway and Steamboat Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Address,

Montreal until June 30th.

MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

MOUNTAIN LAKE HOTEL.

Mt. Lake Park, Md.

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SUMMER HOTELS AND RESORTS RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TOURS

Hotel & Resort Information

THE Gazette will keep constantly on hand a large supply of literature concerning hotels and resorts advertised in its columns; also time cards, special rates and other printed matter of interest to resorters.

Special information regarding particular resorts, distance from Pittsburgh, rates and transportation will be furnished on request.

Inquiries should be made by mail, stating as fully as possible location and nature of resort about which information is desired.

Address:

Gazette's Hotel & Resort Information Bureau.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Mt. Clemens FAMOUS Mineral Springs

THE GREAT HEALTH, REST AND PLEASURE RESORT.

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An Ideal Summer Resort.

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Three trains daily from Pittsburgh, two hours' ride, $2.00 round trip ten-day tickets.

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Which is finely located on the best stretch of beach along the South Jersey coast and is readily accessible by the Pennsylvania railroad's first-class train service.

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are here joined in the most charming manner, giving it precedence over all other South Jersey resorts in this attractive and healthful feature.

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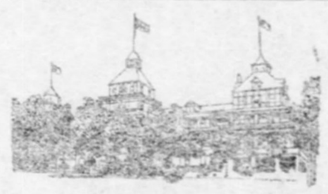

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Large airy rooms. Tables well supplied with fresh farm produce. Write for circular and terms. Harry Sawyer, Milford Bay, Muskoka Lake, Ont.

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The WELLINGTON, 7th Ave and 55th St. Modern, fireproof; telephone and private bath in every apartment; E. P., $2.00 per day and up.

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Maintaining a Refined Patronage.

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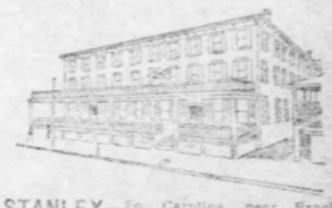

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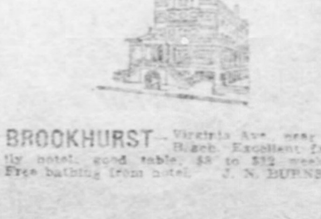

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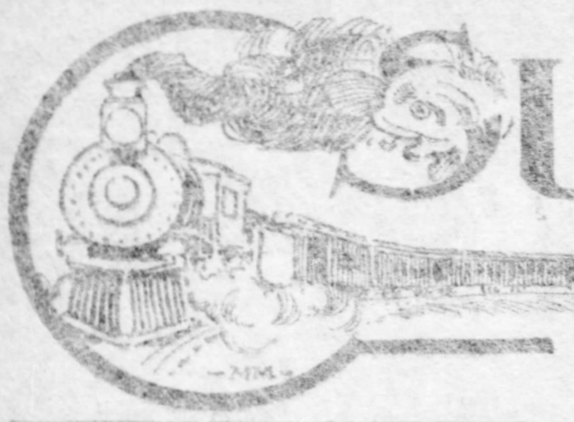

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RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TOURS

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On Beach at Virginia av., ATLANTIC CITY

CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. EVERY MODERN APPOINTMENT. New Dutch Grill and Cafe. Orchestra, Palm Garden, Sun Parlors; 160 rooms with Hot and Cold Sea Water baths. 'Phones in rooms. Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Elevator.

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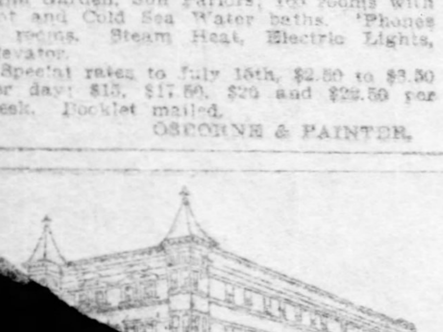

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South Carolina ave., near the beach; the very center of all amusements and within a few yards of the piers and bathing grounds. Capacity 400. The PRINCESS has every appointment known in modern hotel equipment, together with inviting comfort of the highest degree. The rooms are single and en suite with private baths. Elevator service; spacious porches; orchestra, etc. Cuisine and service of the finest order. Special July season and family rates. Write for terms and illustrated booklet.

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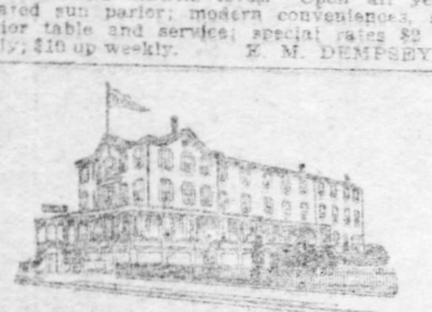

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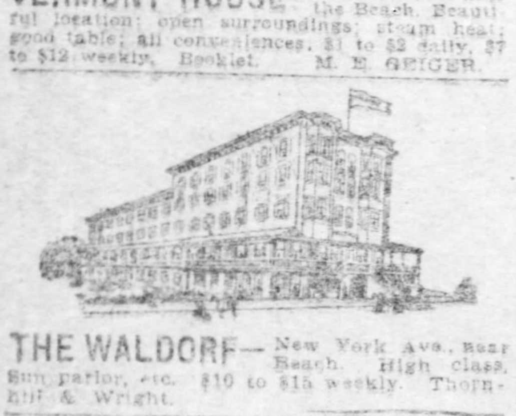

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Directly on the Beach front, with 300 large cool rooms commanding an ocean view. Fresh and sea water in all private and public baths. The most extensive porches of any resort hotel. Orchestra, casino, with tempered sea water swimming pool; bowling alley and other amusements connected with hotel. Special July and season rates. Lyman J. Watrous, Mgr. Chas. E. Prettyman, owner and proprietor.

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Pacific Ave., above New Jersey.

Convenient to Beach.

Elevator and modern appointments. $8.00 per week and up. Booklet.

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$2 DAY UP. AMERICAN PLAN. European Plan $1 per Day up. Special Weekly Rates.

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New York and Pacific Avenues.

Open all year. Electric lights. 40 lb. hair mattresses. Metal beds. Cafe attached. Send for sample menus and booklet. Capacity 200.

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Tennessee ave., near beach. Opposite Catholic Church. Central location, new throughout; extra large rooms, metal beds, private baths. Capacity 400. White service, unsurpassed table; 4,000 feet of porch; windows screened. Booklet. Special $8 to $15 weekly. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

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Directly on the Boardwalk at Belmont Ave.; unobstructed ocean view from every room; baths, telephones, etc. Booklet on request. J. EFFINGER.

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Large comfortable rooms. Immediately on ocean. A table that will bring you back. Cafe, music. Booklet. $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Albert J. McConomy, Manager.

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DIRECTLY ON BOADWALK.

Between ocean piers, in the life of the resort. A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION AND ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. 200 elegantly furnished rooms with Bell 'Phones and baths with sea water. Flemish Cafe and Grill Room; main dining-room on top floor overlooking ocean. Booklet and all information on request.

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SPLENDID OCEAN FRONT ROOMS AT REASONABLE WEEKLY AND SEASON RATES FOR FAMILIES. BRAND NEW IN EVERY PARTICULAR. WHITE SERVICE. CAPACITY 250. WRITE FOR TERMS. CARL SCHULTZ, FORMERLY MANAGER KEYSTONE HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

A modern hotel of high class with the greatest degree of elegant and cheery comfort.

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Cap. 200, up-to-date hotel, with modern conveniences; open surroundings; $1.50 up daily; $8 up weekly. Long distance telephones; three minutes' walk from Penna. R. R. AUGUST RUHWADEL.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS as low as $12, meals included. The fireproof Rio Grande, New York ave. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety; elev., baths, running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage; booklet.

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Directly on the beach. Unobstructed ocean view from every room. Southern exposure. Sunny rooms, with baths, en suite; salt water in all baths; commodious sun parlors. Write for booklet. N. J. COLLINS.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND

Ocean and South Carolina ave. Very close to Boardwalk, piers and all amusements. Capacity 300. Rooms en suite with bath, sun parlor, elevator from street level, etc. Special spring rates. Booklet. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL LAWRENCE.

A home by the Sea; ocean end Maryland Ave.; fine ocean view; unexcelled location; large cheerful outside rooms; superior table and service; $10 up weekly. Booklet. FRANK A. COLEMAN.

HAMILTON HALL— Directly on Beach at Chelsea Ave. Fifty ocean view rooms. French and American chefs. Everything the best. $12.50 up weekly. Booklet mailed. S. F. SIMPSON.

HOTEL ARLINGTON— Michigan Ave., and Beach. Capacity 300. Rooms en suite with bath; elevator to street level; steam heat, sun parlor, etc. Always open. Coach meets train. Booklet. L. K. KUNZ.

HOTEL IMPERIAL.

$2 TO $3 A DAY. $10 TO $20 A WEEK. Centrally located, close to Boardwalk and Pier, at ocean end of Maryland ave. Elevator. Capacity 300. W. CHANDLER STEWART.

HOTEL MORRIS— Ocean end New York ave.; near amusements; new throughout; modern conveniences; superior table; cafe and buffet attached; $1.50 up daily; $10 up weekly. CHARLES R. FULTON of Pittsburgh.

HOTEL ABBEY—FIREPROOF.

Pacific and Kentucky Aves., near Beach; open surroundings. Capacity 360. Elevator, private baths, etc., large rooms. Special for May and June $10 up weekly. Booklet. H. J. GORMLEY, Manager.

HOTEL DE VILLE— Ocean End Kentucky ave. Capacity 300. High-class and modern. Elevator; Sun Parlor; Private Baths; Special $10 up weekly; $2 up daily. Booklet. J. P. GIBERSON.

THE PENNHURST— Ocean End of Michigan Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Rooms en suite with bath; long distance telephones in rooms; elevator to street level. Booklet mailed. WM. R. HOOD.

THE CARLTON— Fireproof. On the beach at Chelsea ave.; finest location. Capacity 200. Every appointment; superior table and service. Elevator, private baths, etc. Special June and season rates. Booklet. CHAS. P. ZAZZALI.

AVON INN— Virginia ave., close to Beach; capacity 200; modern in equipment; perfect in comfort. Elevator, baths, etc. Table excellent. Special $8 to $15 weekly. Booklet. H. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

GALEN HALL.

Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel and Sanitarium. Always Open. F. L. Young, General Manager.

SEASIDE HOUSE.

Ocean front. Every comfort, including sea water baths, elevator, sun parlor, golf, etc. F. P. COOK & SON, formerly of the Hotel Senate.

BERKSHIRE INN.

Ocean and Virginia ave. Open view. $9 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 daily. Capacity 300. Elevator; private baths; long dist. 'phones in rooms, etc. J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON— Always Open. Virginia ave., at Beach. Modern in appointments. Capacity 300. First-class cuisine and service. Special spring rates. Booklet. S. E. SWEENEY.

THE LORAINE

St. Charles Place, facing the Ocean. Capacity 200. Fresh and sea water baths; sun parlor, etc. Special Spring rates. Booklet. CHAS. E. WAGNER.

HALCYON HALL

Maryland Ave. and Beach. New Brick hotel. Newly furnished. Best and cheapest house on the coast for the rates asked. H. M. HILLMAN.

WALLINGFORD— Pacific and Kentucky Aves., near Beach and amusements; good table and service; $8 to $12 weekly. W. N. TAGGART.

BRADY HOUSE— S. Arkansas ave., ocean view; large rooms; baths; special wkly rates; booklet. JAS. BRADY.

LA FONTAINE— Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Refined, homelike. Excellent table and appointments. Special rates $8 to $12 weekly. R. B. PARKER.

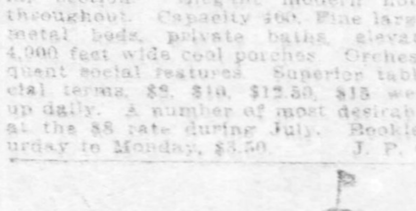
THE FREDONIA, Ocean and Tennessee ave. First class family hotel. Rooms en suite with private baths. Running water in bedrooms. Send for booklet. G. W. CARMANY.

BREVOORT HOTEL— So. So. Carolina Ave. centrally located. Telephones in rooms. Terms reasonable. MARGARET WALSH.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ALBEMARLE

Virginia ave., near the ocean; most popular section. Elegant modern hotel; new throughout. Capacity 400. Fine large rooms, metal beds, private baths, elevator, etc. 4,000 feet wide cool porches. Orchestra, frequent social features. Superior table. Special terms, $8, $10, $12.50, $15 weekly; $2 up daily. A number of most desirable rooms at the $8 rate during July. Booklet. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. J. P. COPE.



HOTEL SHOREHAM.

Virginia Ave., Near the Beach.

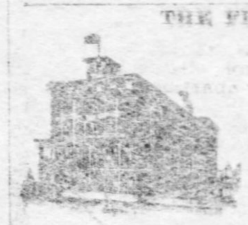
Capacity 300; an up-to-date hotel, with every modern convenience; surrounded by large open lot. Steam heat; private baths; elevator; 'phones in rooms. Special spring terms, $10 to $15 weekly. W. B. COTTON.

THE BERKELEY— Atlantic City's Best and Finest Moderate-price Hotel. Grand location, Kentucky ave., near beach and all attractions. Modern, high-class, every comfort and amusement. Special rates to July 15, $8, $10, $12 a week. Beautiful rooms and unsurpassed cuisine. Capacity 250. Write for illustrated booklet. A. C. Ekholm, Prop., formerly of the Champlaine.

THE IRVINGTON.

On the beach at Virginia ave.; overlooking boardwalk and steel pier; no finer location; very center of all attractions; modern up-to-date hotel. Capacity 300. Elevator, baths, extensive porches, etc. Terms $8 to $15 weekly; $2 up daily. Also special July and family rate. Table and service a feature. Booklet. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. W. F. WATTS.

THE FRONTENAC.



A new hotel as good as the best. Kentucky ave., 100 yards from Beach. The center of all attractions. Direct southern exposure. Contains every comfort and convenience. Elevator, baths, etc. Capacity 250. Spacious porches with unobstructed view of ocean. Special July rates for large pleasant rooms and excellent table—$8 to $10 weekly; $1.50 up daily. Saturday to Monday —$3. Booklet. MRS. H. Y. MOYER.

CARRISBROOKE INN

VENTNOR, Atlantic City's residential suburb. On the Beach. Capacity 300. High class and modern. C. H. HALE, Mgr., A. C. M'CLELLAN & SON, PROPS.

THE MARYLAND— N. Y. ave. and beach; near all attractions; table and service unsurpassed; modern equipment; rates reasonable. Address MRS. E. M. M'LOUGHRAN.

HOTEL WORTHINGTON— Pacific and Missouri Aves. Spacious rooms; modern conveniences; steam heat, etc. Excellent cuisine. $8 up weekly. J. B. WORTHINGTON.

THE CEDARCROFT— S. Carolina Ave., Near the Beach. Piers and best bathing grounds; high grade cuisine and service; $8 to $15 weekly; modern appointments, booklet. C. E. Van Reuren.

BEECHWOOD— Ocean end Kentucky Ave. Center of all attractions. Excellent family hotel with all appointments. Special June rates. W. F. MOONEY.

HOTEL GLENDALE.

St. James Place and Beach. Rooms en suite with baths; elevator from street level; $10 up weekly. Write for booklet. L. F. SURCH.

NEW BERKELEY— Boardwalk and Kentucky aves. Ocean-view rooms. $8 up weekly. FAIRBANKS & MACKENTHUN, formerly The Evard.

SPENCER HALL— Maryland Ave. and the Beach. Best moderate priced hotel. Baths, steam heat, sun parlor, etc. $2 to $3 daily, $10 to $15 weekly. SPENCER & RUTTER.

THE GRANVILLE— Arkansas Ave and beach front; ocean view; home for families; no bar. Rates $8 to $10 wkly. Cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. MRS. HARRY PHILLIPS.

HOTEL MERVINE.

New York Ave., first house from Beach. Rooms en suite with baths; $2 up daily; $9 to $15 wkly. Free bath houses. K. EELLS.

THE CLARENDON— Virginia Ave. near beach. Steam heat, sun parlor, tiled baths, elevator, etc. Perfect sanitation. $2.50 daily; $12 weekly. Coach meets all trains. M. B. NEIMAN.

COULTER HALL— Massachusetts ave. and Beach. All modern appointments; elevator from street level; unobstructed ocean view. $2 to $2.50 daily; $10 to $15 weekly. E. J. M'CLINTOCK.

HOTEL RICHMOND— Ocean front, Kentucky Ave. Capacity 250. Elevator, baths, etc. Special May and June terms. J. D. PEASE. C. H. PEASE, Manager.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open All Year. European and Am. Plan. Ocean front; rooms; hot and cold sea and fresh water baths; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE DENNISON— Directly on Boardwalk at Georgia Ave. Fine location. Ocean pavilion attached. Table and service unsurpassed. $7 to $10 weekly. E. BOOTH.

PRESSER HOUSE— South Mississippi ave., near beach and Reading depot; good table; $7 to $10 wkly. MRS. D. A. FRIDLEY, Prop.; MRS. C. DANAHER, Mgr.

KINGSTON— Ocean Ave., near beach. Fine family hotel. Thoroughly renovated. Many new features. Excellent table. Spec. for June, $7 up weekly, $1 up daily. C. FRANKLIN.

THE PITTSBURGH. Directly on the Boardwalk at the Inlet. Modern with all improvements. Reasonable rates. MRS MARY E. M'QUADE, formerly of Pittsburgh.

HARDWICK HALL. St. James Place and the Beach. Convenient to amusements; home comforts; superior table; $8 to $12 weekly. Booklet. J. MENDENHALL.

ST. GEORGE-BY-THE-SEA.

Montpelier ave., directly on beach. Modern, high-class family house. Elevator, etc. A. J. PHILLIPS.

OCEAN SPRAY— 2216 Pacific ave., 110 S. Mississippi ave. One minute from beach. Good table. Excellent accommodations. $1.00 up daily. MRS. GRAHAM.

CORNELL INN— 10 So. Kentucky Ave., near the beach. Rooms en suite; absolute cleanliness; good table and service; $8 to $12 weekly. A. M. MERO.

BALTIMORE HOUSE— Pacific and Missouri Aves. Modern conv. $8 to $10 wkly. F. J. KELLY.

ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL BELDEN

Ocean Ave., First Hotel Above Boardwalk,

Near the Steel Pier — Near Young's Pier

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPENS JUNE 30.

New Brick Hotel, Beautifully Furnished

The best moderate price hotel on the coast; $12.50 to $15 per week, $17.50 includes beautiful private baths.

Managed by a Famous Caterer.

Kitchen presided over by one of the most famous chefs in the country. The aim is to make this hotel noted for its cuisine and service.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Guests of this hotel are not restricted to the old form of menu ordering. They can have whatever they desire, cooked to their order, as they wish, in the most cleanly manner, by the best people procurable; a feature not enjoyed by the guests of any other hotel on the coast. Address,

H. NIESSEN, Prop. — A. B. DENNIS, Manager.

10th Atlantic City New Jersey Successful Season of the

Garden Hotel

Rates $35.00 31.50 28.00 24.50 21.00 17.50 and 16.00 per Week

Famous Cafe and Roof Garden Sun Rooms High Standard of Service Capacity 400

All Outside Rooms Salt Water Baths

Fine Orchestra. Attractive Homelike Features Conducive to Comfort and pleasure.

Write or Wire at our Expense. Time of Arrival Number of Persons in The Party Number of Rooms Required. Rate you Wish to Pay. Then Reservation Will be Made for You at Once.

ATLANTIC CITY.

SILVERTON— Ocean ave., first house from Beach. Opp. piers; home comforts, good table; $8 to $12 weekly. Accommodations for bathers. MRS. L. JOHNSTON.

HOTEL LARCHMONT— Missouri ave., second house from beach; large, airy rooms; good table and service, $8 to $12 weekly. MRS. S. H. DOWNS.

HOTEL MT. VERNON— Pacific, Near Michigan Ave. Capacity 200. Rooms en suite and with bath. Elevator to street level. Large veranda with ocean view. Booklet. C. M. BECK.

ST. REGIS— Pacific and St. James Pl. Ocean view rooms. Modernly appointed, refined family hotel; good table. $8 to $15 weekly. Booklet. J. O. O'BRIEN.

M'GINLEY HOUSE— So. N. Carolina Ave. near the Beach. Good table; $1 daily, $7 weekly. J. M'GINLEY.

LAMONTE, Ohio Ave., near Beach; fine location, open surroundings; excellent family house; good table and service; $5 to $14 weekly. J. C. BOGLE.

FIELD COTTAGE 1207 Pacific Ave., cor. North Carolina; near Boardwalk. Select, excellent cuisine and attendance. Terms moderate.

KENDERTON, Tennessee ave. & Beach, opp. piers & amusements. Vegetables fresh from farm; private baths, etc. $8 to $14 weekly. Booklet. M. Williams.

THE BINGHAM— Cor. New York and Pacific aves. Rates $1.50 to $2 daily, $8 to $15 weekly. W. DOHERTY, Prop. M. PAREE, Mgr.

LEXINGTON— 2119 Pacific Ave. Ocean-view Rooms. $1.26 daily; $7 to $9 wkly. PAUL C. ROSECRANS.

BREAKERS— So. Pennsylvania Ave.; all conveniences; $9 weekly. Favorite house with Pittsburghers. W. GEORGE W. SMITH.

SCHAFER— 9 So. Pennsylvania ave. Modern; fine location; good table and service; $8 weekly. LIZZIE SCHAFER of Pittsburgh.

SHACKAMAXON HOTEL— Arkansas Ave., near beach. $8 to $12 weekly, $1.56 daily. BERNARD CONWAY.

NEW HOLLAND New York Ave., near Piers and amusements. High class, steam heat, good table and service; $10 to $12 weekly. Booklet. M. J. Lee.

TEN EYCK— Tennessee ave., second house from beach; $8 to $12 weekly. F. L. TEN EYCK.

VALDEMAR— Pacific and Kentucky aves.; near beach and amusements. Bathing from house. $8 to $12 weekly. H. RHODES.

SELECT— Private cottage; desirable location; near beach; large airy rooms; ocean view; $8 up weekly. 16 States ave. MRS. BROOKS.

SILVERSIDE— Ocean and So. Carolina ave.; enlarged and refurnished; between piers; $8 to $12 weekly; booklet. A. H. HURFF.

CHELSEA HAVEN— So. Montpelier Ave. Near the Beach. Refined, quiet, open surroundings; good table. Rates $9 to $15 weekly. E. Babohm, Mgr.

GREATER PITTSBURGH— Ocean end Tennessee ave.; near piers. $8 to $12 wkly. I. G. MITCHELL.

KOLLOCK'S COTTAGE— 123 South Mississippi ave., near beach; good table; $7 weekly. MRS. W. D. KOLLOCK.

METROPOLITAN— Mass. ave., near Heinz Pier. Home comforts; good table; $8 to $12 weekly. M. C. ANDREWS.

HOWARD— Tennessee ave., near beach and amusements; good table and service; $8 to $14 weekly. MRS. E. PERRETT & MRS. T. THOMPSON.

ROSSMORE HOTEL— Tennessee ave. Near beach, Pa. depot and all attractions. Guest capac. 250. $8 to $15 weekly. CARBERRY & CO.

TOTEM— St. James Place and Beach, near Young's Pier and amusements. Homelike; good table and service. Rates $1.50 daily, $8 up weekly. H. SHAPTER.

THE MAYBELL— 2013 Pacific ave. Near beach and Reading depot. Home comforts; good table; $7 to $10 weekly.

JOHNSON VILLA— Mt. Vernon ave. Near beach and amusements. Good table. $8 to $12. L. JOHNSON.

TABOR INN— Conn. Ave. and Beach; ideal location; large, airy rooms; ocean view; homelike, excel. table and service. $8 to $10 weekly. A. M. Dunn.

GLENSIDE Connecticut ave., near beach; ocean view rooms; modern table unsurpassed. Rates $9 to $15 weekly. KOLB & SPRINGER.

EDEN HALL— 29 So. Penna ave. Steam heat; sun parlor. Rates, $8 up weekly. M. HENRY.

THE DE LANCEY— 23 S. Carolina Ave. Table our specialty. $1.30 daily; $7 to $20 wkly. D. BURKE.

ATLANTIC CITY.

ST. MARKS— So. Carolina Ave., near beach and amusements; $7 to $12 weekly. MRS. G. LOUGHLIN, formerly of Stanley.

HOTEL BREXTON,

South Michigan ave., near Beach. Moderate rates; elevator. J. A. MYERS.

THE LOCKHART— St. James Pl., 5th house from beach; center of all attractions; service and cuisine first-class. $8 to $15 weekly. J. Lockhart.

WAVERLY— Ohio ave., near beach. Capacity 200. Fine family hotel. $8 up weekly; $1.50 up daily. MRS. I. H. MILLER.

STRATH-HAVEN— Ocean end Kentucky ave. Homelike family hotel. $7 to $15 weekly. BINDER & CO.

THE LEEDOM— Ocean end of Ocean ave. an attractive family hotel; comfortable and homelike, excellent table; $8 up weekly. H. BALL.

HOTEL ATGLEN— Michigan Avenue, near Beach. First-class family house. $8 to $10 weekly. Booklet. J. E. REED.

THE ALVIN— Arkansas and Pacific Aves. First-class table with plenty on it; $7 to $8 weekly. M. C. SWEENEY.

AMERICAN HOTEL

New York Ave. and Boardwalk. European plan, $1 up. Orchestra in Garden.

THE CLIFTON— Cor. Atlantic and Connecticut aves. All conveniences. $1.25 to $2 daily; $7 to $10 weekly; a family house with home comforts. C. A. SHAW.

HOTEL OSBORNE— Arkansas and Pacific Aves. Good table, home comforts; same management, elevator; $1.50 daily, $8 weekly. R. J. OSBORNE.

ROANOKE HOTEL AND ANNEX. So. New York Ave. Renovated, enlarged, good table, $8 to $14 weekly. N. A. DIELING.

THE ARCADIA— 18 S. Kentucky ave., near beach. Buffet Attached. American and European Plan. Reasonable. CHARLES HOHNS.

THE LUCERNE— South Massachusetts Ave., near Beach. Good family house; $8 to $12 weekly. E. V. BROWN.

EAGLE HOTEL— 112 Mississippi Ave. near Beach and Reading depot. Good table. $7 to $8 weekly. W. RUTHERFORD.

RADNOR— 112 So. Carolina Ave. Central location, near Beach. Spring rates $1.25 daily, $6 weekly. H. W. Sharpless.

LA PLAZA INN— 2117 Pacific ave. Near beach and Reading depot; $8 to $12 weekly. W. H. SELDON.

LINCOLN INN— Pacific and Indiana Aves. Fine location; good service; $8 to $15 weekly. OST & M'FALL.

PRINCETON— 34 S. Delaware ave., near beach. New management. $8 to $12.50 weekly. BROPHY & WEYL.

HAYS COTTAGE—20 So. Kentucky ave. Central; near beach; $7 up weekly. Good table. MRS. W. S. HAYS.

SEAHOLM Formerly Ravenroyd, directly on beach. Unobstructed ocean view. JONES & EASTBURN.

THE MEYERDALE— So. So. Carolina ave. Steam heat; near amusements. $8 up weekly. J. F. SMITH.

BEAUMONT— Tennessee ave., near beach, piers and amusements. Good table; $8 to $16 weekly. J. B. CORE.

ACME— Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Thoroughly Modern. Special moderate rates. Mrs. G. W. Stoddard.

COLWYN— Michigan Ave., near beach. Home comforts. $1.25 to $2 daily, $7 to $12 weekly. F. C. Warburton.

THE ROBBINS— S. South Carolina Ave. Near Beach. All con. Special $8 up wkly. Mrs. S. R. Allen.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD—Kentucky ave., near Beach. Elegant rooms; capacity 300. Spring rates. $8, $9, $10 weekly; booklet. B. Walker, mgr.

RENOVO— Ocean Ave., near Beach. Fine family hotel. Special for June $1 day; $6 and $7 a week. M. VAN DEEN.

CASTRO— So. Carolina Ave., 4th house from Beach. Excel. table, nice rooms; rates $8, $9, $10 weekly. Jos. J. Joyce.

THE VIOLA, So. Carolina ave., near Beach and amusements. $1.50 daily, $8 to $12 weekly. BAKER & RUST.

LOUELLA— So. Tennessee ave., near Beach. Good table and service; near amusements. $8 to $14 weekly. S. GROOGAN.

AVALON— Connecticut Ave., first house from Beach; modern, good table and service; $10 weekly. E. WILLIAMS.

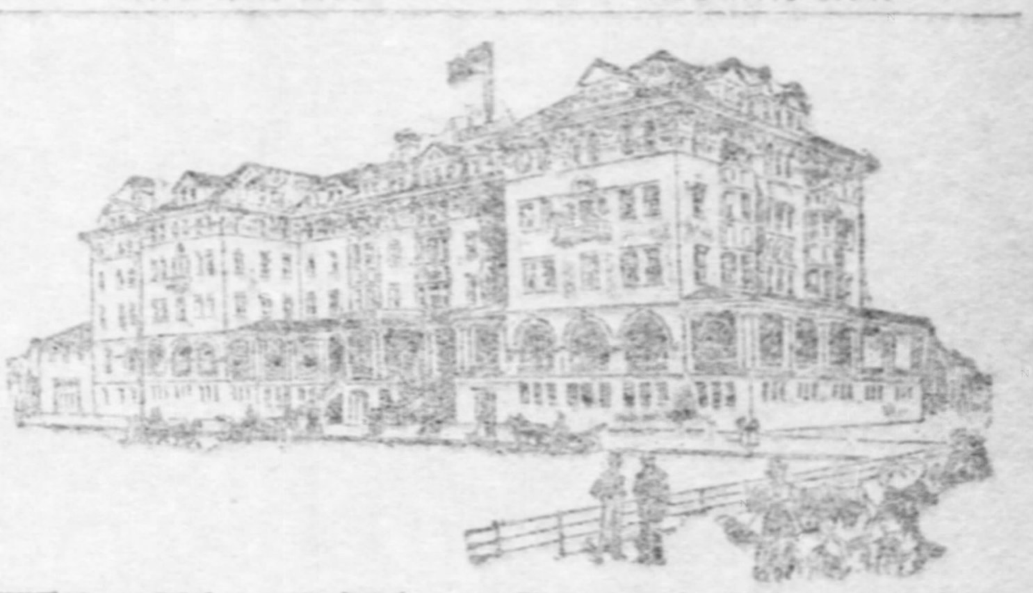
MAHALA— Ocean Ave. 2nd house from beach, near piers; $8 to $12 weekly. MRS. HERMAN of Pittsburgh.

HALLWOODE— Ocean end So. Carolina Avenue. Modern, high-class house. $10 weekly. J. D. HALL.

RIDGEWAY— So. No. Carolina Ave.; superior location; good table and service; $1 daily, $7 to $12 weekly. J. W. Gares.

CARLSBAD— Conn. and Atlantic Aves. Am. & Europ. Rooms $1 day. Buffet always open. $9 to $14 wkly. A. Horton.

ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY.



THE ST. CHARLES

MOST SELECT LOCATION FRONTING THE OCEAN.

Atlantic City, N. J.

With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage; thoroughly modern and completely equipped; courteous service; bathrooms finished in Italian marble, with hot and cold fresh and sea water attachment, showers, etc. Bell telephone in rooms. Magnificent sun parlor, overlooking the Boardwalk and Ocean. Orchestra of soloists. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Newlin Haines.

THE SAVOY

DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.

Hot and cold water in every bedroom. Rooms en suite with sea water baths. Elevator, etc. Capacity 400. Booklet.

S. M. HANLEY.

HOTEL AGNEW

NEW OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

WHOLE BLOCK OCEAN FRONT.

Directly on the Boardwalk at Boston Ave. Thoroughly rebuilt and refurnished throughout. Hot and cold sea water baths; swimming pool; orchestra. Capacity 600. Rates and booklet upon application. Automobile meets all trains.

E. R. CHAMPION, Owner and Prop.

IROQUOIS

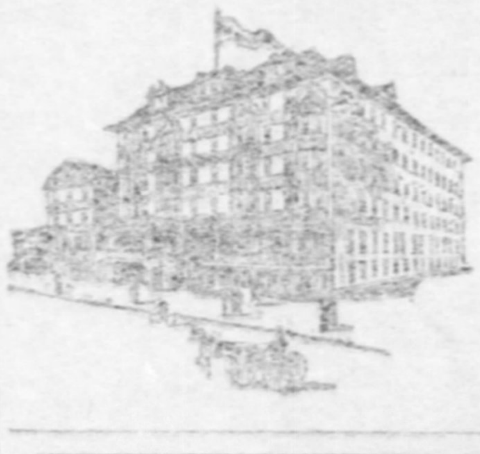
South Carolina Avenue and Beach, Near Piers

CAPACITY 400.

INVITING RATES, $10 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. Booklet. Orchestra.

W. F. SHAW - - - - - Proprietor.

D. P. RAHTER - - - - - Manager.



The Wiltshire

Virginia Ave. and the Beach

ATLANTIC CITY.

Open all the year. Capacity 350. Grill Cafe. Long-Distance 'Phone in all rooms. Orchestra. Special July rates. Booklet.

S. S. PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. 190 FEET OF BEACH FRONT.

THE SHELBURNE

INCORPORATED.

New Management. Fashionable Grill Room

Unobstructed view of ocean. Fine large attractive outside rooms, all newly decorated, single and en suite. Private baths, sanitary plumbing throughout. Artesian well, elevators, electric lights, spacious porches, orchestra, 'bus, distinctive cuisine.

The Table Tells the Tale

Particulars from — JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

HOTEL RALEIGH

Ocean End St. Charles Place,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Capacity 400. A hotel that offers everything high-class and modern, with superior cuisine. Elevator, private baths, large porches with ocean view, etc. Special terms. Automobile meets trains. Booklet mailed.

C. C. PRINCE.

I'M AN ANARCHIST, SAYS A. BERKMAN

Assailant of H. C. Frick Declares His Belief and Denounces Law and Newspapers.

A MOST SCHOLARLY PRISONER

Of the 360 prisoners confined within the gray walls of the Western penitentiary perhaps none is quite so interesting to the visitor as Alexander Berkman, anarchist and scholar. Grim, silent and cynical Berkman is not a man of inviting personality. An enemy of law and good order, he tried 13 years ago to take the life of Henry Clay Frick, the man at the helm in the memorable struggle between labor and capital during the Homestead strike, in July, 1892. Years of labor, study and contemplation, years spent in expiation of his crime against society, have not softened the nature of the man, and on July 9 he will leave Riverside, "dirty but not repentant."

Berkman came before the public suddenly and in a dramatic manner on July 23, 1892, when with gun in hand, he came near ending the career of Mr. Frick. Mr. Frick was confined in his home for some time after the assault, and it is told in the history of the Homestead strike that the redoubtable steel and coke magnate was stabbed with a dirk seven times in the struggle with Berkman. This is the story the public knows.

Berkman Tells Another Story.

A few minutes' conversation with Berkman creates in the visitor's mind doubt as to what actually took place in that office in the Hussey building during the fevered days of riot and bloodshed at Homestead. Berkman declares there never was a shot fired and that he had no intention of taking the life of Mr. Frick. Whatever be the truth, the jury sitting in judgment on the famous anarchist remained in the box and returned a verdict of guilty. A sentence of 22 years was imposed and the decree of the court has almost been fulfilled. A tractable disposition and strict adherence to the discipline of the big prison has earned for Berkman commutation aggregating nine years. Immediately upon his release he will be taken to the county workhouse, where he will serve a year for carrying dangerous weapons. Then liberty will be his, and as a man of 37 years he will go out into the world again to take up life anew.

To one who makes a study of Berkman there seems no doubt as to his future. He will be high up in the circles of anarchy, and to the principles of his sect he will devote his time and talents. Never in the long years he has spent at Riverside has his interest in the affairs of the society flagged.

Remembered by the Reds.

Never has he lost familiarity with the movements of the organization, and, realizing his worth in their circle, never have the reds forgotten him, nor ceased to look forward to the time when he would be in their midst to receive the honors and plaudits of the faithful.

In the congested districts of the East Side in New York, and over on the West Side in Chicago, where anarchy flourishes and is recognized as part of the social fabric, the name of Berkman is greater than that of Lincoln. With these people Berkman has kept in intimate communication during his long incarceration, and to them he will go when the prison walls no longer restrain him.

Sitting on a box in the shadow of the prison wall the other day, with a broom between his knees, Berkman was a figure to claim no more attention than any other of the hundreds of men there, except that he has a dark moustache. He is allowed this because he is to leave the institution shortly. His eyes are weak and he wore smoked glasses.

Berkman's antipathy to a newspaperman amounts to hatred. The reporter is repelled by the vindictive light that burns in the eyes of the short Russian Hebrew. There is intelligence in the face and the reluctant sentences wrung from the loan betoken a surprisingly wide knowledge.

He Is Still an Anarchist.

Almost the first remark delivered by the man clinches the truth of the belief that he is, and always will be, an anarchist.

"I don't want to talk for any newspaper. The newspapers will have more to answer for to the Great Creator than will the sheriff who does the murdering at the order of the court."

This establishes Berkman's measure of respect for law and the ethics of society. A less intelligent man and one of less reserve would perhaps take the opportunity to vent his ill-feeling against the press, but not so Berkman.

"If there is anything to be written in the newspapers about me I will do it myself. I'm perfectly capable and will do some writing when the proper time comes. And I'll tell the truth about some things, too."

Whether Berkman means he will write about his trial and the methods used in it, or whether he intends to expose the secrets learned in years of prison life is something only he knows.

Berkman entered the prison a young man with a good education. His time in Riverside has not been misspent. Upon entering he was familiar with the Russian, German and English languages. He has mastered the Slavish and Italian. In this he was given every aid possible by the prison authorities.

Aided in His Ambition.

No worthy purpose in any prisoner is ever thwarted by the warden or his assistants. Men of all classes and nations are found in a big prison. Berkman was always quick to detect a man of superior education, and to the companionship of these he had devoted himself. His friends have been few, but from each of them he has learned. It seems almost that the man cultivated intimacy only to profit by it. From the prison library he has borrowed Slavish and Italian grammars, and with the assistance of educated men of these nationalities he has learned the tongues. It has taken years of industry and patience, for individual tuteiage was not always to be had, but Berkman displayed tenacity of purpose and an aptitude for study.

Between the hours of 6 and 7 each evening the prisoners are allowed what is known as "music hour." The majority of the prisoners play some instrument and in this interval the privilege is indulged. Berkman has shunned music, and his hour of relaxation from prison discipline has been assiduously devoted to study.

Warden Johnston is of the opinion that Berkman will turn his linguistic abilities to good use, once he has his liberty, and will seek to make a living as an interpreter. There is no question as to his fitness for such work, but to one who has studied Berkman there seems to be for him no career not identified with anarchy.

Writes Many Letters.

In the years he has spent at Riverside Berkman has been a voluminous writer. Not once in 13 years has he had a visitor at the door, although some have called there and sought admittance. He has consistently refused to see any one, and his friends have been kept in touch with him through the medium of his letters. They have been many and of great length. It is likely the chaplain, who reads all the out-going and in-coming mail at the penitentiary, has by this time an intimate knowledge of anarchy and its history in the past decade. Berkman's correspondence has always been with anarchists in Chicago and New York. His letters have always been so written that no fault could be found with them by the chaplain, who acts as censor. Berkman is avowedly an anarchist and has never sought to lead any one to believe he was anything else.

"I am an anarchist," he says, "but not the kind of an anarchist the newspaper artists picture, with a bomb in one hand and a knife in the other. The men who make such pictures exhibit their ignorance of what anarchy is or what it stands for."

This is a picture of Berkman as he is today, true insofar as can be learned from the man's infrequent talks. He is a true child of anarchy and will never change. He is not ashamed of it; rather glories in it, as is the way of such men. He is a serious man and looks upon life seriously. If he takes up his position as one of the foremost reds of the country seriously his future will be watched closely by the police. This community, however, will likely see little of Berkman after another year, for he has often said that when liberated he would make his home either in New York or Chicago.

Small Engine, This.

The smallest engine in the world has been constructed by a Mr. Cunningham, of Elkhart, Ind. Although it will stand upon a five-cent piece it is run by steam and moves at a remarkable speed.

AMERICAN BARS HAVE INVADED EVEN GERMANY

Army Officers Getting Too Fond of Drinking on Their Feet and of Yankee Cocktails.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, July 1.—Of late American bars have become decidedly popular in Germany, and no first-class hotel in any of the great cities is considered complete without a real American barroom, although the Germans as a rule are opposed to "perpendicular drinking."

The military authorities, however, have long disapproved of these bars, and the growing taste for American cocktails among army officers, and after many deliberations an order has been issued by the commanding general of the district of Hanover forbidding officers and men to visit American bars, of which there are several in the city of Hanover, because they tend to promote intemperance in the army.

"The habit of rushing to a bar and gulping down the greatest possible number of drinks in the shortest possible time is exceedingly demoralizing," said the general in an interview, "and is contrary to the nature of the German people.

"I intend to do everything in my power to abolish American bars, and only wish that I could get the civil authorities to join me."

RUNNING CURVES BEFORE THE DAYS OF TELEGRAPH

Engineer Thomas Ridley Relates His Experiences on the Pennsylvania Railroad Years Ago. Dead Heat at the Post.

When the Pennsylvania railroad started its 18-hour "Special" between New York and Chicago, its oldest surviving locomotive engineer, Thomas Ridley, was invited to accompany officials and others on the first trip. Mr. Ridley shook his gray head and said:

"No. That's too modern for me. I'd rather go back to running curves."

That remark brought out an interesting story and acquainted some of the older officials with a bit of railroad lore they had never conned. "Running curves," indeed, and what might that mean?

When the Pennsylvania railroad was started there was no telegraph. A canal boat, trailing behind a husky mule was rapid-transit. Train orders were given at one terminal and followed until the other terminal was reached. There were fixed rules about the passing of trains on the single track line and eternal vigilance was the price of safety and progress.

At the middle of each sharp curve a post was planted. When a train approached from either direction it stopped at the beginning of the curve, the flagman went forward to the post, and if he found no one there signaled his train to come on, as it had the right-of-way. Often two trains going in opposite directions would reach a curve about the same time. The flagman that reached the post first secured right-of-way for his train, so the other must back to the first siding to pass. It might be put in a second or third time by other trains following. That was "running curves."

Naturally this system led to keen rivalry. A flagman, with reason to anticipate a meeting with another train, would work up over the "draft" so that when his train reached the curve he would leap from the pilot of the locomotive and race at top speed for the post.

On one occasion two flagmen, racing from opposite ends of a curve, met at the post. Each claimed priority. They wrangled. In fact, they struck some blows. Their respective crews came up and the argument grew animated. Other trains fell in behind, including passenger trains. The crowd at the post expanded, but the deadlock continued. Seven mortal hours and then one man arrived who had sufficient authority to decide who had the right-of-way. It required another seven hours to untie the knot, backing and pulling forward, getting in and out of the siding to give each train its rightful place.

From that awful experience came the rule:

Trains west-bound having odd numbers have right of way over trains of the same class east-bound having even numbers. Trains north-bound, odd numbers and right of way over south-bound even numbers. Passenger trains have right of way over freights in either direction.

Mr. Ridley was a "fast runner" in his time, after the introduction of the telegraph. He made a record for the Pittsburgh division, Altoona to this city, that stood for years as the beacon to venturesome engine drivers. He was running the famous "John Bull" locomotive and his time was a little more than five hours. Engineer Courson holds the record now, he brought No. 29 over in his third run in two hours, five minutes. This record may stand as long as Ridley's, as a "quarantine" order has been issued making two hours, 10 minutes, the limit of speed for the division. The schedule of No. 29 is 2 hours, 20 minutes.

PEASANT DEFIES CAPTURE.

PARIS, July 1.—(Copyright cable.)—Ever since the famous "Fort Chabrol," numerous French citizens have barricaded themselves in their houses and defied the forces of law and order, the last of the kind having to be blown up by a company of engineers. This has encouraged Marius Malley, a peasant in the village of Chagnon, to turn his dwelling into a fortress.

As the house it at the bottom of a blind alley, its capture offered great difficulty. In spite of the fact that the village was terrorized, the authorities hesitated to adopt force, hoping to reduce him by famine. He was, however, taken by surprise and arrested yesterday.

MARRIAGE LICENSE OFFICE HIS WATERLOO

"Curly" Keeps His Age Secret Until Cupid's Dart Compels Him to Make Confession.

After guarding his age from his friends for many years as a criminal would his crime, a well-known official of a local telegraph office was undone last week in a most unexpected manner. For years he was known as the most happy-go-lucky chap in the club and often when the conversation was running along respecting the ages of individuals, somebody would spring the old "wag" "Curly," by the way, how old are you?"

The operator never for a moment allowed the question to feaze him and always with a laugh would make a noncommital answer. His friends were never able to learn "Curly's" age, although unusual efforts were often resorted to. The operator was always one of the boys and ready to take part in anything that happened to be doing. Last week his companions of years were startled by the announcement that "Curly" was to be married at 9 the next morning. The news came at 8 a. m.

The ceremony was performed according to schedule and after the bride and groom had departed on their honeymoon through a misadventure the long-delayed report of a happening in the marriage license office reached the ears of his friends, and it was learned "Curly" had to acknowledge the summers he had seen.

When he entered the office of the marriage license clerk to make his application he looked carefully about to see that none of his newspaper friends was present. After satisfying himself that he was safe he approached License Clerk Herman Hegner and asked for a license to marry. Hegner asked the usual question and the applicant answered in an off-handed manner.

"What is your age?" asked the clerk.

"Do I have to tell that?" queried "Curly."

"Of course," said Hegner, "we have to insert that in the application."

Carefully looking about him to see that no one would overhear the answer "Curly" in a soft voice replied: "Twenty-one," but suddenly exclaimed a voice in the applicant's rear, as a newspaper fluttered to the floor.

On turning around to his consternation "Curly" discovered that a seemingly innocent looking individual who had been shielded by the paper was a newspaperman, and so the secret was out at last.

GLIMPSE AT WARRIOR.

LONDON, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—An interesting picture of Admiral Togo in his cabin has been sent by one of the special artists with the Japanese army. In a prominent place are the two shells which had nearly cost the admiral his life.

One burst on board the Mikasa and the fragments were collected and pieced together with cement. The other was a shell-sealed shot which also came on board the same vessel, but did little damage.

On the admiral's table are two beautiful little dwarf trees many hundred years old presented to him by Count Okuma.

There is something almost weird in the gnarled and twisted trunks that have seen so many generations of human life and still spread their pigmy branches.

Solomon's

Store Closed Independence Day

SOLOMON'S

E. Solomon & Company, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Women's outing suits

FASCINATING, bewitching and all the superlative adjectives could well be appropriated in describing the costumes we show. You can well afford to display quite a pretentious wardrobe on your summer outing if you take advantage of the low prices which are in force in our great second floor department tomorrow.

$3.95 FOR OUTING SUITS, WORTH $5.50.

Made of white linon, with pleated skirts. Three-quarter length, tight-fitting or box coats, with patch pockets and newest sleeves. Also "frock-and-frill" effects, with elbow sleeves. Perfectly tailored garments at THREE NINETY-FIVE.

$6.95 FOR OUTING SUITS, WORTH $10.

Made of white linon, with tight-fitting coats, notch collars and pleated, narrowly gored and kilted skirts. Women's and misses' sizes. The best outing garments in the city at SIX NINETY-FIVE.

$10 FOR OUTING SUITS, WORTH $15.

Long tight-fitting, Redingote and "frock-and-frill" styles, with box or side pleated and kilted skirts. Made of pure linen and splendidly tailored attire at the Sale Price of TEN DOLLARS.

98c AND $1.50 FOR OUTING SKIRTS.

Splendid white outing skirts, in walking lengths. Made of white ducks and lawns, narrowly gored, kilted or pleated. An opportunity not to be missed at the Sale Prices of $1.50 and NINETY-EIGHT CENTS.

SHIRTWAIST SUITS FOR OUTING WEAR.

A large variety of shirtwaist suits, made of lawns, dimities, percales and linens, in various styles and designs. Choice of colors and white. Perfect fitting apparel at the Sale Prices of $4.95, $3.95, $2.95 and ONE NINETY-FIVE.

SILK SUITS FOR OUTING WEAR.

Beautiful silk suits of chiffon taffetas, in various colorings. Pleated and shirred waist and skirt. Perfect fitting and values $16 to $18. Exceedingly attractive showing at TEN DOLLARS.

$2.95 FOR OUTING SKIRTS, WORTH $5.

Made of lightweight homespuns and canvas cloths, in tans and greys, with pleated kilts and straps. Women's and misses' sizes. Unequaled at the sale price of TWO NINETY-FIVE.

LINGERIE WAISTS FOR OUTING WEAR.

The choicest assortment of lingerie waists ever displayed. Made of batistes and French lawns, with German Val. lace trimming, elbow or long sleeves. Sale Price, $4.95, $3.95, $2.95 and ONE NINETY-FIVE.

What the girl needs for her outing

35c for girls' dresses, worth $1. Made of chambrays, in various shades. Norfolk fronts, newest sleeves and deep hems. Ages 6 to 14. Sale Price..... 35c

98c for girls' dresses, values $2. Percales, edged with red and finished with red leather belt. Also chambrays and lawns, prettily trimmed. Ages 6 to 14. Choice offering at..... 98c

$1.50 for girls' dresses, worth $3. Suspender styles, with separate pleated lawn waists. Ages 6 to 14 years. Extraordinary inducements at only..... $1.50

$1.95 for girls' dresses, worth $3.50. White lawns, trimmed with lace insertions and finished with yokes. Pleated skirts. A splendid variety to go at the sale figure of..... $1.95

TIME FOR YOUR ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

DURING the heated term it is customary and advisable to close up the hot, stifling house, bid adieu to the sweltering city and board boat or train for some place of ease and comfort. 'Tis then that you leave behind all thoughts of the city and its cares and seek the beauties of nature. Once more under the city roof and into business "harness" you and your family bring a rejuvenation in body and spirit that no money can purchase.

The secret of comfort and pleasure in outing depends in a great measure upon your outfit, and whether you contemplate a brief trip or an extended tour your every want can be best met here.

Shopping by mail—means securing the advantages and economies of trading with Solomon's that you have been accustomed to enjoy in the city. Every attention will be given to your mail or 'phone orders

Solomon's

Store Closed All Day the "4th"

SOLOMON'S

E. Solomon & Company, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Men's outing su

DISCRIMINATING dressers will find in our clothi... taste which refinement seeks and the character wi... nothing short of hand tailoring and expert cutting can impar... Our clothing is all of this, although a more explicit explanation would be: "Hand-tailored clothes ready for immediate wear"—or "An application of the custom-tailors' methods at much lower prices."

One of these days (when it is 95 degrees in the shade) you'll be sorry or glad (as the case may be) that you did or did not secure a blue serge suit. A man who has any personal pride is always particular regarding his attire, whether in the lobby of a large city hotel or in the most remote corner of civilization. The man who wears one of our blue serge suits has entrance to any society and instant recognition no matter where he may go; the weekly "hop" at the lake resort, on the veranda of the hotel, on the boardwalk, at the mountain inn, yachting, autoing, driving, anywhere and everywhere, he presents a thoroughly genteel appearance.

Our blue serge suits are made of deep rich, fast color blue, which does not shine or turn rusty, retains its shape and comes back from the pressers like a new suit. Prices are..... $7.50 to $25

Expert hand tailoring is plainly evident in our outing suits. Slip on a suit and see how the shoulders conceive; how the collar nestles; how the whole get-up has a well-groomed, genteel look. Discriminating dressers will find the latest style-points, the most expert cutting and hand tailoring to be the essential features of our lines. We display all the best materials in the most genteel patterns. Prices are

$7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $20 and $25

What the boy needs for his outing

Children's wash suits, Eton or Russian blouse styles, with bloomer pants. Plain or fancy striped cheviots, chambrays and crashes, at..... 75c

Children's suits, Russian blouse, Eton blouse, shirtwaist and Norfolk styles, with bloomer pants. Also double-breasted coat styles. Made of splendid cloths. $3.96 values for..... $2.95

Children's wash suits, washable materials, Eton and Russian blouse styles, made of chambrays, Galateas, crashes, etc.; $2.25 values, at..... $1.59

Young men's two-piece outing suits, cheviot and wool crashes, single or double-breasted style coats. Wide hip style pants, turn-up bottoms. Special..... $6.75

Stylish and practical hats for women

A NEW HAT brightens the costume like a charm and our milliners have done their best to make these hats as practical and stylish for outing wear as possible. Many bewitching styles for seashore or mountain wear.

Special mention must be given the stylish sailor and Charlotte Corday effects. They are withal the most becoming hats for outing wear and you will find them in this assortment made of chip and Milan straw; also of duck; all of the hats are prettily trimmed with large ribbon bows. Adaptations of the many clever styles shown in this lot will be found about town marked as high as $2.50 and $3. Choice tomorrow..... 98c

Large line of beautiful outing hats at prices ranging up to $5.

You'll need plentiful supply of underwear

A SECRET of comfort in summer time is a plentiful supply of muslin underwear. Better see to it that you have an adequate supply, and what store in the city is better prepared to serve you than Solomon's? An inspection of the neat, sensible and dainty underclothes to be had here is very apt to make a convert of a woman who had thought nothing good enough to be had in ready-wear garments.

White petticoats, splendid quality cambric and lawn, with top deep flounce, trimmed with rows of beautiful lace and dainty clusters of tucks; also deep embroidery ruffles; $4.50 values for..... $2.90

Corset covers, fine nainsook, French style, round or square yokes. Trimmed with pretty lace, ribbon and beading; 75c values for..... 45c

Women's drawers, made of good nainsook and cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery cluster of tucks; numerous styles to select from; 75c values for..... 50c

A large assortment of slightly soiled underwear (washing will make good as new), including gowns, drawers, corset covers and skirts at a reduction from marked price of..... 50%

Articles to complete women's outing toilette

A FEW essentials that should be included in your preparation for going-away time. Small prices, but excellent quality nevertheless.

Women's collar-and-cuff sets, some are made of sheer linen, with embroidered hems; others with dainty Venise lace effects with chiffon pleating. Then, too, there are linens, pigues, etc. This assortment comprises a great variety of styles and patterns; many articles have never been offered before for less than 50c and 75c. Choice at..... 25c

Women's wash belts, made of linen, with fancy designs and gilt buckles. 25c value at..... 12c

Women's handkerchiefs and you should have a plentiful supply of these fine Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs in many beautiful designs; some hemstitched, others scalloped edges, values to 75c, choice at..... 25c

Women's fine lisle stockings, latest shades of Dresden blue, tan, grey, black, white, etc. 35c and 50c hosiery at..... 25c

Fans, beautifully carved bone sticks, trimmed in various styles, from $2 to $3 values, tomorrow at..... 98c

For the toilet

Cucumber cream. It allays the burning incident to sunburn. 25c value at..... 15c

Mennen's celebrated borated talcum powder, known the world over; special price for Monday, box..... 12½c

Colgate's celebrated toilet soap, including palm, floating bath and shaving tablets. Choice, per cake..... 5c

Richard Hudnut's Marvelous cold cream, per jar..... 50c

Daggett and Ramsdell's Perfect cold cream, per jar, 75c, 50c, 35c and..... 25c

Sozodont for the teeth, 25c bottle for..... 20c

Edw. Pinaud's celebrated vegetal toilet water, bottle..... 60c

Hazzard & Hazzard's celebrated West Indian bay rum (imported); large size bottles..... 75c

Trunks, etc.

HERE are luggage carriers built to withstand hard knocks. Something worth while to be saved on every one.

Heavy duck covered trunks, made of bass wood, brass trimmings, strap hinges, excelsior lock and bolt, linen lined, extra dress tray; 30 to 40-inch size; $7 to $8 values, choice..... $5.95

Wardrobe trunks; our regular $40 grades at $30, and those that have sold at $35..... $25

Hand bags, large size, good look and fine leather. Values to $1.25 at..... 75c

Kamtol suit cases, full size, linen lined, steel frame..... $1.45

Suit cases, leather and Pegamoid, brass lock and catches, linen lined, steel frame. This sale only..... $2.95

Men's straw hats indispensable for outing

WHEN the mercury hovers around the 90 mark, you men who thought it too cold to bother about straws lately, will make a rush for our counters; and then, too, wind and water may play pranks with your straw hat. So be provided.

Men's yacht brim straw hats, English split and sennit braid; also soft brims and Manila, Porto Rican and Mackinac braids. Newest shapes. Values that can't be beat in town at $2.50 (See big window display); here for only..... $1.85

Men's crush hats, the most practical outing hat, made of light weight felt and white duck, for train wear, boating and all sorts of recreations. Prices $1.50 down to..... 25c

Men's, boys' and children's outing caps, in fine mohair, duck and linen crash. The smartest styles are tam o'shanter, Eton and yacht styles. Prices 98c, 50c and..... 25c

Economy and comfort in outing shirts

HERE are smart negligee shirts to woo the breezes and keep you cool; also light-weight underwear to fool the sun. Keep cool and comfortable while you're on pleasure bent and the cost will be little if you buy here.

49c seems a mighty low price for a really stylish and well made negligee shirt, but we are combining the best of material, excellent workmanship and thoroughly genteel patterns at that price. They are made of white and colored madras, English longcloths and Madapolams. Plain and pleated bosom effects. Separate cuffs with each shirt, and remember the price is only..... 49c

Men's underwear, non-irritating, form-fitting, cool and comfortable. Made of fine Balbriggan, in white, tan, black and white..... 29c

Union suits for men. Long or short sleeves, well made and perfect fitting garments, to go tomorrow at..... $1.15

Provisions must be made for shoe leather.

MOUNTAIN climbing, rambling in the woods, fishing—the rock, dust and salt water have much to do with eating into your appropriation for trip expenses. Here are some excellent shoes that will carry you all summer with but little expense.

For men and women we offer regular $3.50 and $4 oxfords, in tan Russia calf, stout, welt or turned soles; also bluchereties; made on latest styles lasts; thoroughly dependable footwear that we have sold for as high as $4 offered tomorrow at this remarkably low price..... $1.50

Women's $3.50 lace shoes, made of tan Vici kid, with Cuban heels and turned soles. Mind you, these are regular $3.50 qualities—all bunched into one lot and reduced for tomorrow's sale to..... $2

Last call to participate in that $2 sale of men's linen outing shoes, in high and low cut, leather soles, for only..... 98c

Women's Gibson ties, made of white duck, with covered Cuban heels. Good value at $2.50; tomorrow at..... $1.98

BATTLE OF MUKDEN

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

BATTLE OF MUKDEN

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

Russo-Japanese War Supplement

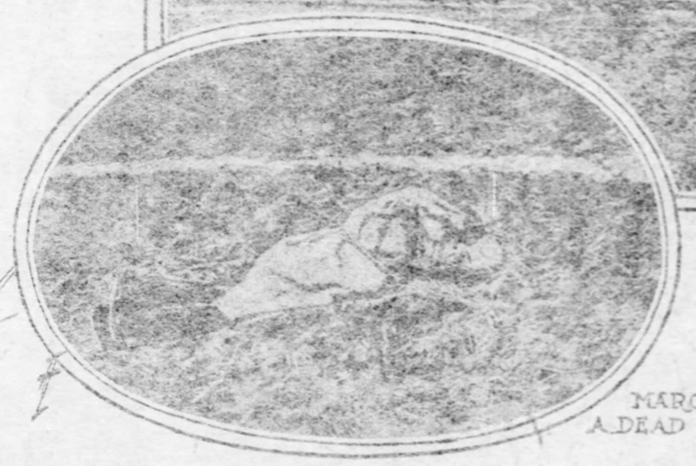
FULL STORY OF THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN

Told by Francis McCullagh, the correspondent, who saw the fighting from the Russian side, and, swept along in the rout, was captured by the Japanese

I ALSO SAW SOME MEN LYING DEAD CLOSE TO THE EMBANKMENT

FIRST BURST OF SCHRAPNEL, MORNING OF MARCH 11

LAST VIEW OF MUKDEN
BURNING TEMPLE IN THE DISTANCE



MARCH 9TH
A DEAD SOLDIER

(Copyrighted, 1905, by the New York Herald Company.)

Note—The delay in the writing of this report of the great battle of Mukden is due to the fact that near Tiehling the writer was taken prisoner by the Japanese with a large Russian detachment and interned first at Dalny and afterward in Japan.

ON Friday, February 24, I happened to be in a village called Ubanyula, some 10 or 15 versts southwest of Sifoutai, and, therefore, near the Liao river and on the extreme right of the Russians. In this village Rennenkampf temporarily commanded Mischenko's Cossacks, Mischenko being, as I have already intimated, in a hospital at Mukden, wounded in the knee. On this day a typical Cossack banquet was given by the colonel and officers of the Verkhnudinsky regiment to commemorate the departure, next day, of Rennenkampf's whole detachment for the south. Orders had been received to march next day as far as Davan, a place on the Liao-Ho some dozen miles further south. Nobody knew what was to be done after they had reached Davan, but the general impression was that they were next to march south on Yinkow or east on the Japanese railway. Next day, however, this order was countermanded, and shortly after Rennenkampf was sent east to replace Alexieff, who seemed to be handing the third corps very badly. Mishchenko's cavalry force was then broken up to some extent, and Grekoff took what remained of it.

Grekoff is a short, red-faced man, very fond of the pleasures of the table and formerly notorious in Mukden for hanging around the provision wagons of the Ekaterinitchsky Obchestvo, in the hope of buying some new delicacy for his kitchen. So that he was hardly the man to leave in command of this important point, and, as a matter of fact, some Russians attribute the loss of the battle to the way in which at the outset this cavalry leader handled his Cossacks. In the opinion of these critics—of whom qualifications to judge I must, however, say that I know nothing—Grekoff should have been able by means of his scouts to learn of Nogi's approach, but probably the Cossacks, who were taking things easy after the withdrawal of the iron-minded Rennenkampf, whom they hated for the way in which he made them work, were somewhat to blame themselves. However that may be, Grekoff was quite surprised to learn on February 26, just as he was sitting down to dinner, that a strong Japanese column was approaching from the north—of all places in the world!—while another was coming from the south. The Cossacks had just time to escape and, save for their subsequent repulse of an attack on the railway north of Mukden, I did not hear of anything done by them on the right flank at this battle.

The Deserted Feast.

I was not with the Cossacks on the occasion of this interrupted banquet, as I had left them the day before in order to return to Mukden. After passing through Sifoutai I came to the district occupied by the First Siberian corps and was astonished to find that it had been evacuated. All the villages were deserted, and sundry indications pointed to the fact that the soldiers had left only a few hours before. The names of the regiments were still chalked upon the walls, but there was not a soul about, not even a solitary specimen of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Chinese. In the high wind that blew, doors swung violently on their hinges and nobody cried to the soldiers to shut them. No smoke issued from the chimneys. There was no sign of life save a few hungry dogs. The landscape was to the last degree sad. It was noonday and the sun was making some attempt to shine, but a graveyard by moonlight would be a cheerful spectacle in comparison with the scene which lay spread out before me on that occasion. The surface of the illimitable, bare, brown plain had thawed, apparently to the depth of a few inches, and the dust flew from it in whirling clouds and pillars. Whenever one raised his foot a huge puff of dust rushed out tumultuously from underneath it, like a genii out of a magic bottle which had accidentally been uncorked; and it was like being overwhelmed by an avalanche to get on the windy side of a passing patrol of horsemen or a train of transports. There was a thick coating of dust on every face, so that the passing soldiers looked like corpses. A ghastly gray mask covered their features and their beards. The wrinkles around the mouth and eyes looked like deep scars. The eyes themselves were distant and sunken.

Soldiers Were Dead Tired.

I overtook a company of Siberian foot soldiers trudging along the road and learned from them that the corps had been suddenly ordered to the extreme left flank. The soldiers and officers were so dead tired, so utterly done up, that they could hardly speak. They had not even enough energy left to arrest me. I soon found it hard even to drag one leg after the other and had to throw themselves flat on the ground every twenty minutes or so in order to get a short rest. A little further, however, they were able, I daresay, to take the branch railway to the main line, whence they could also go by train to Tushun, but they had so far to walk after they got to Tushun that they must have had no great desire for fighting when they reached their destination. A few days after, as I have already noted, when Kuropatkin discovered that the Port Arthur army was on his left flank, instead of on his right he brought the First Siberian back again to the extreme right and, in spite of the fatigue and demoralization of all his aimless wandering meant, they resisted Nogi's terrible onslaught with conspicuous bravery and stubbornness.

I put up this evening at the headquarters of the Second army, that is, at the village of Meturan. This village is on the south bank of the Hun and at the end of the branch railway running east along that river. It was a clean, whitewashed village in which every house was numbered and bore on the exterior a list of the people staying inside. In spite of its being a Chinese village there was a good deal of severity, cleanliness and order about it, which reminded me partly of a barracks and partly of a convent, so that when I saw the flames licking it up a few days after I felt almost like a man who sees a dignified person knocked down and trampled on.

I might, however, have early seen the seeds of decay beneath this fair exterior. The private soldiers I spoke to told me about an advance that was to take place that night on the left flank. Unaware of the true state of affairs they thought that the Russians were taking the initiative, but they spoke of the matter without enthusiasm. They were melancholy and dispirited in this strange, disagreeable land which they didn't want in the least to fight for. "I'm getting 35 kopecks a month," said one unwashed, melancholy young man. "I don't mind getting killed, but if I lose a leg or arm I cannot work afterward, and I shall only get a pension of three rubles a month for the rest of my life."

Nearly all the soldiers I came across in Meturan were depressed, sad-toned men, who frequently sighed as if they were suffering from some fatal internal malady. An oldish-looking man, who looked after my horse, astonished me by saying that he was only 35 years of age. He was a reservist and wanted to get home. They all wanted to get home. Among the few who were cheerful was a little lark of a fellow who had been a waiter in a hotel at Nijni Novgorod. He once whispered to me in a very confidential manner that he belonged to some heterodox sect, of which I have forgotten the name. Another, a boy of 17 or 18, with a gentle manner and the smooth face of a girl, told me that he was a Pole and a Roman Catholic, and that there were two Roman Catholic priests in the whole Russian army.

No Romance in War.

After telling me a tale of woe that made me feel quite sad, one of the melancholy men said to me: "I suppose sir, your lot here is also very hard." He looked surprised and incredulous when I told him that I could go home whenever I liked, and that to be sent home in a luxuriant train via St. Petersburg was one of the direct threats held over the heads of the correspondents by the censor at Mukden.

I must say that I honestly tried to cheer up that young man and to make him see the romance of war, but I did not succeed. On the contrary, he succeeded in making me very doubtful of Russia's chances of success in the battle which had just begun, for I now remembered that the Cossacks and every other branch of the army were just as homesick and disheartened. Many of the officers had no better name for their generals than "prokhvost," while in medical circles the freedom and the latitude of the criticisms indulged in shocked me, who, whom a year's stay in the army had led to regard a general as something peculiarly sacred. On one occasion, I remember, I was lamenting in very forced language the corps' inefficiency [illegible] during the present campaign, whereupon a doctor remarked with a cynicism of manner that would do credit to a Scotchman, "The Cossacks are only good in the streets of St. Petersburg."

Meanwhile Mureki and Kawamura were rolling back the Russian left with such rapidity and violence that Gen. Sirpitkin could be excused for believing the [illegible] Japanese attack was to come from that quarter.

Gloom Comes With the First Shots

Confusion of the Russian Armies Is One of the Greatest of Drawbacks—Frantic Efforts Are Made to Reassure the Regiments.

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ON March 11 I rode out with Gen. Tserpitsky to his positions. The scene was not one that would look well in a photograph. If a landscape painter were to paint it people would think that his intention was to overwhelm them with the monotonous desolation of a gray plain, not to represent a battlefield. There was bright sunlight and warm spring weather, but it was not so warm that one could dispense with an overcoat while riding. There was no sign of life save a distant, scattered line of soldiers advancing over the vast expanse. The silence and the great distance suggested to me, somehow or other, Sunday, the great sea, eternity. The shrapnel was bursting far away to the right, where poor Miloff was losing village after village and falling back step after step and yerst after yerst before the terrible men who had taken Port Arthur. Against old Tserpitsky, however, with his 24 batteries of field pieces and four batteries of heavy guns, Oku could do nothing, and I went home that night thinking that the Japanese had put their hand to a work that they could not carry through. My home was in the very exiguous Chinese house of a Red Cross doctor, and just before we turned in the doctor received orders to hold himself in readiness at 4 o'clock next morning to accompany two divisions which were to leave Tsimmintun, which a large force of Japanese had, it was reported, seized. This news cast a gloom over all of us, for if the Japanese had a large force on the west of Liao they might easily succeed in turning our right flank and in cutting the railway in our rear.

War in the Night.

We lit our cigars and went out into the night to discuss this new development of the situation. The stars were clouded, the earth was dark, but far away on the edge of the plain searchlights were swinging their long arms backward and forward unweariedly in an acute angle, and despite the darkness shells were still bursting. At intervals the heavy boom of a single cannon, followed by its echo, reached our ears. Later on there came from the southwest a continuous, crackling rifle fire which lasted, with intervals, all night. We afterward learned that this rifle fire marked several unsuccessful but desperate night attacks which the Japanese had essayed against Wangkiawopeng and Likiawopeng and one unsuccessful counter attack make by the Russians.

When I awoke in the morning my kind host, Dr. Pusep, had vanished, and with him all his assistants and furniture. There remained to me, however, a small but very valuable friend in the person of Andrew Michailovitch Rikachek, the correspondent of the new St. Petersburg paper, Nasha Jeezn. Andrew occupied a somewhat anomalous position in the Russian camp, for his paper, which had declared that the war should be brought to an end, had been suspended for three months, so that he did not quite know whether to regard himself as a correspondent or not. In spite of these discouragements, however, he worked with extraordinary zeal, while his patriotism and singular fearlessness endeared him to the soldiers.

As soon as we had succeeded in getting a cup of tea Andrew Michailovitch and I rode out to Davansanpu, the terminus of the branch railway. It was filled with wounded and with dusty, broken and dispirited troops, who freely confessed—in Russian—that they had retreated because they could not keep back the Japanese. According to one soldier the enemy kept coming on coming on, like ants, four or five times in succession. At last the officer said: "Children, we cannot stay here any longer. We must go back." The Davauxville railway that ran southwest from Davangenpu was overtaxed, owing to the multitudes of wounded. In one hospital alone, a hospital which, properly speaking, could only accommodate a few hundred men, there were more than a thousand patients.

We then rode over to Meturan, the headquarters of Gen. Kaulbars. Here we found everything packed up and everybody ready to move. Rikachek and I got ourselves transferred to the Eighth corps, as that corps seemed to be having most of the fun, but the trouble was where to find its headquarters. There was no difficulty, however, about locating the Japs, for their shells were bursting in showers at Dazrpo, a few miles to the west. At last, on dint of different questioning, we got the name of the village in which Miloff would probably be found and galloped toward it, passing on the way great bodies of troops slowly advancing in long [illegible] but we did not find Miloff, for he had gone away some hours before, no one knew in what direction.

The village looked like the Roman catacombs, for most of it was underground, and its underground houses were all deserted, as were also, indeed, its aboveground houses in some of which large quantities of stores seemed to have been left behind. A regiment, the Volinsky regiment, lined its walls and houses at the back of the village, which the Russians called Towtaidze, but the place was not under fire. In fact, the Japanese shells were bursting several versts in front of us, on a fringe of trees which marked the horizon of the usual naked plain. Just before this ultimate frinze we saw the Russian firing line, some lying down, some advancing by short rushes, some getting jammed behind hillocks, farmhouses and the river bank, and some swinging with supreme caution to the right or to the left. While we were watching this scene some soldiers were busy plundering the stores which had been left behind in Towtaidze by the staff, and which comprised many kinds of provisions. In doing so they exposed themselves freely, but where was the heroism in that? The Japanese were not firing at them—probably could not fire on account of the range.

Shimose Shell Rain.

Suddenly, however, like the first big drops of rain heralding a tropical downpour, a few shimose shells dropped carelessly in different parts of the village. At this time Rikachek and I were following the colonel of the Volinsky regiment to a place farther back, where there were some officers that he wanted to introduce us to. Before we had gone many steps, however, hell was let loose around us. Common shells tore up the ground. Showers of shrapnel bullets hopped on the road like hailstones. One shell burst less than six feet in from of the colonel, who was leading the way, covering us all with dirt and clay. The rear of the village was, if anything, more dangerous than the front. A big trench that ran behind the usual mud wall was filled with anxious-faced soldiers. The ground behind them was strewn so thick with shrapnel that I soon filled my pockets with these sinister curios.

The Volinsky Colonel impressed me as one of the best soldiers I had ever met—simple, suspicious, calm, brave, uncommunicative. "We've got to hold this village today, and we'll hold it," he said with the calm directness of a strong man. At any other time I would have thought that he was boasting, but in such a time as this no man could help knowing his true colors. He explained to me that the Russian line north of Sandepu and south of Changtan had fallen back, but that two divisions of Russians had gone to turn the Japanese left flank.

This close vue in Towtaidze was one which is deeply engraved on my memory. The colonel is drawing a map on the ground with the end of his scabbard. Two dead men are lying on the roadside and two living men are working hard to scoop out a grave for them in that frozen ground. There is a wild, frankly frightened look in the eyes of the soldiers who are hidden in the trenches. The sky is overcast. The officers are remarkably affable, but nobody cares to look any one else straight in the eye lest his secret be revealed, lest it be found that his own eye is rolling unsteadily in its socket like a ship in a tempest, and that his cheeks are flushed and his manner is slightly unstable and exaggerated. Our horses are feeding peaceably as if there was no such thing as war. On such occasions one can always get them plenty of the fodder left behind in the confusion. Things are lying about—typical Russian things. Here is a long, folded, gray overcoat, shaped like a yoke for a horse's neck, both ends meeting and clinched together by means of a very black and sooty can. There are also many bloodstained, nondescript rags, sad reminders of the wounded. A patriarchal soldier hobbles past, all hunched up as if broken in two. He is only wounded in the hand. Another man comes reverentially carrying the overcoat belonging to the wounded man. A third brings his rifle and cartridges. The Colonel is easy on these men. He does not curse at them and send them scurrying back to the front as an American colonel would certainly have done. He converses with them several minutes, and then lets them go on. Shrapnel bursts among the trees on the other side of the road, sending the sparrows flying with sharp callpings of discontent to every point of the compass, and making the tethered horses jump. Bullets kick up the dust on the road. Evening is coming on and Rikachek and I are anxious to know where we can find the Eighth corps. We are told that its headquarters is at Dananzanpu.

"The Tenible Japanese."

The leaden storm of shrapnel and [illegible] continues. I often discover myself muttering: "What terrible fellows these Japs are! What superhuman perseverance! What incredible bravery! How brutish I think that the awkward, smooth-faced lads in uniform whom I used so often to meet walking hand in hand in Ueno park would prove to be such dangerous foemen for warfare! The greatest infantry in the world! One of the greatest armies on earth!"

Meanwhile the [illegible] boom of the valiant Tserpitsky's four and one hundred-ters added to the nearer roar of Miloff's great guns and of the Japanese cannon, the incessant crackle of infantry fire, the continuous rattle of the machine guns.

A colonel of the First Rifles (European) rides up to our little group. He is a stout, red, flabby man, the shapely paunch of whose face is rather heightened than otherwise by a thick coating of dust. He speaks French. His left severe contusion. Sits down heavily near us on the roadside. The talk runs on contusions until something shrieks past and bursts with a bang some where close by, but out of sight. Then the Volinsky colonel observes cheerfully that you never hear the whiz of the shell that kills you. As if to contradict his theory, a shell whose augmenting whiz we had been listening to not without anxiety for a second or two bursts in the immediate neighborhood. It does no damage to anything except the colonel's theory, for it might just as well have alighted on top of us. And here let me remark, parenthetically that there is something peculiarly angry, vicious, abrupt, vehement and impolite about a shell that bursts close to you. It annoys and displeases. If it were human you would cut it dead ever after for giving you such a devil of a start. The angry bark of an unexpected dog within a few feet of your calves is like a maiden's sigh in comparison.

Rikachoff tries in his ingenious way to get some information about the troops, but the colonel is very cautious and reticent. The conversation flags and we turn our attention to the landscape. It is the same brown, bare country, with the same long, melancholy lines of men advancing over it. Sometimes they run. Bunches of little fleecy clouds of shrapnel hang over the distant villages.

Terror in Warning.

Suddenly a small, excited man rides toward us. When he dismounts we see that he is a lieutenant, a plump man on the shady side of 30, with a weak, babyish face and round, protruding eyes. His clothes are very good, his trousers fit tightly on plump legs, he is provided with brand-[illegible] binoculars, compass—all complete. He is also in a state of awful, undisguised "funk." Terror is writ large on his face and in every movement of his body. His unfortunate condition is in great contrast to his warlike and fashionable equipment. He points to little clouds of shrapnel north and northeast. "They are getting round us," he blubbers, his fat face working like the face of a baby that is going to cry, "and the Cossacks tell me they have been along the west bank of the Hun and are now near Mukden." The Volinsky Colonel is very dirty, but calm. "Impossible," he says. "I know the exact position * * * (I could only catch fragments of the conversation; the Volinsky Colonel is very cautious). The Tenth corps and Sixteenth corps are on the other side of the Hun river, south of Sifoutai * * * Japanese will be caught between two fires—heard today seven attacks Ballapu—three days' fight—demonstration left, right, center, but real attack from direction of Tsimmintun—yes, Kaulbars has got command of the army between Tsimmintun and Mukden. The Japs want to cut the Mukden-Tsimmintun road—Rifles? General staff sent the Rifles to strengthen the center—the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Rifles are with Kaulbars. What? Over there? Yes, the Fourteenth division is over there on the west bank of the Hun. The Fifteenth is on this side. Yes, Jentan was taken this morning, but we're going to retake it tonight."

A very calm, courteous young officer rides up, dismounts, salutes—bad story to tell—"Japs awfully close." Projectile whizzes viciously overhead, but young officer remains quite unmoved. Colonel says things cannot be quite so bad. Still to our unprejudiced eye, the outlook is black enough. A circle of fire seems to be closing slowly in around us. A rain of shrapnel, looking clearer and more dreadful in the gathering night, is bursting round 50 degrees of a circle; the little gap, the fifth degree, may be closed at any moment. If I were in command of the Volinsky regiment I am afraid that I would make swiftly for that gap. Rikachoff and I make another effort to get news of the staffs and armies, but the Colonel leaves us absolutely in the dark.

He says, however, that if we don't like to go away we may remain with him in Towtaidze for the night. It is like an invitation to remain on the top story of a burning house. All indications point to the likelihood of the Japanese making five or six bayonet attacks on Towtaidze during the darkness, so we hastily excuse ourselves and depart. The colonel gives each of us a feeling handshake but refuses to give us the password. "You may be challenged by Japanese and give it to them involuntarily," he says, "and anyhow you don't need it. If you are arrested by our people you will only be brought direct to the staff, and isn't that exactly where you want to go?"

Thus we parted with this brave, unsympathetic man, and I daresay it was for us that we did so, for prompt on that very night the fatal circle closed around Towtaidze.

In the Heart of War.

Just then, however, we were too much concerned about ourselves to mourn for the doom impending over this shell-battered battalion. We go out without the password, feeling like men going out on a torpedo boat which stands a hundred chances to one of being sunk. It is a beautiful evening, the sky is lovely, small gilt villages bending on the horizon, have no, the least idea where we are heading for. I soon become aware, however, that we are not a hot place for [illegible] unpleasant things strike us forcibly in several places close to us, raising little clouds of dust. I persuade my companions to come back, but on the way we meet several military wagons advancing and join ourselves on to them. The drivers of these wagons are perspiring and are crossing themselves briskly with large sweeps of their hands. We notice that one of the flaming villages is Meturan, the former headquarters of Kaulbars. Above and [illegible] with the passengers there is a [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MAP SHOWING POSITIONS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES

1st 2nd 3rd
JUNIOR APT. DAWRANGAPT. TOWTAIDZE.
Where I was on 2d & 3d with the KOLIVAN Regiment.
LIENLING
Liuchiang
Yangtai
Tunghaipo
Sinmintun
Changtai
Yangchiatun
Hsiaolingtzu
Hsiaolingtzu
Tungchiatun
Hsiaotaitzu
Sanchiatun
Shihchiatai
Sunhsientou
Chiaotou
Tungchiatun
FUSHUN
Tungchiatun
Shihfoshang
Tita
Chingchiaku
Changkou
Kuroki (1st Army)
Kaolitsai
Hsiaopaitzu
Chiuchiatai
Hsiaotaitzu
Chiuchiatai
Hsiaotaitzu
Hsiaotaitzu
Hsiaotaitzu

NOGI'S ARMY BRINGS TERROR AND DISASTER

Continued from Preceding Page.

lanation of the arrests at Madyapu and e told that the Chinese had set their ouses on fire in order to give notice to e Japanese that it was a good time to ttack.

Chinese as Spies.

Another suspicious circumstance was that Chinese boy was found bringing to this ige the latest issue of the Vyestnicek anjchurskoi Armee, the inference being hat this paper was to be passed on to e Japanese, though, as it only chronicled ussian victories, I do not see how it ould have contained much news just then o been of much assistance to the enemy. ut if these Chinese were really spies, ey were certainly in good position to upply their employers with news, for all he troops that went to the Russian right ad to pass through or near Madyapu.

The Russians also pointed out to me hat, on the night before, big conflagraions started by the Chinese had revealed o the enemy the headquarters of Gen. aulbars and those of Gen. Miloff and en. Tserpitsky, respectively; but I am till unconvinced by these arguments, ncling sure that these fires were lighted y the Russians themselves. At the same me I am also convinced that the Japaese got a vast amount of valuable inforation from their Chinese spies during he course of the battle.

There was at this stage a lot of the usual Mandoodle among the Russian offiials about Kuropatkin being "very angry ith Kaulbars for burning all these ores," and, again, about Miloff being erfectly able to hold out if "that idiot, uropatkin," had not ordered him to reire.

Finally we got lost in the swollen torent of men, horses, guns, Red Cross agons, transport cars and commandeered Chinese vehicles that was rushing toward Mukden. The dust, combined with he darkness, was such that for half an our after I reached the Russian settlement I could not find the railway station. ights shone all around me, but they ere merely pin points of varying degrees f brightness in the dense, dark haze. hey threw no more radiance on the uildings around them than did the Great ear. We seemed to pass dozens of lines f railway, from which I conjecture that e passed and repassed the numerous idings about the station. In one of these idings was Kuropatkin's train. Kaulbars' train was near it. Although the ompartment of the commander-in-chief as lighted by electricity, there was also n the table inside a neatly shaded lamp, hich suggested studious ease and literary seclusion. One window of the brilliantly lighted dining saloon was blocked y the back of a typical waiter standing n faultless evening dress behind his master's chair, his spine bent at an angle of well-bred attention.

One Amiable Man.

On the steps of the carriage stood Kuropatkin's adjutant, bold, smiling, suave, exceedingly well groomed, every brass utton and gold tag in his uniform shining like a mirror. He was chatting leasantly with somebody and seemed as serenely oblivious of the hordes of beaten men who were tramping past as if he were standing in one of the most exclusive drawing rooms in St. Petersburg.

At last we found the station and made our way to the restaurant. It was packed with officers, so closely packed that the waiters could not circulate outside the counter, and dishes had to be passed to the people at the tables over the heads of the dense crowd in the center of the room. Every one save Rikacheff and myself and the waiters was in uniform, and everyone was talking loudly and excitedly. It seemed from what they said that all the Japanese attacks on the Russian left and center had been repulsed with great loss and this was perfectly true. It was only on the right that we were beaten back this day; and this was due to the absence of the First Siberian corps, which was now, however, on its way back to the west.

It was everywhere expected that next day—that is, March 4—Kaulbars would deliver a decisive battle west of Mukden, with the object of isolating and destroying Gen. Nogi, whose presence in that part of the field was now known, and I made an appointment with an officer of Kaulbars' staff, who was to leave Mukden with the commander of the second army at 5 o'clock the next morning.

Kaulbars did not start, however, at 5 o'clock the next morning. In fact he did not start at all. I think he remained in his railway carriage at Mukden station the next few days—that is, until the battle was decided. And no one can blame him for this, as the Japanese had now come so close to Mukden on the west, and from Mukden better than from any other point Kaulbars could direct the operations of his subordinates against Nogi.

On this day, March 4, the excitement at the Mukden railway station reached fever point. From morning till night troops poured in—Cossacks, artillerymen, dragoons, infantry. What became of them afterwards I do not know. I suppose some were sent west and some north. Great numbers of wounded were also brought along. Long rows of tents were run up alongside the railway line for the reception of these wounded. Outside these tents were piles of bloodstained first aid bandages as high as your armpits. The great square in front of the station was black, or rather gray, with troops. There was a large Cossack escort waiting outside Kaulbars' railway train on a siding.

There was another escort near Kuropatkin's carriage, which nobody was allowed to approach. There was a third escort outside the carriage of Gen. Tserpitsky. Crowds of officers were also standing outside these carriages awaiting the behests of these and other generals. Inside heated discussions were going on. Through the window panes you could see that some of the officers were standing up, gesticulating and pointing to maps. Messengers were arriving every few minutes. Once an excited Cossack rode up shouting that the Japanese were only three versts off. The restaurant at the railway station was as crowded as ever. There was hardly standing room on the platform.

The number of trains that were in would have been no discredit to a big depot in America. Most of them, however, were Red Cross trains, white, and bearing the name and coat of arms of some princess or other.

There was a crowd of czvoscheeks in front of the station. Private soldiers who seemed to have nothing else to do turned many a decent penny by holding horses. The collection of the fine horses there reminded one of a horse show. The little village of Greek stores near the station did a roaring trade, and, strange to say, the prices were not exorbitant.

In the censor's office, No. 15, sat Col. Pestitch, the head censor, displaying a gold molar in an unceasing smile, the result of the good news he hourly received. This news he generally communicated to the correspondents. Col. Pestitch was a personification of optimism.

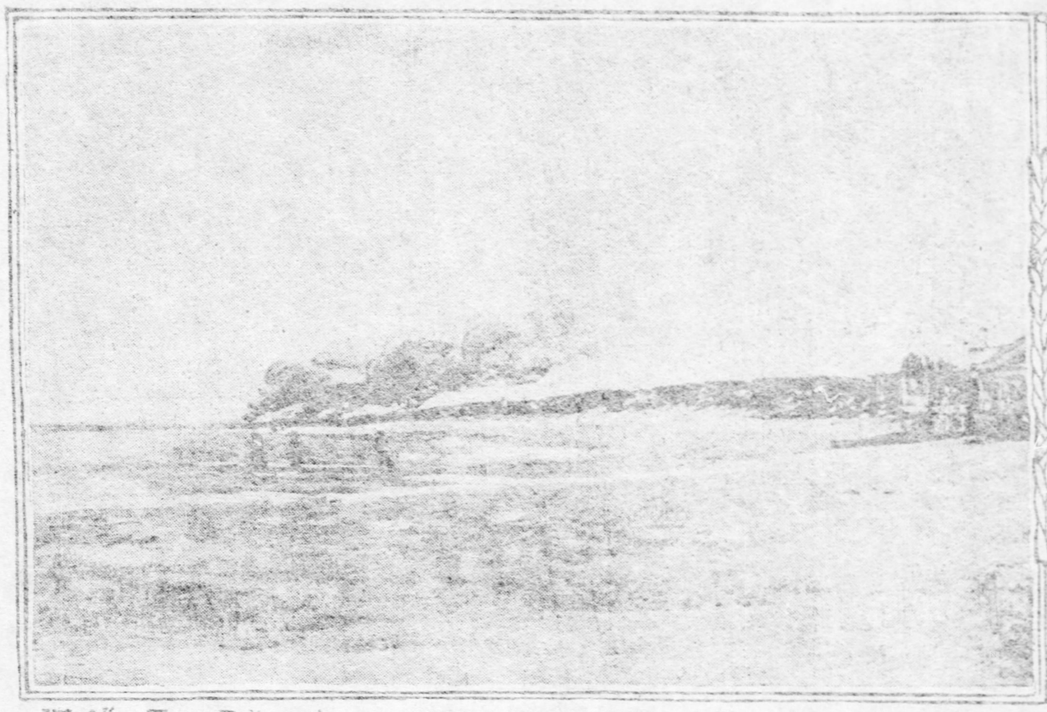
The Optimistic Censor.

In an open space on the road leading to the city there was to be seen on the 4th a sight which would, even in the days of miracles, have been considered striking. Four or five hundred of the former Hunghuzes which Russia had for some years past kept in her pay were there marshalled. They were all young men, well armed, well mounted, dressed in flaring silk, yellow cummerbunds tied around their waists, golden ornaments hanging from their necks. One could hardly believe that these men belonged to the effete Chinese race, so firm were their handsome faces, so fiercely did they return through their oblique eyelids the gaze of inquisitive foreigners. On Russians whom curiosity led to linger those unusual specimens of Celestial manhood they promptly drew their swords, and so they were not showing off, as Russian officers sometimes show off with naked sabres in the cafes chantants. These interesting gentlemen had evidently attained that enviable state of mind (which, with the exception of Japanese soldiers, few people in the modern world can be said to have attained to) in which, every morning that they open their eyes, they are perfectly prepared to regard their own violent death as one of the most propable occurrences of the coming day, and when men reach that stage their conduct is not always distinguished by an excess of caution and self-restraint.

From afar off the good citizens of Nurgahu's ancient capital watched, in awe and wonder, this band of freebooters. Village legends and tales and old nurses' rhymes had often spoken of them, but never a single specimen had the good burghers of Mukden seen before, save disarmed and bound on the execution ground outside the west gate of Mukden.

When a Throne Totters.

Where these desperadoes came from I do not know. Where they were sent to I do not know. I can only say that they all disappeared mysteriously next day. But in this day of troubles and rumors, their



№ 2½ The Retreat. Burning Village in The Distance.

№ 9. March 11 Russian Soldiers Going Around Warning Anything White.

apparation exerted no great attention, and, with the exception of a local photographer, I think I was the only foreigner to notice them or to snapshot them. They seemed to me like one of those mysterious but necessary signs which are, according to the Apocalypse, to precede the end of the world. Their coming and their going were alike mysterious, but in that day of death and destruction and red ruin of the imminent fall of Mukden and the tottering of the Muscovite throne in Manchuria, the dead would hardly have excited attention had they risen from their graves and walked the streets.

At 3 p. m. I set out with Tserpitsky for the west. With our Cossack escort we rode at great speed to the little village of Tapau, north of Madyapu and southwest of Mukden. Tserpitsky's new line ran from Kwanlinpu to Likwanpu. North of him was Gerngross and the brave First Siberian, or at least as much of it as had arrived. South of him was Girshelmann, with the Forty-first artillery brigade and Roussanoff. We had now, among others, the Fourteenth division. Previously the Japanese had been able to hurl against the numerically inferior Russian right no less than eight divisions, equivalent to the whole Japanese army at the battle of Liao-Yang. Now the fight would be fairer, for in addition to Gerngross an independent corps, to operate northwest of Mukden, was formed under Von Launitz, but, alas, it was already too late.

Pleads for Courage.

After remaining at Tapau till the evening Tserpitsky started at nightfall for Yanashihtun. There were six huge conflagrations in front of us. As we drew close to them we discovered a long line of our infantry waiting in a field. Tserpitsky, short, red, puffy, but brave as a Paladin, rode impetuously among them. They surged around him with fixed bayonets like frightened children around a father. They pressed close to him, shaken, terror-stricken, as if the sound of his words could confer invincibility. "Men of Minsk!" he began, but this was too formal. "Robyata!" he said, "children! Russia always conquers! We'll conquer now! Advance and sweep those pagan Japanese to hell! Now!" imploringly, almost tearfully. "There will be no retreat, no coming back!" (A loud cry of "Nyet! nyet! vashe prevoshoditelstvo!") For a moment the old general was overcome by emotion. Then he mastered himself by a strong effort and recommenced: "Robyata! molodtzi!" but suddenly his voice broke and turning to his staff he said huskily: "Give them vodka! Give them anything! Send them on! God bless you! God bless you!" and, shaking hands fervently, tearfully with the colonel of the regiment, who had at the time been standing at attention beside his horse's head, he plunged his spurs into his steed and went off at his usual breakneck speed.

We now approached very near to one of the burning villages, trampling in the darkness over thousands of preserved meat tins which had probably been carried off from Sirudyapu. On the walls of this burning village figures were outlined against the flames, figures of soldiers, small soldiers with round caps and overcoats of which the skin-lined collars swept upward around the face and ears after the manner of lotus blossom. Crack! crack! crack! They were firing at us. We had come too near. Increasing our speed we soon left the dangerous village behind and came, in the densest darkness, to another where there was no conflagration, not even a gleam of light, and behind which thousands of Russians were massed in trenches. These men also Tserpitsky addressed, winding up by ordering the colonel to give them one yen each! On hearing this the poor, simple minded, low-headed Muscovites, going in hundreds to their death, nearly went mad with delight; but, good heavens! that very morning a Chinese jinrikisha coolie had nearly stabbed me in the streets of Mukden for presuming to offer him only three yen for an hour's work!

Money in Battle.

The general and his staff entered the village while Rikacheff and I got a soldier to hold our horses. We promised him 25 kopecks, and he was delighted. Taking us for Cossacks, he began to expatiate on how differently Cossack officers and infantry officers treated their men. "Why, one of our officers would never think of talking to us so friendly as that," he began; but without waiting to hear the rest of it, we left him hurriedly and joined the general in a Chinese house, where, after sleeping somewhere in my boots, as usual, I was awakened toward daybreak by the loudest bombardment I had ever listened to. We were like insects living in a drum which was getting a tremendous whack on both sides every few minutes.

The house shook as if to the shock of an earthquake. The paper window panes bulged out like the sails of a ship in a typhoon and then relaxed with a shiver. We feared that with the next terrific bellow the flimsy structure would fall to pieces. Meanwhile, the rattle-rattle-rattle of the rifles was incessant, close and angry. Hearing that sort of uproar the first thing in the morning, when it is dark and one is only half awake, the average person is inclined to imagine that he has died during the night and is not waking up in heaven.

It was my good friend Rikacheff who aroused me, and I remember that he spent a considerable time trying to make me grasp the fact that, so far, I was alive, and that if I intended to remain alive I had better hustle and find my horse, as we were leaving instantly. Oh, those horses! the trouble they gave us! They had never been unsaddled day or night for weeks, so there was no trouble on that score; but they had such a habit of breaking loose, and it was so difficult, with our hands almost frozen to put the bit into their unwilling mouths. On this occasion the man we had bribed with 25 kopecks to look after them had disappeared, and so, of course, had the horses. Before we found them we had received several kicks from strange irascible animals, whose hindquarters we had unwittingly bumped against in the darkness, but bridling them was a task I should not like to undertake again. When I had got the bit under my horse's lip and all seemed to be well he would suddenly knock me down with a toss of his head, which seemed to say:

"No, no, no! By no manner of means! Why, I haven't finished breakfast yet!" and I would have to begin all over again. His usual plan, however, was to keep his teeth tightly clenched, evidently with the idea of convincing me that there was no opening in that quarter and that I had been mistaken in thinking that there was. Finally, however, I succeeded in getting the bit into his mouth, and, having done so, I had to wait full three hours before the general left.

It was, of course, our own artillery that made most of the noise and not the Japanese artillery, but, nevertheless, our danger was considerable, and I did not quite know whether to admire or to blame Tserpitsky for running such risks. When he sent me a message to come and have breakfast with him I decided, however, only to admire him.

The Desolation of Death.

It seemed to me that the Japanese knew we were in this village—perhaps we had been followed thither by some of the soldiers who had fired at us from the walls of the burning village—at any rate, two shells exploded in the front yard of our house, and one shrapnel made a hole in the roof of the room where Gen. Tserpitsky and his adjutant were sitting, filling the room with dust, but doing no further damage. Many bullets also struck the walls of the house, and many more whistled harmlessly overhead.

I spent only about an hour in this house after daybreak, but I could write a book about it owing to the marvelous clearness with which at this period of excessive strain every little detail impressed itself on my mind. I went into the street to wash myself at a frozen horse trough, and I shall never forget how deserted that street looked. It was not the desertion of early morning—it was the desertion of death. London town must have looked like that during the great plague. At the street corner a horse lay dead. Further off lay a dead man. By and by the Russian troops stole past me with the silence and cautiousness of thieves in a bedroom. I should have not been so particular about washing myself at this particular time had it not been for the fact that, not having washed for several days my eyelashes had become clogged with dust. While I was washing myself three Shimose shells fell in quick succession at the back of the general's house, and as it now seemed certain that the Japanese really knew we were there Tserpitsky decided to leave, and accordingly we went eastward across the plain, galloping at a great rate amid the billows of impenetrable dust, which sometimes permitted the heads and bodies of the Cossacks to be seen—sometimes the heads alone. We went as far back as Tapau or Dapu.

№ 6. March 11 Soroaona Gave The Bugler The Order to Sound Cease Firing" And Lying on The Ground He Blew For All He Was Worth.

№ 8 March 11 One of The Soldiers Was Waving A Large White Flag.

Russia's Army Crushed and Routed

Hope First Held Out Through the Temporary Holding of Nogi Is Abandoned as Position After the Position Is Taken and Kept.

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MARCH 5 fell on a Sunday, and comparatively speaking, it had something of a Sabbath calm about it, so far at least as I was concerned. I remained all day at Dapu with Tserpitsky, watching a great semicircle of bursting shells at a safe distance. It was a fine day and the sun shone brightly on long lines of wounded being carried past and on numbers of unexploded Japanese shells scattered over the fields. Two Zubeikal batteries and two sotnia of the Verkhnyudinsky Cossacks were this day attached to our force, and in spite of his wounded leg, Gen. Mistchenko came all the way from Mukden in his carriage in order to give his old chief Tserpitsky, the benefit of his advice. They had been together during the Boxer troubles in China, but alas! they were now—to use an expressive American colloquialism—"up against" a different proposition. We heard that the Japanese had made two night attacks on Vanshihtun, but that both had failed.

At 5 o'clock in the morning four enormous batteries—32 guns—moved slowly around on our left toward Madayapu in a long and most imposing line, which greatly sheered our soldiers. An hour before this the Japanese began to shell our reserves lying behind Dapu, but without doing any damage, although these reserves were scattered loosely over several square miles of flat country.

One hundred and fifty Russians, who said that they had lost their regiment and who were found wandering about near the Japanese lines in the direction of Madayapu, evidently with the intention of surrendering, got a terrible scolding from Tserpitsky, who immediately marched them into the very hottest corner in the whole field, a place where they could easily get killed, but could not possibly surrender without being cut to pieces by their own men.

Nogi Held Back.

About 6 p. m. things began to get lively. The Japanese established a battery on the north, but retired under a hot fire from the Zabaikal battery. Our mortar battery toward Madyapu was hotly shelled.

On Saturday the Russians had fallen back on the Sublatun station. Today they burned and abandoned it, but on the whole we had every reason to be satisfied with this day's work, for we had now held Nogi back for three days, and if we could hold out a little longer the Japanese would probably have to retreat. As a matter of fact, it was reported that they actually were retreating at several points. Tserpitsky had now at least 30 batteries, but his corps did not consist of exactly the same divisions as when I had first joined it.

The trouble with the Russians was that the Japanese occupied the positions they (the Russians) had carefully prepared beforehand for themselves, and on the other hand the Russians had fallen back on a line of strong redoubts west of Mukden, which they ought to have been able to hold.

The Russians frequently changed the regiments on the firing line. This day it was the Minsk regiment, on Saturday it was the Forsitsky. These men told terrible stories of Japanese perseverance. In one place the Japs had attacked no less than 18 times, and out of 400 men in one company of the Penskky regiment 75 had been killed or wounded.

On Monday, March 6, there was some talk of Gerngross attacking first and then Tserpitsky. I continued watching the battle from Dapu today, and I must say that I began to feel bored. It was like watching a football match on the verge of the horizon. It is a mistake to suppose that a battle is a display of terrific energy all the time. Sometimes officers and even generals take tea and snooze, and on such occasions the irresponsible correspondent comes perilously near to losing. Any little incident is, therefore, welcome, although generally it is a drawsome one. Today, for example, a Russian deserter was brought in, charged with having been with the Japanese and having fired on his own men.

Fired on His Own Men.

It was asserted by his captors that the Japanese had sent him to the Russian firing line in order to ascertain its strength, and that he would have returned to the enemy had he not been seized and bound. It is hardly necessary for me to say that he met with little sympathy from his captors. On his asserting, with white lips, that he had a wife and children at home, one of the soldiers told him not to worry about them, as the Japanese will send them the money all right. One of the officers asked him decently, winding up by asking him if he belonged to the Orthodox church, and if he were a cross. It would have been a great discovery had he turned out to be a Hebrew, but, on his shirt breast being torn open it was discovered, sure enough, he wore a cross.

About the same time several Chinese accused of signalling were brought in. Most of them were knocked all in a heap, so to speak, with fright, but one handsome, affable youth, who spoke two or three words of "pidgin" Russian, used an amount of diplomacy which, considering the great disadvantage under which he labored, was truly magnificent, although at times the awful fear clutching at his heart would show for a second through this veneer of self-confidence. Unable to use his tongue, which must have been a very sugary one in his own language, he used all the arts and wiles of coquette, but he might as well have ogled a milestone. I did not go to see him killed.

I have remarked that on the 6th things were quiet, even monotonous. This was all the better for us, as it showed that, in spite of their five or six general assaults daily, the Japanese had practically failed to move us from the positions we had taken up west and southwest of Mukden on the 4th. A day or so more and we would take root in those positions as we had taken root in the positions south of the Hun after the battle of the Shaho. That day or so was, not to be given us. On the 7th Nogi began one of the most terrible assaults in history.

The Terror of Nogi.

On the morning of the 7th I was awakened about an hour before dawn, that is, in the darkest hour of the night, by the roar of thirty Russian batteries, 240 cannon and by the explosion of Japanese shells. I shall not soon forget the scene. It was the bare interior of a Chinese house, and I was lying on the kang, wrapped in a Russian great coat with a brick for a pillow. There were several officers on the same kang, and the ground was strewn with orderlies—one, a Cossack, was even lying asleep in the doorway. There was a light in the next room, and an excited voice was calling madly into a telephone. That voice shouted, raved, then mastered itself and spoke with a great distinctness, repeating again and again the same thing and being always evidently misunderstood. And yet it should have been easy for any one to grasp what it said, which simply was that the Japanese were advancing against Fidjelton at a place which I cannot find on the map, and that this was the commencement of a grand general advance on the part of the enemy.

The names of Gen. Churkin (the gallant defender of Yang-Shih-tun), Gen. Roussanoff, Gen. Pavlof (the commander of the Transbaikal Cossack brigade) and of other leaders were frequently mentioned. Business people in America are supposed to do a lot of telephoning, but if you had listened to the amount of telephoning that was done that morning you would have said that a Russian general staff carried off the palm in that connection. Sometimes it would be Tserpitsky himself who would speak into the instrument, sometimes it would be his orderly, Yannoffsky, tall, dark, capable, cool, the physical image of Kitchener, and one of the men who will probably lead a very different kind of Russian army when the next Russo-Japanese war breaks out. Now it was the staff at Mukden that was communicated with, now it was some of the subordinate generals in the firing line.

Meanwhile, the Transbaikal and Stryelkovi cannon almost deafened us. Louder and louder grew the roar, swifter, angrier, more insistent, more breathless. But, contrary to general experience, the greater that iron-throated clamor grew the less confident I felt, for in this frightful bellowing I fancied I could detect a distinct note of fear. It simply meant that these yellow demons were just at their best for offensive purposes when they should, had they been human beings at all, have been tied to death by their innumerable onslaughts for more than a week past.

I was somewhat surprised while ruminating in this dismal manner to get a message from the general asking me to have breakfast with him. I accepted the invitation with almost indecent alacrity, and partook of a remarkably good meal, for Tserpitsky always brought his Russian cook along with him. While I was eating my host told me that he was going to Fedyatun that morning, and urged me to order his cook to make anything I wanted in case he himself was absent throughout the day. This was the last I saw of this brave and kindhearted gentleman. I went out next day to see the fighting on the west, and was never able to return to the Tenth corps, which held on, however, to Dapu until 10 o'clock on the morning of the fatal 10th. How Tserpitsky himself managed to escape is a mystery to me. I hear that he was wounded, and I am not surprised at it, for he always showed himself as indifferent about his own life as Skobeleff.

Before leaving the Tenth corps Rikacheff and I paid another visit to the hard-pressed village of Yangshihtun, against which Nogi was at that moment hurling his bravest. The sunlight now flooded the vast gray plain, on which the only figures to be seen were Russian soldiers lying down in line in the distance, and very frequently, mournful groups of four men carrying some wounded comrade to the rear on a stretcher. Shells were falling at intervals all over the plain, raising columns of smoke and dust, which slowly dissipated. Under foot lay many cases of shells and also many unexploded projectiles, the existing fixed equipment was following up the attached formation with the object of stiffening the force already at the front, so as to make a counter attack possible, we reined in our horses and waited for it to come up. It was an impressive spectacle, and even a beautiful one, so long as I watched it with my face to the east, for in that case the hard details of the ground before me were all obliterated, and the space between each soldier was filled by a soft luminous mist lit up by the glorious golden sun of morning, amid which the men, hooded and gowned and bearded like Trappist monks, advanced solemnly like silent files of the beatified.

When Illusions End.

But when they had passed me and I had gazed after them with the sun at my back all the hard lines on the brown earth and all the sordid tokens of toil and stress on the men's persons came out with ghastly clearness. The blaze of martial glory ceased all at once to dazzle. The golden mist of illusion and romance which surrounds the military profession passed suddenly away, and the hard, clear daylight of reason illuminated this reluctant march to a miserable death. Rikacheff, however, was not disillusioned. He seemed, on the contrary, to become more enthusiastic than ever. Riding among the men in spite of the great danger he ran from Japanese bullets and shell, he spoke to them of God and of Russia, and succeeded in imparting to them some of his own burning ardor. Circumstances such as this make one see in Russia a latent patriotism and martial fanaticism which bode ill some day for the countries on Russia's frontiers, both in Europe and in Asia.

Near Yangshihtun we found two batteries pounding away at the Japanese. Rikacheff said that he knew one of the officers, but on going to inquire he was told that the man he was looking for was at that moment in the Kumirnya, or village temple. We accordingly visited the temple, which was used as an observation station and which was consequently the focus of a hot Japanese artillery and rifle fire. Once I got into this temple I discovered with a shock that I had never before known what a hot fire meant; but unfortunately I have already used such strong language in describing previous experiences under fire that I now find myself a verbal bankrupt. Every Chinese temple has got an elaborate gateway with a covering like a roof. This particular temple had a fine large specimen of such a gateway when I came in, but it had none when I left the place somewhat precipitately a few moments later.

There was also an additional hole in the temple roof. Half an hour before I came part of the gable had been blown off the sanctuary, and in the new, white light from heaven that now streamed straight down on their faces, for the first time probably since the temple roof had been put on, the distorted idols inside grinned in a manner that was diabolical and suggestive. My Celtic superstitiousness made me tremble at the thought of meeting death in such an unholy spot. The officer in charge of the post lived in an underground bomproof, from which he frequently emerged like a rabbit coming out of his burrow, to clap his eye to one of those telescopes which, by means of a series of mirrors inside enable a person to look over a wall without raising his head above the level of it. It was good that he had such an instrument, for the sheet of bullets that flew over that massive temple wall could be only compared to a slanting hailstorm. I was able to get just one glimpse of the Japanese, or rather of one or two black Japanese heads bobbing up and down behind a group of Chinese tombs a few hundred yards off, and of a single active little figure in a khaki colored overcoat that shot like a flash from one clump of earth to another. Of the number of shell cases, unexploded shells and bits of twisted and tortured metal that littered the ground I prefer not to think. Meanwhile Rikacheff found his friend all right, but their conversation was interfered with by the bang! bang! bang! of Japanese shells and the crash of falling masonry.

Tserpitsky clung to Yangshihtun like a bulldog, but, unfortunately, the Japanese got a foothold a little farther north, in the village of Hunsanpo. It was a brigade, under command of Maj.-Gen. Nashin, and belonging to the Nogoya division, which had distinguished itself so much at Nanshan, that first succeeded in establishing itself in some houses on the outskirts of this village. Once established there they could not be dislodged. Both parties smashed holes in the walls of the houses for the purpose of firing at each other, but, finally, the assailants were very nearly annihilated, for the Russians surrounded them, and, after 24 hours' fighting and the loss of 10 officers, their ammunition, even that taken from their dead and wounded comrades and from the fallen Russians, completely failed, and they would have had to surrender had they not been by different roads a large number of messengers, some of whom got through alive and brought assistance. A Japanese major who was badly wounded by a shell committed suicide.

It need not be said that the Japanese behaved on this occasion with their usual heroism, but the Russians also displayed great bravery. The First (or Nicholas) First Siberian corps (the Nicholas regiment), was nearly wiped out, its commander, Col. Leonidas Lesh, and most of the officers being killed, I believe, among the dead. The one division of the First Siberians which was engaged here lost 5,000 men in this fatal village.

Meanwhile the Japanese outflanking army swept suddenly westward toward Fulding, the well-known imperial tombs to the north of Mukden.

Nodzu's Army Completes the Disaster

Discouraged With the Shadow of Defeat That Envelopes Them, the Russians Lose Control and Vodka Adds to the Horrors.

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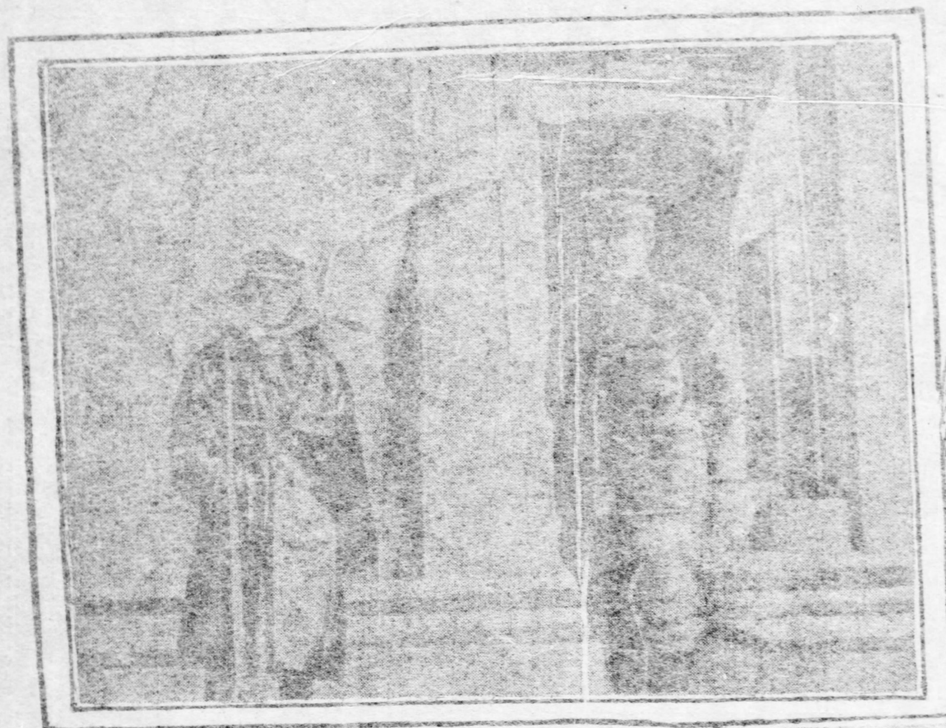
ON March 7 the Japanese outflanking army made a sudden sweep eastward which brought them close to the Imperial Tombs and the railroad. On the morning of March 8 I rode out northeastward with my friend Rikacheff to see what was happening in that direction. We first came to Houta (or Hoyuta, the Shadow call it), a village a little north of the Fakumintun road and distinguished by a pagoda of much the same appearance as the famous pagoda at Liao-Yang. Here we found the staff of the second army, Pushing on to Pahiatsz, or Pahyaza, a few miles to the north of Houta, we found ourselves again in the firing line, but there are no new features to give. There was the usual long gray plain, with the usual dreary Russian soldiers advancing over it in loose formation. The usual Russian bullets

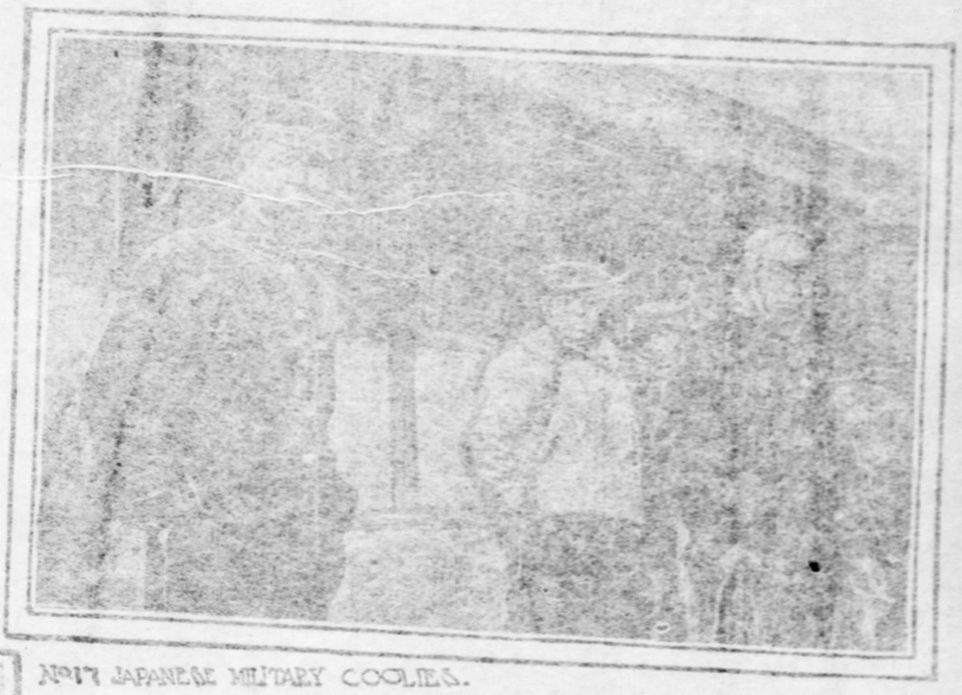
Continued on Next Page.

THE RUSSIANS DEMORALIZED BY LICENSED LOOTING



No. 15. AT GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS.

No. 14. THE HORSEMAN WHO BROUGHT ME TO KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS.



No. 17. JAPANESE MILITARY COOLIES.

No. 19. JAPANESE SOLDIERS RESTING AT KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS.

No. 20. CHINESE AND JAPANESE STARING AT RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

No. 18. TWO RUSSIAN ORDERLIES IN OUR HOUSE AT KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS.

No. 16. I FOUND A NUMBER OF JAPANESE GUARDSMEN AND A SPRINKLING OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN THE YARD.

Continued from Preceding Page.

teries were covering this advance, and the usual Japanese shrapnel and shimose were trying to impede it.

The Russians all seemed tired and dispirited. They knew that they had been driven back from village after village and the shadow of defeat was on them. They no longer welcomed correspondents with their old gayety. Correspondents were now but witnesses of their shame, and British or American correspondents were perhaps worse. But they were never impolite. They were simply tired and sad. Before entering Pakiatsz we sat on the ground with some officers in command of a line of soldiers also lying on the ground, and were showing our papers, when one of the officers said, wearily: "Why, there's the Japanese in Pakiatsz!" at the same time a column of smoke burst from that hamlet and a few little khaki clad figures flitted underneath the trees. The broken remnant of a Russian regiment was seen retreating as best it could to the northeast, so there could be no longer any doubt about the Japanese occupation, and the colonel therefore gave the order to open fire on the village. At the same time he returned Rikacheff his papers and begged him, as he was mounted, to tell somebody or other, I don't know whom, to send more ammunition. Many bullets struck the ground in front of us and behind us, and a horse standing close by was hit. Shrapnel, of course, came, as close and as noisy and as awe-inspiring as usual, and, as usual, it injured nobody.

Harvest of War.

A Japanese machine gun also opened fire, not on us, however, but on an adjoining party of Russians, and the stream of bullets which issued from it could be easily traced by a long line formed of puffs of dust, which rose from every little prominence in the ploughed field over which it passed. This line swung backward and forward in an angle, like the hand of a compass or like a search light, and once or twice it came near enough for me to take a snapshot of it. Rikacheff went back to order ammunition, but before he had gone many paces the Russian firing line was following him, walking sadly and deliberately, not running. The number of wounded was very great and there was nobody apparently to attend to them, although the buffet at the Mukden railway station, which was almost in sight, sheltered a number of doctors, who might have tried to do something. In one case I saw two soldiers, not Red Cross men, carry back in their arms a wounded comrade to whom even first aid had not been rendered owing to want of bandages. I gave them all the lint I had with me and Rikacheff helped them to bind the wound, which was a shocking one. Afterward, by means of their guns and a little tente d'abri which one of them had carried folded, as all the soldiers did, across his shoulder, they managed to improvise a stretcher.

There was a continual stream of slightly wounded men staggering or limping past unassisted, and I must say that few of them were bearing up well. They had the air of men who had gotten hurt in a row that didn't concern them. Most of them were moaning piteously. As he passed me one of them drew his hand across his wounded forehead, and on finding the hand covered with blood, he said, as if grieved and astonished, "Kroff idyot" (it is bleeding). Another, wounded in the left hand, talked to himself and sighed. A pathetic figure was an untidy, bent, middle-aged man, trudging toward the hospital, the butt of his gun sticking out underneath his coat.

The Imperial Tombs.

On our way home Rikacheff and I went to the Imperial tombs at Pehling, which, save for the roar of the batteries which re-echoed through them, were literally as peaceful as the grave. There was not a soul in the great, shady quadrangle; not a visitor in the reposeful, ancient temples, and until a Chinese guide cautiously advanced from a sequestered hut we had thought that nest building sparrows and the long line of gigantic stone animals which flanked the avenue were the sole inhabitants of this lone spot.

The only success the Russians gained this day was gained on the northwest of Mukden, where a company of Japanese engineers and two companies of infantry which had been told off to wreck the railway, were virtually annihilated by a force of Transbaikal Cossacks. The damage done to the railway and telegraphs by these too enterprising Japanese was repaired in a few hours, and soon after a division of Russians took up a position at Wanchunsen, on the west of the railway, in order to protect the retreat, which had already, it would seem, been decided on.

Thursday was a day on which no sensible person would venture out of doors, for the dust storm which raged was unparalleled even in the dusty annals of Mukden. And M. Naudeau, of the Paris Journal, and Mr. H. H. Little of the Chicago Daily News, who returned from the front unrecognizable by their best friends and acquaintances if they had rolled in dust all the way home, assured me that even if I had gone out I could have seen nothing owing to the storm. I employed myself, therefore, in the composition of a long letter to the Herald, which I brought to the censor's office at about 5 o'clock.

Mr. Pestitch was my colleague, being probably half way to Tiehling by that time; but an English speaking captain, who acted as his subordinate, took charge of my telegram and said he would translate it for the colonel. He assured me that the telegraph line was uninterrupted. And was so optimistic that I made a small deposit with him to cover the expenses of future telegrams. Of course, he said absolutely nothing about it being necessary to leave Mukden, and nobody else gave me any warning. My spare horse and the pack mule, containing all my effects, had already gone north with the Verkhoyudinsky Cossacks, and my banking account went with the Russo-Chinese bank. I expected there would be fighting in Mukden for several days to come, and even registered a bet to that effect with Mr. Little of the Chicago Daily News.

It is about a mile from the railway station to the city of Mukden, but although I had passed that way hundreds of times, I now lost the road, and I remember congratulating myself on having said in my telegram to the Herald that in such a dust storm efficient watch was impossible. And, as a matter of fact, Kuroki crossed the Hun that day over near Tashun, Afterward pushing on to Hushanpu and Puho, near which latter place the present writer fell into his hands at dawn on March 11.

To the few Americans and Britishers now left in Mukden it seemed as if a siege of the town was inevitable, and Capt. Bill Judson, one of the American attaches, generously offered to draw up the plans of a bomb-proof for his friends.

Some of us thought the Russians were surrounded and that they would make a desperate resistance there or an attempt to cut their way through, but most of us believed that there would be a big rear-guard action like the action at Liaoyang, ending in Kuropatkin's unmolested withdrawal. At Liaoyang I had missed some of the best fighting by leaving a day too soon, when I could have as well remained behind and fallen back with the Russian rear-guard; and I was determined not to repeat this mistake at Mukden.

At midnight some of the correspondents and attaches were sitting up discussing these matters in a mandarin's house outside of the south gate, which we had rented for about six months past, when suddenly and ominously there broke out a heavy sound of rifle firing from the southeast. It was so close as to be actually uncanny, and what made it more uncanny still was the loud, melancholy boom of a single great gun, which rang out at regular intervals with surprising clearness and which was always followed immediately by an echo which was almost as loud. It was the death bell tolling for the loss of Mukden, for the passing away of Russia's high hopes in Manchuria! At that moment the left wing of Nodzu's army was crossing the Hun river southwest of Yangkwantun, driving the Russians before it. There were two or three inches of water on the ice at the time, and if the Japanese had delayed for a single day or failed to avail themselves of the dust storm which now shrouded their movements, Kuropatkin would be still perhaps in the old Manchu capital.

Carrying the Hills.

The Russians made a desperate attempt to rally on a hill south of the Hun, but the Japanese carried this hill by storm and planted on it batteries, which worked havoc among the retreating Russians, several of whose units were reduced to the condition of mere mobs, but these things we did not know, of course, until afterward. Next day the right wing of Nodzu's army occupied a position, including Tsochiatun, Fushienapao and Dava, and running almost parallel to the railway, a few miles northeast of Mukden.

I might here remark that the party of Russians with which the present writer retreated from Mukden on the 10th was fired on that afternoon by this Japanese detachment, near the railway, east of the imperial mausolea at Pehling, and sustained some loss, but managed under cover of the night and of the dust storm to escape farther north, until at daybreak on the morning of the 11th it fell into the hands of Kuroki near Puho. But I am anticipating.

At this moment—Thursday night—I had no idea of how the Japanese were thus engaged in weaving toils around us or of the fact that, save at Likwanpu and Yangshihtun, the Russians were everywhere in retreat and that the east bank of the Hun as far as the railway was entirely in the hands of the Japanese.

Early on Friday morning there was a stillness in the air which combined as it was with the absence of Russian soldiers was decidedly disquieting. It seemed as if the Russians had withdrawn during the night, and, owing to the retired position of my house, they might easily have done so without my knowledge. Riding hastily forth, I found the gates of Mukden now guarded by Chinese instead of Russian soldiers and the streets swarming with a curious and excited populace. The Russian railway station and all the buildings around it were in flames, and from various points on the outskirts of the city great columns of smoke and red tongues of fire indicated the whereabouts of Russian granaries.

Guarding His Temple.

I called at a Lama temple outside the west gate and found the old Dalai Lama greatly distressed about the burning of one of his houses which had contained Russian stores. The poor old gentleman (whom photo No. 1 shows in front of his burning house) was naturally very wroth with the Russians and very much afraid of the drunken stragglers who from time to time forced their way into his temple. He hailed my coming with great joy, for he seemed to think that I would prove a tower of strength against these desperadoes; and, as luck would have it, one of them came roaring into the temple while I was there. Telling me to tackle him, the Dalai Lama hastily retreated to his room and carefully barred the lath and paper door; but in China a door is very often little more than a symbol of privacy, and the big soldier could have walked through this one without hardly knowing that there had been any obstacle in his way. In a very subdued and quavering voice I asked the intruder in Russian what regiment he belonged to, and, taking me probably in his drunken condition for an officer, he soon went out again, whereupon the Dalai Lama and his shaven monks emerged from their hiding place and hailed me with one voice as their benefactor and their deliverer, whom Buddha would reward. I went away again, however, as soon as my horse was fed, for I was very doubtful of being equally successful with the next straggler.

At the railway station the ground was covered by the usual litter of a flying army, and the Chinese were appropriating as much of it as they could, including some damaged rifles and bayonets. Many Russian soldiers were passing by in fairly good order, but I think toat all that passed from noon onward were afterward bagged by Kuroki. Some of these soldiers were amusing themselves by throwing handfuls of cartridges into the burning piles of provender, probably with the object of providing the crowds of Chinese, who were trying to annex some of this provender, with a little mild excitement.

Laid Low by Vodka.

On one occasion I approached a soldier who was lying on the ground, evidently in a dying condition, and took a snapshot of him, feeling at the same time that I was a brute for doing so. To atone for my heartlessness I afterward approached the dying man in order to see if I could not help him in some way, but was disappointed when one of his comrades told me gruffly that he was only drunk. Some of these dead drunks who dropped about the station and the railway track were naked corpses before evening, the Chinese who stole their clothes having also probably killed them, while all the Russians who fell, drunk or sober, into the hands of the Hunghuzes in the Tsinminfim district were tortured to death. In justice to the Russians, I might here add, however, that, having mistaken many drunken men for corpses, I am afraid that I afterward mistook many sleeping men for drunkards.

One curious thing I noticed at the Mukden station. The soldiers had disinterred an enormous number of ice blocks in order to convert them into water wherewith to make tea, and to me at least these ice blocks were pathetic but convincing evidence, more powerful than a whole series of official explanations, that the Russians intended to remain in Mukden throughout the summer.

Until about 3 o'clock this afternoon I remained about the railway station taking photographs (which were, however, lost that night, together with the saddle bags which contained them and the horse which carried the saddle bags, during the march toward Tiehling), but at length I began to suspect that no more Russians would pass, and accordingly I casually joined a young Russian officer and a few mounted infantrymen who were going north. I was rather glad that I met this young officer, for some of the stragglers whom I had previously encountered looked rather nasty, and one of them even shouted at me to stop, his object evidently being to deprive me of my horse. He continued bawling after me fiercely for about 10 minutes, but I preserved an appearance of imperturbable deafness and calm, although I expected a bullet to whiz past my ear at any moment.

On overtaking the aforesaid young officer I was somewhat flurried and hastily presented his credentials, but he only said cheerfully: "Oh, go to pot! I don't want to see your damned papers. Have a cigarette!"

Only Officers Knew.

He belonged to the brave First Siberian corps which had suffered so terribly during this battle, and he told me that he had not heard until that very day of the retreat having been decided on. "We, the under officers, know nothing," he plaintively remarked, blowing a cloud of cigarette smoke through his nostrils. "The generals, you see, keep everything to themselves."

As we went along our party grew larger, until, when a little north of the imperial mausolea, at Pehling, but on the east side of the railway, we had evidently become large enough to attract the attention of the left wing of Nodzu's army, which occupied Rhtaitsa and Toulinou, a little to the east, and bullets began to whistle past us with a persistence which was annoying. What made things more disagreeable were the evidences of some big disaster that strewed the ground. Upturned carts, dead horses, guns, rifles, cartridges lay everywhere around.

It was evident that somebody had passed this spot before and had fared badly on it. About 20 yards ahead a road crossed the railway and as it was probable that, once on the other side of the embankment we would be sheltered from the bullets we all made a rush for that road. If the reader pictures to himself the speed with which a crowd of frock-coated tall hatted gentlemen rush forward, the nearest place of shelter when a pelting shower of rain comes on he may form some faint idea of the way we rushed across the railway. On account of the speed with which I traveled I do not clearly remember what happened, but I have a recollection of frenzied soldiers flogging on cart horses, of infantrymen running like hares and of officers calmly stopping, after the careless Russian fashion, to give directions to men who were too frightened to listen to them. I was not quite reassured, however, when I reached the other side of the embankment, for though I found many soldiers there—a body of several thousand men—I also saw some men lying dead quite close to the embankment, a fact which seemed to indicate that the latter was not much of a shelter. (See photographs Nos. 2 and 3). Some of these soldiers were marching northward.

Begged to Surrender.

A long line of them was lying behind the railway embankment firing at Intervals on the Japanese, who were, however, so far as I could see, invisible. After a while some more soldiers joined us, coming southward. One of the officers looked particularly distracted and upset. Him I asked where he was going, and without looking at me he answered that he didn't know. "We are surrounded," he cried, waving his hands, "we were shrupelled a little further north and could not advance. The Japanese are on all sides of us. There is no longer any hope. We shall all be slaughtered. The only alternative is to surrender. Let us surrender. Let us return to Mukden and hand ourselves over to the Japanese. The Japanese must be in Mukden by this time."

I never in my life saw a man in such a state of abject terror. He was a stout, well groomed young man; but for his own sake I refrain from going into any further particlars about him. Clutching me convulsively by the arm, he went on, speaking at a great rate: "You are a correspondent? An Englishman? Good, good! Let us then go back together! What's the use of getting killed? Come back to Mukden with me. Come, come!"

I tried to reason with him. I even tried to turn him from his purpose by telling him (what was not true) that to go back to Mukden was more dangerous than to remain where he was. "Here," said I, "the Japanese may shoot you, but Mukden is now in the hands of the hunghuzes, and they will torture you to death. For my own part, I would prefer to fall into the hands of the Japanese than into those of the Chinese."

But he only contined to entreat me with moist, wild eyes to return with him to Mukden, clutching my arm all the time more and more firmly. He had lost all sense of self-respect, for we were all the time walking down between lines of soldiers who must have very well known what was wrong with him. An officer who had seen us from a distance and may have thought that I was a prisoner elbowed his way through the soldiers and asked what was the matter. My companion told him unblushingly that we were both going back to Mukden. "Well, you're your own masters," said the newcomer, giving us both a look in which compassion was blended with contempt. This look was too much for me. Tearing myself loose, I said: "I will not go back to Mukden. I will remain with you."

Cowardice Exhibited.

This speech might have been all right on the stage, but was no great success on the present occasion, for the officer to whose fate I thus volunteered to link mine merely regarded me with silent mistrust. So did the soldiers. "What regiment do you belong to, old fellow?" I asked one thickset, patriarchal-looking warrior. He remained silent and looked me up and down suspiciously before answering. Then he said gruffly: "We don't tell these things to the like of you." This was all the reward I got for trying to play the hero. Nevertheless, I did not waver in my determination to stick to this detachment on the chance of getting through with them to Tiehling. I considered—wrongly, maybe—that, being now with a Russian detachment, duty and professional honor forbade my going back to the Japanese and placing myself in their hands.

Meanwhile the officer who wanted to go to Mukden continued to make an exhibition of his cowardice. "Can anyone give me a Red Cross badge?" he asked, waving a bundle of ruble notes in the air. "For God's sake, a Red Cross brassard!"

One youthful fetcher hastily gave him one, but refused to take any money for it. And, indeed, at such a time, what was the use of money? Then the craven officer disappeared without taking leave of me, and I have never seen him since.

Finding myself thus left alone among men who mistrusted me and who did not know me, I felt disheartened and desperate, and did my best to gain some sympathy from them, first by showing them my Russian credentials and then by climbing up the embankment and exposing myself to the dangers of the soldiers who lay there. This was a foolish thing to do, but one does not always reason clearly at such a moment. One of the officers then lent me a pair of binoculars, but I could see no Japanese. Coming down from the embankment I made the acquaintance of some other officers, who were friendly but flurried.

Once in New York.

The senior officer, a mild, middle-aged colonel, who was always cheering on his men by calling them Molotzi (brave fellows), and saying that they would surely drive the Japanese before them, was especially nice to me. Poor man, he was killed just before the surrender next morning. As time passed and we remained in the same position some private soldiers began to relent and to gather around me. I discovered that one of them, a young fellow of 22 or 23, of the name of Solkin, had been more than a year in New York. He could not, however, speak a single word of English, having remained all that time in the house of a German whom he called Earle Enche, a rich man, who had (he said) seven or eight horses, and who spoke Russian. "It was a corner house," he said, innocently, "and situated on the principal street," and he was surprised that I did not recognize it from that description. That was all he knew about New York, where he seemed to have lived as a kind of slave.

My conversation with Solkin was interrupted by the order to march. Evening was now coming on and the dust storm hid everything so that probably our leaders thought it would be a good time to get away. Their plan was to cross the railway, march as far as possible east and then swing round toward the north so as to get round the Japanese obstacle in front instead of marching through it.

Nobody, however, save our brave old leader seemed to have any hope of final success. "We are surrounded," said one young officer to me gloomily. "We shall be taken prisoners." This was the refrain of every conversation.

For miles we seemed to be treading on nothing but rifles and cartridges which some preceding column had thrown away. We also came across many of this column's wounded. One man, blinded in both eyes by a shot, rushed after us calling on us not to leave him. I halted till he came up and spoke gently to him. He stumbled forward with arms wildly outspread so as not to miss me. At last one of his hands touched my holster and he clutched it feverishly. "Vwee verthom brat." ("You are mounted, brother,") he remarked. I did not know what to do with this poor fellow until a Chinese cart driven by a soldier came along and I tried to get him put inside. But as it was chock full of wounded the soldier in charge of it suggested in a gruff voice that my patient might walk behind this cart, holding on to the end of it, and as this arrangement seemed to suit the blind man it was adopted.

Warriors in Tears.

As I was riding along I nearly passed over another man, wounded in the leg and unable to walk. Dismounting, I helped him into my saddle, and another soldier led the horse, but during the course of the night we got separated, and I never saw this unfortunate man or the trusty horse that had carried me since the beginning of the war. Other wounded men lying on the ground continued to make their presence known to us by cries calculated to bring tears to one's eyes. For one like myself, belonging to a race that is generally regarded as cold and formal in conversation, it was peculiarly affecting to hear the frequent use they made of the word "brother" as one of the affectionate terms of address in which the Russian language is as rich as the Japanese language is in honorifics. "Brothers, do not leave me!" sobbed one poor fellow. A Russian officer supported him till a cannon came along, and then managed after a long argument with the artillerymen to put him on the driver's seat. Other wounded men were similarly disposed of.

Several times I put myself to much inconvenience, attending to men lying inert and speechless across the road, only to discover when they turned their faces toward me that they exhaled a smell of vodka strong enough to make me stagger backward. They were not wounded. They were only drunk. Their drunkenness was, however, of that degree at which the victim can do nothing to save himself no matter what tortures are being inflicted upon him, and I know that the Chinese took the opportunity that night of wreaking revenge for many wrongs done them by the Russians on the bodies of helpless drunkards. But over this subject it is better that a veil be drawn.

It was now night, but there was some light from the stars and more from some burning villages on the horizon. Far in front of us rifle firing continued at intervals until near dawn. Sometimes it was very heavy, sometimes there were only a few scattered shots, occasionally, but rarely, there was silence. We seemed to knock up against various detachments of other troops and get separated from them again, but I daresay that next day all of them were gathered in by the Japanese.

Guide Is Provided.

I would not have lost the party to which I had attached myself, and among which I had made a few friends, had it not been for the kindness of an officer who told off a soldier specially to guide my wandering footsteps. I made the acquaintance of this soldier in deepest night and I never saw him by daylight, so I am to this day in ignorance of his appearance, but he seemed to be a bright, quick-witted young man. At first I used to lose him frequently but then I noticed that the sharp tongs of his bashlyk, or detachable hood of gray felt, which he wore over his head, pointed upward at a slightly different angle to the others, and also that there was a peculiar glint in the tin can he wore at his belt, for it is extraordinary how expert one becomes in detecting these infinitesimal points of difference when it is almost a matter of life or death for him to notice them. My guardian was followed by a brother or a companion who seemed to depend a good deal on him for advice and guidance, and the fraternally authoritative way in which he used to say, "Come along now, brothers! Come along, both of you!" to this companion and to me when we had fallen behind or had continued to rest after the order to advance had been given, was quite touching.

This soldier, whom I shall call "the man in the bashlyck," was very quick in finding the way, at circumventing obstacles and at helping his officers. What the Russian people are as educated as the Japanese, men like this will be very useful soldiers. At present they can neither read nor write, and have, therefore, as much chance against their well read, scientifically educated antagonists as the younger Scipio would have against, say, Gen. MacArthur.

The "man in the bashlyck" was not, I am convinced, told off to watch me as a prisoner, for he always walked in front and I could easily have escaped him at any time. I was very glad to keep close to him, however, for had I fallen into the hands of some strange detachment, in the night, in the excitement and mistrust of the moment, have fared badly.

I was carrying on my arm (for though the night was cold the waking had heated me) a heavy overcoat, under the weight of which I frequently stumbled and perceiving this a soldier kindly took the coat from me. For hours after I was selfish enough to watch him staggering and tumbling under that unwieldy garment, but when dawn came he and the ulster had both disappeared. Whether he had heroically fallen by the wayside still clutching that fatal coat or had wisely dropped it I cannot say, but at such a time it was more than kind of him to carry it at all.

Once every hour or so we were allowed to lie down on the ground and rest for a few moments. I used to keenly appreciate this repose and became quite a connoisseur in earth couches. I found that the best way to rest was to lie athwart the furrows, my hips in one hollow and my heels in another, the back of my head resting on one ridge and my legs pendent at the knee over another. I used to become so comfortable in this luxurious position that I always fell asleep the moment I assumed it. The difficulty of sleeping out of doors at such a season was that in a few moments I had become icy cold, and as I had previously been perspiring freely the change was somewhat rapid, but thanks to the healthful open air life I had now led for a year I never experienced any ill effects afterward.

We passed during this weary night's march through three different kinds of country—first, flat, cultivated country, which we had to cross the furrows; second, flat, cultivated country, in which we walked along the furrows, and, third, grassy and slightly hilly country.

Crossing the furrowed country was worse than marching with peas in your boots, for the furrows were not far enough apart for single stride, and as they were invisible in the darkness one frequently came a cropper. Walking down them was at times as one walking a rail, for they were far a shade too narrow. The hilly country in which we found ourselves before dawn next morning was not much better, as it contained unexpected gullies and stumps of trees hidden by the grass.

When Water Is Precious.

Toward morning we all became afflicted by a terrible thirst, and one of the officers earned my everlasting gratitude by allowing me several occasions to drink from his water bottle. At length this precious liquid gave out and I keenly envied the soldiers who were able with their bayonets to cut lumps of ice from the frozen streams. At times, when the firing in front of us ceased, one might have thought that we had escaped and it had been for a Japanese flashlight on the northern horizon. It was our constant aim all night long to hide from that flashlight, and whenever we found its ghastly, unpitying eye fixed upon us a visible shudder ran down our whole line.

At first we marched like a mob, but finally, by dint of hard work, the officers succeeded in creating some sort of order. This was not easy, as we consisted of the fragments of seven regiments and as many officers belonged to different regiments officers and men being thrown together pell-mell.

I did not realize how demoralized the men were until once, when, passing near a burning village, a Japanese patrol fired on us. Once again, a whole force shuddered, but this time it was a shudder that might very easily have become a rout. The Japanese only fired a few shots at close quarters, but they probably burst upon our rear till morning, carefully watching us until we were caught.

Several times throughout the night I tried to say my prayers, but I am afraid with ill success, for before I could concentrate my mind sufficiently I had lost my place in the ranks or fallen over the stump of a tree or down a gully. It was too late to prepare for eternity.

Dawn came almost suddenly, while we were sitting on a hillside. There were now about 5,000 of us, but very few mounted men and no cannon or carriages, the latter laden with wounded. I do not know, but as I saw some artillerymen riding artillery horses, with the traces trailing on the ground but no gun behind them, I surmised that cannon and cartloads of wounded had all alike been abandoned during the night. My horse I sought for long and anxiously in vain. After my capture I saw Kuroki's staff to give me at least the cavalry plume in my saddle bags, but I never got them.

The Herald's Correspondent Captured

Mr. McCullagh Describes How He Fell Into the Hands of General Kuroki and Tells of His Treatment by the Victors.

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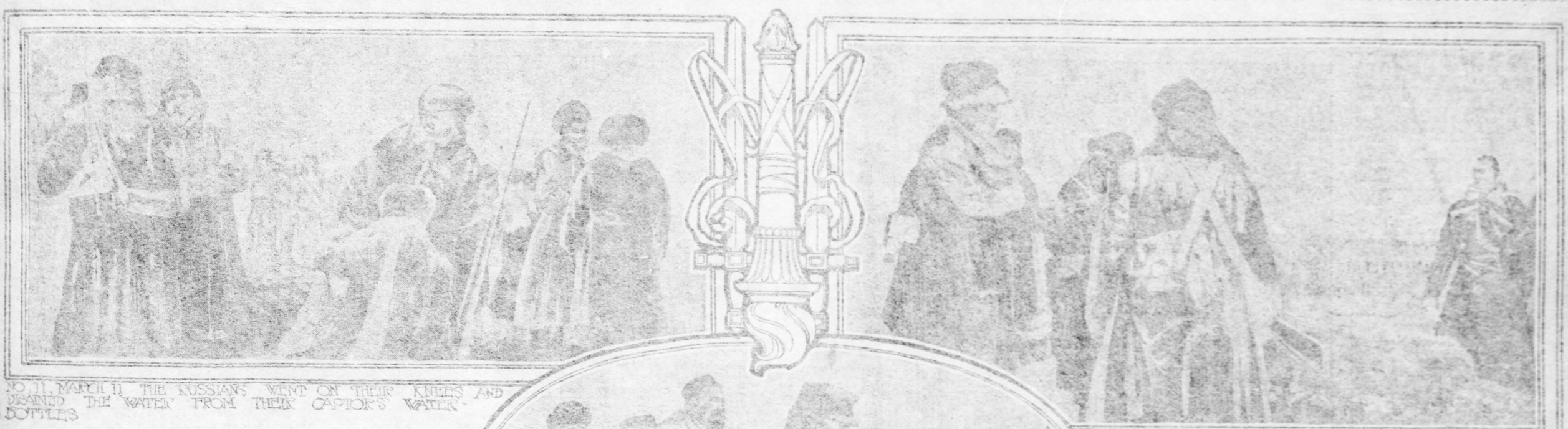
THE first thing I remember about March 11 was being aroused by a soldier from a snooze I had unwittingly fallen into on the ground, and finding it a world which I had hardly hoped to see again, bathed in a faint, cold gray light, in which I strove to recognize some of the friends I had made during the hours of darkness. It was a difficult task, for they seem to be more correspond to the portraits of them which I had formed in my mind that mental portraits of authors formed by readers of their books correspond to the reality. I saw a soldier who might have been the "man in the bashlyck" because he talked of our having been together during the night, but he was only an ordinary looking elderly private, who when he stopped took among his comrades the same instantly indistinguishable place among them. I shook hands with the officer who had given me water, but he did not look as I had expected him to look.

The colonel, who as on previous occasions he spoke in English and to his men in Russian, but there was no

Continued on Next Page.

CAPTURED CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS GEN. KUROKI



NO. 11, MARCH 11. THE RUSSIANS WENT ON THEIR KNEES AND DRAINED THE WATER FROM THEIR CAPTOR'S WATER-BOTTLES.

NO. 10, MARCH 11. ANOTHER JAPANESE RUSHED UP TO A RUSSIAN OFFICER AND LAID HAND ON THE HILT OF HIS LADY'S SWORD. THE OFFICER, WHOSE HEAD WAS PARTLY SHAVED, SMILED AND ALLOWED THE JAPANESE TO TAKE THE WEAPON.

NO. 12, JAPANESE OFFICERS NODE IN GIVING DIRECTIONS TO THE MEN

NO. 13, MADE SIGNS FOR US TO GO ALONG WITH THEM.

NO 9½, MARCH 11. "WE HAVE THROWN AWAY OUR ARMS, GO ASK THEM TO CEASE FIRING."

Continued from Preceding Page.

wering shout from the latter. Although, as their leader pointed out to them, it was now possible that they would get away safely, the men were too hungry, tired and despondent to manifest any enthusiasm.

After the light became a little better I took this photograph, which the earliness of the hour prevented, however, from being a success. (See photo. No. 8.)

Soon after I took it we entered a broad, flat valley, with some heights beyond, the character of the country being, as I have already pointed out, quite different from that of the level Mukden district.

To the south was a grove of pine trees, surrounded by a wall enclosing a little village shrine and to this grove some of our men went, not to beat for game, however, but for hunters; we were the game. And the hunters were there, as a scattered volley from the grove and the whiz of a score of bullets overhead clearly indicated. Our officers shouted out directions, but without listening to them the men unanimously headed northward at a pace which very soon broke into a run. At the same time many of them continued to shout that it was all a mistake; that the men concealed in the grove were Russians, and that there were no Japanese there at all.

Bullets End Joy.

These optimists continued to run, however, as fast as the rest of us, and as they ran they raised a wild cry of "Stoi! Stoi! (Stop! Stop!)—evidently with the intention of getting those whom they supposed to be their own men to cease firing. On going to the west of some rising ground to the northward we caught sight on a plain far away to the west of some squadrons of unmistakably Japanese cavalry, but though they were as different, of course, from the Cossacks as chalk is from cheese some of our men joyfully cried out "Nashe! Nashe!" (Ours! ours!) and clapped their hands in triumph.

They were not long clapping their hands, however, for a brisk volley from some concealed infantry to the north soon drove us precipitately westward, like a flock of sheep, a shower of bullets which followed us from the east increasing our precipitancy.

The cry of "Stoi! stoi!" was now taken up by almost everybody and the effect is inexpressibly weird. It was varied by a wild, uncanny, lugubrious, inarticulate wail, which rose and fell at intervals like the keen at an old Irish funeral or like the blood curdling lamentation of the banshee.

On getting into the broad, flat valley that I have already alluded to the men all lay down at the command of their officers, lining two shallow parallel furrows some two or three hundred yards apart, and, as I stepped over one of these lines in order to get inside, one of the men discharged his rifle close to my leg. It may have been an accident, but I judged from the expression of his face that he fired at me purposely—why, I do not know, for I might have remained comfortably in Mukden and surrendered instead of electing to share his dangers. The Russians now began firing, although they could see nothing, while the Japanese increased their fire because they could see us perfectly. Our good colonel remained on horseback in an exposed position, with most of his officers around him, so that he was soon shot dead, while several of his officers were wounded. All our men had not yet taken their places on the ground with their companions and many of them were still wandering aimlessly at large in the space between the two parallel lines which we occupied, when suddenly there was a loud report and a shrapnel shell exploded a little way off.

At the same instant about a hundred men simultaneously bit the dust, falling down as suddenly as if each of them had been shot through the heart. I do not think, however, that they were all shot. At least, I afterward saw a good many of the corpses get up again and run swiftly toward what seemed to be a more sheltered position. (See photo No. 5½.)

Ask Surrender Token.

The shrapnel scared us more than anything, for after several shells had exploded right among us there were to be seen between the two parallel furrows many men standing up waving their hats as a sign of submission. Some mounted their bushes on the points of their bayonets and agitated them furiously, but evidently the Japanese wanted more unequivocal token of surrender than this, for after a moment's pause, they commenced shelling us harder than ever. The Russians now became panic-stricken. Those who had been lying down behind the furrow—which was, however, no protection—now threw away their arms and sat up in such a way that the Japanese could not fail to hit them. Some of them even stood up, gazing stupidly and listlessly at the bursting shrapnel, with the bullets whizzing around them and striking the ground at their feet. I judged that in their cases nature had been overstrained.

Then days of omnipresent terror and danger had made them inert and indifferent to such an extent that they could hardly be said to be sane. Somebody shouted to the bugler to blow the "Cease fire," and lying on the ground he blew for all he was worth. (See photo No. 6). As far as I could see no officer ordered the blowing of the "Cease fire" or the hoisting of the white flag. The men did these things of their own accord. While the officers stood by, making no comment, listlessly expecting death. We could see that at the other furrow conditions were much the same as with us. The soldiers had thrown away their arms and were exposing themselves carelessly. Between the two lines many soldiers who still thoughtlessly retained their arms were walking about wildly and at random over the ridges from which the stumps of last year's kaoliang crop still projected. One of them waved a large white flag (photo No. 8), but still the Japanese made no sign and their fire continued unabated. There now arose a fierce cry of "Throw away your arms!" and some men, not content with having got rid of their rifles, began to throw away their cartridges and their belts.

Even at this stage there were still men foolish enough, or crazed enough to shout, "That's not the Japanese at all. That's our artillery. It's all a mistake! Stoi! stoi!"

And again the wild wail of "Stoi! stoi!" would rise and fall like the waves of the sea, the melancholy bugles wailing all the while a useless "Cease fire!"

Wept Like a Child.

A private soldier, evidently the spokesman of several others, now approached me weeping hysterically, his face streaming with tears which made clean channels down his dusty cheeks, and implored me to go out to the Japanese and beg them to cease firing.

"I cannot do that," I said, "for I am neither a Russian nor a combatant."

"But we have thrown away our arms," he exclaimed, illogically. "Look! look! Even my cartridges I have thrown away;" and he opened his cartridge case with fumbling, unsteady hands. "We can do nothing. We don't want to do anything. We want to surrender—surrender. Oh, oh!—oh!" And with tight shut eyes and contorted mouth he began to cry like a little child.

The sharp ping of a bullet close by caused him to cease weeping and to renew his entreaties with such insistence that I almost wished a bullet to strike me lightly somewhere and thus give me an opportunity to end this painful scene. On one point, however, I had quite made up my mind, and that was not to go out with the white flag. If I did so I knew from previous experiences the stories it would give rise to among the Russians, how it would be said that I was a traitor, that I had been authorized to parley with the enemy, that fear for my own skin had been the sole cause of my departure.

I knew that the very soldier who now groveled before me would deny that he had ever spoken to me, and might, very possibly, put a bullet in my back on my way out. The Russians are not treacherous, but, for a race from the frozen north, they sometimes become extraordinarily hysterical. That very morning I had met an excited young officer on horseback to whom I explained in answer to his angry and suspicious glare, that I was a correspondent. "A Japanese correspondent!" he asked sneeringly.

If a man like that had seen me starting for the Japanese lines his worst suspicions would have been confirmed and he would have immediately cut me down or ordered me to be fired on without asking for an explanation. These considerations prevented me from acceding to the request of the lachrymose soldier.

"If you are so anxious to surrender," I said, "why not get your own officers to arrange the matter for you? They are the proper parties."

"But we have no officers! We have no officers!" the soldiers wailed in chorus, meaning, I suppose, that all the officers of their regiment had been killed and that those who were now with them were strangers.

"Well, it's all right now," said I with a cheerfulness which I was far from feeling. "The Japanese have seen your signals and will cease firing directly."

Slaughter Feared.

Nevertheless, it seemed hours before the fire ceased, and slowly the awful conviction began to dawn on me that the Japanese did not intend to give quarter. They were, after all, the bloodthirsty pagans they had been represented to be. The innumerable tales the Russians had told of their savagery were true. They had got too many prisoners on their hands already. Our crowd would only be an encumbrance to them, so they determined to shoot all they could and then finish off the rest with the bayonet.

In that case it would be extremely unlikely that they would leave any survivor, wounded or unwounded, Russian or non-Russian. I was going to have convincing proof of Japanese barbarism, but I would never live to tell the world about it.

Just as the full horror of the situation had flashed on me the fire suddenly ceased, and at two distant points on the right and on the left two long lines of men appeared, as if springing out of the ground, and advanced rapidly toward us. The order in which they marched and the sunlight shimmering on their broad sword bayonets showed that they were soldiers, and, when they came nearer, their uniforms and their small size proved that they were Japanese. Marvellously like Spanish infantry in stature, in demeanor and even in their jet black hair and tawny skin, onward they came, just as I had seen them years ago, advancing on the Aoyama parade ground or on the greensward outside the imperial palace at Tokyo, the only difference being that now they wore winter overcoats.

At that time, I must say, I was no more impressed by their gorgeous French uniform than if they had been Orange bandsmen parading in the streets of Belfast on the 12th of July, for what were they, after all, but copyists, birds in borrowed plumage, men who would, like all Asiatics, fade away before a white army of sinners before the wrath of God? But now it was all different. A hundred thousand dead had won for them a better right to that uniform than the men they had copied it from.

On they came, all the same size, all wonderfully alike as if they had been turned out of the same mould.

All Critics Wrong.

I had seen them in mimic fight at Kumamoto performing, under the eyes of the mikado, feats which every foreign military man present declared to be impossible in real warfare. In Manchuria I had seen them prove these foreign critics wrong a dozen times. From the summit of Shen-Shan, at Liao-Yang, I had watched them rushing to death by thousands and recking as little of Russian shot and shell as if they were roasted apples. At Pen-Shi-Shu, on the Taitzu, I had seen a handful of them hold in check the fierce Cossacks of Rennenkampf. Two days ago I had seen them within a stone's throw of the imperial tombs at Mukden; and now I was about to get a closer view of them than ever I had in my life. On they came, with quick, elastic step. On they came, until I could distinguish each boyish, beardless face, until I could see rank upon rank of gleaming white teeth and glittering jet black eyes. It was a dangerous moment, for they had probably heard as much of Russian treachery as the Russians had heard of Japanese treachery, and some imprudent act on the part of a crazy Russian soldier might have cost us all our lives. From the ugly gleam in their slanting eyes, from the angle at which they held their rifles clutched, I knew that they were prepared for anything. But they had nothing to fear from the poor Russians who stood, all the time, as calm as a herd of cows.

On seeing the enemy approach to disarm them, a great weight seemed to be taken off their minds, and they even joked. One of them asked me if I was a Japanese officer, and, without waiting for an answer, expressed his candid and unprejudiced admiration for the way in which I had done it. He even scowled on a companion on whose face he fancied he could detect a slight shade of disapprobation. An officer consulted me about the best manner of surrendering his sword.

"Shall I throw it away," he asked, genially, "or give it up?"

A second officer rushed forward to ask if he should continue or not blowing the bugle to announce the "cessez feu," but on this last point my expression of opinion was not awaited for, as everybody roared simultaneously at the bugler to "go it" with all his might. Also, everybody roared at everybody else to continue waving white handkerchiefs. There seemed to be an impression abroad that if anybody ceased for a moment to wave something white all was lost.

Japan's Eternal Smile.

The Japanese were now within 40 yards of us. They were preceded by a breathless, little non-commissioned officer. The language difficulty remained, but it was an obstacle which was easily brushed aside.

The Russians genially shouted "Hodyal" a friendly term they apply to Chinamen when they want the latter to come to them. The Japanese cried out in more exceptionable Chinese "Li! Li!" (Come! come!) At the same time several soldiers rushed toward us, breathing hard, devouring us with their almond eyes still uncertain that there would not be treachery.

One of them came near me, evidently taking me for an officer, but went away, puzzled, on seeing no sword and no epaulettes. Another, more fortunate, rushed up to a real officer, who stood close by, and laid his hand on the hilt of the latter's sword. (See photo. No. 10.) This officer (who, by the way, had received a contusion on his head) smiled and cheerfully allowed the Japanese to take the weapon. The next thing I was aware of was that the enemy had closed in on us all along the line and that a tremendous amount of enthusiastic handshaking was going on between them and their captors. The Russians were laughing with joy, as if they had met long lost brothers, and trying to express their feelings by the frequent repetition of such "pigin" Russian phrases as Shibsa Zaukom (very good friends), etc. The Japanese did not evidently understand these phrases, but their genial smile was worth a bookful of polite protestations.

They seemed as pleased as children who have got new toys, and made no objection when, with eloquent gestures expressive of extreme thirst, the Russians went down on their knees and emptied the water bottles that hung at the waists of their captors (see photo. No. 11). Meanwhile several mounted officers rode in among us, giving directions to the men, some of whom thereupon made (see photo. No. 12) signs for us to come along with them, while others picked up our guns and began discharging them in the air. A number (see photo. No. 13) of Chinese coolies afterward appeared on the scene and followed us dispassionately, with various bundles of surrendered firearms.

All this time I was allowed to ride about, taking snapshots with my own camera. Even the Japanese privates understood perfectly what I was about and merely said to one another, "Sha hin-ki kai desu" (It's a Kodak.) Judging from past experiences, I am afraid that it would not have been so safe to take photographs had I been with the Japanese and my captors been Russians.

A long train of disarmed captives, we now wended our way slowly between two rows of armed Japanese, who accompanied us, toward the hill from which the shrapnel had been launched and on which a great crowd of Japanese now stood revealed. Our captors took advantage of this opportunity to deprive the Russian officers of their binoculars and of some other objects which, under the rules of war, they were hardly entitled to seize. Spying a pair of fine fur-lined gloves in my pocket, a young private briskly snatched them from me, checking my remonstrances by threatening gestures. I afterward heard the Russian officers complain to the Japanese commander of these petty thefts, but as the Russian officers could not identify the culprits—for the Japs looked as alike as ducks eggs—and the Japanese commander sorrowfully lamented his own inability to do so, the matter went no further.

At the foot of the hill we came to a frozen brook, from which the Japanese cut chunks of ice with their bayonets for the how bayonetless Russians, who, still tortured by thirst, proceded to eat their ice greedily. Then we moved on again toward Mukden, from which the frozen streams proceded, and while en route I casually remarked to a Japanese soldier who was walking alongside me: "Anone! Anone! (Watakushi-wa Igirisu-jin desu" (I say! I say! I'm an Englishman). On hearing this remark the soldier jumped as if he had been shot (he was the party who had "swiped" the fur lined gloves) and regarded me with bulging eyes.

"Soyo de gozaimasu," I continued affably, in Japanese, which, if not faultless, was at least intelligible. "Watakushi-wa shimbun kishi desu." (Yes, I'm a newspaper man.) Whereupon the soldier, after exchanging a few hasty words with his sergeant, rapidly disappeared.

I felt as pleased and gratified at the outcome of this little incursion of mine into the Japanese language as a magician who has just tested a new and mighty spell with very satisfactory results. It seemed that, in spite of his color, the tiny Jap had more respect for the press than his European antagonist, for on several occasions when I had told Russian privates in their own language that I was a correspondent, their faces remained as blank and expressionless as if I had informed them that I was a herbivorous dinosaur.

Prisoners of War.

We now entered a long, narrow gully along both lips of which Japanese soldiers were ranged. The Russian privates were told to accommodate themselves as best they could in the flat bottom of the gully, while their superiors were requested to sit down so an upward break in the side of the glen, at the top of which stood a group of Japanese officers, one of whose horses was held by a Chinese soldier in uniform. I seated myself on the ground and began to write up my notes, when suddenly a youthful Japanese officer appeared before me and said, winningly, in English:

"You are an English newspaper man, I understand. May I ask if you represent the London Times?"

I had at first a mild idea of saying that I did represent the Times, judging that a correspondent of that paper would be more favorably received in Japanese circles than a correspondent of the New York Herald. But I sternly repressed this base inclination and told the truth. It made no difference, however. The young officer professed to be delighted.

"Perhaps you are an officer in your own country?" he asked. "Ah, no! But no matter. Come here and sit with the Russian officers. We shall treat you as an officer." And the young man scurried up to the top of the hill to report.

Next came the leader of the detachment, Capt. Takashima, adjutant of the imperial guard. He introduced himself to me gracefully and began filling a large beer glass for me.

"Oh, thank you very much!" said I, "but you're giving me too much. It's white wine, I suppose?"

Beer Glass of Brandy.

"No," said he, "brandy. You'll need it all after your fatigues in Manchuria."

The Russian officers also got plenty of brandy, and they did immediate justice to it. I am certain, in fact, that they would have preferred cold water or tea, but the Japanese is firmly convinced that at no hour of the day or night will a Russian object to brandy neat and plenty of it.

Then came Lieut. Shibuya, also an officer of the Imperial Guard—a young man who speaks French and who suffered very particularly after a young Russian officer, an acquaintance of mine, whom he had met under a flag of truce just before the recent battle, and with whom he had soldier like, exchanged vows of eternal friendship on that occasion. Several of these meetings took place just before the battle of Mukden. One took place in the center of the line and Gen. Zarubaieff's son was one of the Russian delegates. The other took place on the right flank, on February 29 and most of the Russian representatives—there were three officers and three soldiers on each side—were Cossacks. Both parties brought white wine, cooked chicken and champagne with them, and, as the Japanese spoke Russian very well, a most enjoyable hour was spent and everybody on both sides got impartially drunk and were photographed in that condition.

It was the Japanese who had suggested these social meetings, and I think that they had no ulterior object in view. They simply wanted to show that they, too, could glory and drink deep even with the men whom they were going in a few days to attack with unparalleled ferocness. They wanted to demonstrate that, despite the disgraceful stories that had been circulated anent their irreligiousness, their prudishness and their Sunday school sobriety they, too, were human and could sin as heinously as anybody.

Next came to me a number of Japanese war correspondents, Mr. Ono of the Jiji, Mr. Komiai of the Asahi, Mr. Saito of the Nippon, and others. Several of them I had known in Japan, and one I had met at the annual maneuvers there. He explained to me how much Japan had profited by the observations she had made of European troops and their arrangements during the Boxer troubles, and was, as usual with Japanese, almost apologetic in speaking of his country's successes. A Japanese who boasts of his country's warlike prowess is to me inconceivable.

Another Japanese journalist informed me exactly what was to be done with me and everything came to pass exactly as he had foretold it, and when I timidly suggested that, instead of being sent to Japan, I be handed over to the nearest British consul, that is the consul at Niuchwang, he drily recalled that there were many Russian spies in Niuchwang. I do not know whether he meant to be offensive or not, but most of the Russian and Japanese correspondents, especially those who hang on the outskirts of the war, are also secret service agents, and that is, I suppose, why some of them imagine all other correspondents to be in the same category.

Finally I met Col. Hume, the British attache with Kuroki's army; Col. Crowder, the American attache; Maj. von Etzel the German attache (whom I had formerly known very well in Tokyo), and two other continental attaches. All these gentlemen were very kind to me, and as, I must say, are the Japanese, who pressed on me a limitless amount of hard biscuits peculiar to Japan for the use of the army, and more cigarettes than I could smoke in a year.

Kindest of Treatment.

Everybody, even the private soldiers, seemed to consider it his duty to give me a box of cigarettes, until finally I had got a collection which it would require a small cart to remove. Nevertheless, it was easy, seeing that, in comparison with the Russians, the Japs travel light. In fact they brought little with them in the way of provision save the biscuits, which they carried, I suppose, in their saddle bags, and it was not until after the lapse of several days that anything but these biscuits could be obtained.

One of the Japanese officers spoke Chinese. Another spoke Russian and was in great demand as an interpreter. The Russian officers made much use of him, addressing him in loud and genial tones, such as they would use toward an equal. The Russian soldiers were also quite at home, being ordered about by a Japanese private who had been to Vladivostok, I suppose, and who spoke Russian, but I could see from the first, despite the courtesy of the Japanese officers, there was a fundamental difference between the Russian estimate of a prisoner's status and the Japanese. The Russian seemed to think that a prisoner who has done his best has nothing to be ashamed of and can hold his head as high as anybody, while on the inscrutable Japanese countenance I could detect a shade of contempt for men who had allowed themselves to be taken alive. In the Russian view a prisoner of war is a brave man deserving not only to be treated as a man to be spoken of and thought of as such; in the view of the Japanese soldiery in general a prisoner is a disgraced person whom the rules of war save from the indignity of discourteous treatment, but who cannot be spoken of or thought of save with contempt.

Holding this view, the Japanese could not sometimes conceal their astonishment at the free and easy way in which the Russians bore themselves, at the loud manner in which they talked and laughed. In their opinion a prisoner ought to hang his head, to speak in a low and broken voice, and, if he had any spunk left in him at all, to avail himself of the first favorable opportunity to commit suicide.

An Interview With General Kuroki

The Herald Is Received Daily at the Headquarters of Field Marshal Oyama—Victorious General's View of Russian Valor.

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FOR a long time we waffled in that valley, and I took advantage of the delay to get the senior surviving Russian officer to write a short statement in my note book describing my part in the affair. I had judged it well to do this, as the Russians are extraordinary people for inventing and believing stories about spies, but when the Japanese saw me thus closeted, so to speak, with the Russian leader they sent a message to tell me that, not being a military man, I was not to sit with the Russian officers, but was to come up and sit with the Japanese staff. I obeyed these instructions, and having done so, promptly fell asleep, and slept until evening.

Meanwhile the wounded were carried in and attended to. Then the Russian officers and men were fed and, I suppose, the men were fast asleep and refused to get up. I saw a little Jap spend about half an hour gently trying to rouse one big giant who lay snoring on the ground and who, even when aroused and set upright on his huge legs, became abusive and threatened to fight. The man seemed to have had liquor (and he must have got it from his captors) but in spite of his disorderly conduct, the Japanese, in accordance with their invariable custom, did not resort to force. They simply smiled and seemed to regard the proceedings as funny. It was exactly as if the big gray coated giant was a naughty child.

In contrast with the loud and burly Russians, the Japanese officers seemed peculiarly slight, slim and effeminate, and their subdued and gentle manner greatly heightened this impression of frugality. After having been for a long time accustomed to the big Russian group their hands seemed remarkably small and thin, and everything else was in proportion.

They did not take much interest in the spoils that were captured, the maps, bottles, horses, etc., but I saw one of them holding for a long time in his slender hand a large crucifix and gazing at it long and curiously. One of our officers turned out to be a lady. She was a rather hard featured woman of about 35 or 36, dressed in the complete uniform of a sub-lieutenant of infantry and with her hair cut short. There was not the slightest fear or embarrassment about her; she seemed to be perfectly unconcerned and whenever she wanted anything she asked for it in a voice which, although a woman's voice, had that clear, decisive timbre in it when bespeaks the habitude of command.

Chivalry Is Shown.

The Japanese showed great tact in dealing with this unusual capture. There was no crowding around her, and neither by look nor by sign did any one betray the fact that he knew her secret. Some private gazed at her curiously from afar off, but though really very much interested in her, the Japanese officers seemed to regard her just as an ordinary sub-lieutenant. At Kuroki's headquarters, however, she was allowed as much privacy as possible.

Not being a very civilized people themselves, the Japanese were rather tickled than otherwise at this discovery, but it is remarkable how well they have managed on their side to eliminate the lady part from the field of military operations—far better than the English succeeded in doing in South Africa or the Americans in Cuba. Even lady nurses are not allowed to mix among the wounded as freely as on the Russian side, and I hope I am not reflecting in any way on the Russian Red Cross sisterhood as a whole when I say that there are to be found among them women who are unworthy of the robe which they wear. Them women are seldom professional nurses—they generally obtained the sacred robe of a Sister of Charity in order to be able to follow some influential lover in the field.

I suppose there are in the Russian side cases of pure women dressing as men in order to follow their husbands and lovers, for such a course would strongly recommend itself to the romantic minded Russian damsel. I daresay that the Japanese will, with their usual care, collect all the facts bearing on this subject and the collection ought to be very interesting. In some cases the girls passed for some time as youthful soldiers, until the fear of the public and compulsory bath at the Japanese quarantine station forced them to disclose their secret. In other cases Indian widows, lovers had been captured rode into the Japanese lines and surrendered, so as to be able to rejoin their beloved ones in Matsuyama.

Sent to Kuroki.

After the people with whom I had been captured had been sent off to Kuroki's headquarters, about eight miles distant, I was told that I would be sent with the next batch. "We expect to capture another small force," said Captain Takeshima, "and you'll be sent off to headquarters with them."

I took advantage of this opportunity to speak with the captain on a confidential matter. With bated breath, I confessed that I had on my person a loaded revolver and ammunition. I was willing to surrender it, but the captain hastily declined to insist on my disarmament.

"Keep everything you have got," said he. "You are a correspondent and we don't want to take anything from you."

As a matter of fact that loaded revolver was never taken from me. I also kept a Russian map, more emphatically still a list which I had compiled in my pocket book of the Russian forces in the field, for I was never searched even in the most cursory manner and never questioned as to what documents I had in my possession.

The other "small force" of which Captain Takeshima spoke was duly captured, but, nevertheless, I was eventually sent on alone in charge of three gunboats.

He was a small imperial gunboat, mounted on a horse which he and I took by turns. He was so polite that every time I dismounted he protested that I had not remained in the saddle long enough, and he was hardly a moment out of the horse's back before he wanted to get on it in order to make place for me. In fact we spent so much time trying to persuade one another to mount that there was serious danger of our never proceeding on our journey. He allowed me to fall behind or to gallop on in advance just as I liked, and I was in mortal fear that I would accidentally escape and get the poor fellow into trouble as a matter of fact, I would probably have tried to utilize my knowledge of the country in order to escape here or afterward on the way to Dalny had it not been that my guards were invariably such kind, confiding fellows that I had not the heart to abuse their confidence. Several other things cooled my ardor for escape. Firstly, I might fall into the hands of the Chinese and be tortured to death. Secondly, I might, if captured by individual Japanese or Russian scouts, be killed by them for the sake of the large sum of money which I carried. Thirdly, I stood a fairly good chance even if I reached the Russian lines of being shot at by some of the outposts before I could explain myself.

The country through which we passed was hilly, and near the end of our journey we crossed a river. My guide asked me the name of that river, and I replied "the Liao-Ho," at which answer he seemed mightily pleased, for he had evidently got instructions to lead me backward and forward in such a way that I would quite lose all sense of direction.

In Kuroki's Village.

Fiontai, or Kuroki's village, as I had better call it, for I believe that the Japanese purposely live in the worst quarters, was a very small and very much overcrowded hamlet in which there was not enough accommodation for troops, much less prisoners. I was surrounded by a cordon of guards, one of whom challenged on foot, allowed me to proceed, divested the cavalcade, and I was at once brought to the principal house in the village, the residence of Gen. Kuroki's staff.

In the outer room some clerks were working. In the inner room Gen. Fujii, the chief of staff, received me very affably and offered me tea. He said that he had been acquainted with the correspondent who had represented the Herald at Kuroki's headquarters in Korea and at the Yalu and remarked that as the Japanese had derived much moral support from England and America he could not but regard me—at once and the same time British subject and American newspaper man—as doubly a friend.

This was, of course, only the powerful Japanese politeness, for another officer told me the Herald was received regularly at Gen. Oyama's headquarters, where it was regarded as an infinitely "paper." added the officer in question with that national humility which makes the Japanese people unique, "we people" all the more eagerly on that account, have much as we learn from it how to improve ourselves.

Cleanliness Marked.

I was then sent to a Chinese house in which I found the Russian officers who had been captured with me. The house had previously been occupied by soldiers of the imperial guard, and we slept among them that night, packed together like herring in a barrel. They were, I must say, however, far cleaner than a Russian private, and they were very assiduous in endeavoring, now by one of them gave me a blanket to cover myself with.

The next morning I woke rather late to find everything in a state of bustle. The officers of the Russian officers, who had slept after leap on top of one another curled up in the most economical manner with the object of making room for the masters of a fire which burned on the floor, and the Japanese soldiers were continually putting fuel on it, until the Russian officers could do nothing without the assistance of their retainers. A la

Continued on Next Page.

Summer Attractions, Indoors and Out

A COOL week gave the light opera season at the Nixon a great boost. "The Mikado" was well sung and acted and proved even more attractive than the promoters of the season had hoped. Mr. Sheehan's voice added very materially to the vocal excellence of the cast and the Ko-Ko of Frederic Sullivan was a thoroughly humorous and delightful work. Miss Vaughan, Miss Palmer, Miss Preville and the Carletons, father and son, completed a cast that in general ability exceeds any like group of singers that summer opera has ever given us.

The vocal excellence of this group insures a melodious interpretation of Balfe's classic, "The Bohemian Girl," which is the bill for this week. There are few people who are not familiar with one or all of the gems of this fine old opera. They are of that peculiar fineness and beauty that our household songs are made. The distribution of the singers promises an unusually delightful vocal feast, while Mr. Carleton declares that the production shall be adequate in scenic and ensemble attractiveness.

There is promise of an early inaugural for the dramatic season. For instance, the Nixon will open in August, an unusual thing. What the season will be it is, of course, too early to forecast, but it is certain that never before was there so much anxious activity displayed by those from whom we must expect theatrical entertainment. One of the commonest whispers you hear on Broadway, New York, those days is: "Something is going to happen."

As no one seems to know what it is that is going to happen, and the weather promises to stretch a hot desert between us and the happening, I shall not even attempt to guess here.

W. T. CARLETON.
Manager Carleton Opera Co. at the Nixon.

Nixon—"The Bohemian Girl."

Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl" will be the offering by the Carleton opera company at the Nixon tomorrow evening, July 3, and will continue for a week.

Miss Gertrude Vaughn will appear as Arline and in this role will find opportunities peculiarly fitting to her talents. Her singing of "I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls" is said to be a fine example of the pure school of ballad music, and her attractive personality, both as the gypsy girl and later as the restored daughter of the Count Arnheim, will make her rendition of the part most effective. The dramatic part of the gypsy queen will be sung by Miss Mathilde Preville, and the ballad, "Bliss Forever Past," will give her an excellent opportunity to show her vocal endowment. Joseph F. Sheehan as Thaddeus, the exiled Austrian officer, has among other numbers allotted to him, "Then You'll Remember Me" and "The Fair Land of Poland." No English singing artist has ever achieved greater success than Mr. Sheehan in these numbers, showing as they do his powers as a cantabile singer, and also in the heroic school. Mr. W. T. Carleton, as Count Arnheim, will sing the ever-popular "Heart Bowed Down," a song with which his name has been associated for years. Mr. W. P. Carleton will have in the role of Devilshoof a buffo character, and by special request he will introduce the famous song, "Gypsy John." Mr. Fred Sullivan as Florestein will be the eccentric dude, and while the part calls for no special vocal efforts, he may be depended upon to give it a most humorous presentation. Special scenery and costumes will be used, and the chorus has been augmented for this week. The usual matinees will be given and a special holiday matinee will be given on the Fourth of July, on which occasion "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs will be sung in solo and ensemble.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The Carleton opera company may produce, later in the season, the musical comedy entitled "The Candy Man." The music is by a resident of this city, Mr. Nevin.

"Simple Simon Simple," the new musical farce that has made such a hit in its summer run at the Park theater in Philadelphia, will be used to open the Nixon season, August 21.

Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern will arrive in London July 1 to confer with Charles Frohman regarding their plans and plays in April next. A remarkable thing regarding these two stars is that they were both born in England and neither of them has ever appeared on a London stage.

"Checkers" has been sold by the La Shelle estate, and Tommy Ross will next season be under new management.

Cecelia Loftus has been engaged to play the part of Anne in Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman." Miss Loftus has recently closed a tour in vaudeville.

The papers that made a muss over the fact that Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman sailed away to Europe on different vessels perhaps did not consider that one or the other of them might have been too late for booking on his partner's boat.

Marc Klaw, who is now in London preparing to sail for home, has completed final arrangements with Marion Crawford for the production of his new romantic play, founded on his famous novel, "Zoroaster," which will have a most important place in this firm's repertoire for next season. Mr. Klaw will bring with him the models for the scenes, a part of which will be painted by scenic artists of London.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sailed for Europe on Thursday to be gone two months. She expects to dispose of her foreign property and make her home hereafter in this country.

Louis Francis Brown, manager of the Burton Holmes travelogues, has arrived in this city from London, where Mr. Holmes has just completed a most successful season. Mr. Brown says that Mr. Holmes is now touring Switzerland, having spent some time at Oberammeragau, the Bavarian Tyrol and in the Engadine, obtaining material for travelogues for the coming season here in November.

HER ANGEL GOT FIVE YEARS JAIL

Mrs. Brown Potter's Ill-Starred Starring Venture Ends in British Court-Room.

NEWS OF THE FOREIGN STAGE

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

LONDON, June 24.—When Mrs. Brown-Potter was running the Savoy theater at a loss last winter and spring, and placarding the town with predictions that she would "win out," people wondered greatly where all the money came from. That curiosity has been satisfied in a rather sensational fashion. What might be called the tragedy of "The Angel and the Actress" has been played out in a court of law, with the result that the angel goes to jail for five years for misappropriating trust funds, and the actress has betaken herself to the variety stage.

Alfred Fossick, the angel, well fulfilled the popular conception of that character. He was bald and suave and a church deacon and old enough to know better. For some years he had acted as Mrs. Potter's solicitor, and had exercised entire personal control of her affairs after she went into the Savoy speculation. It happened also that he had charge of securities amounting to over $60,000 belonging to the estate of the late Agnes Skinner. And it was that money which kept Mrs. Potter's theatrical venture afloat so long. When the executors found the securities had disappeared proceedings were, of course, begun against Fossick. Then the angel turned on the actress. He declared that he had loaned her the money which he was accused of misappropriating and that she had broken her promise to repay him. He could never have escaped conviction on that ground, but it focused public interest in the case on the question whether or no Mrs. Brown-Potter knew how he had raised the money with which he had kept her going.

In the witness box she repudiated this allegation emphatically and heaped scorn and contempt on her erstwhile angel. A capital witness she made, too, answering all questions with instant decision, occasionally showing a touch of the hauteur of the Du Barri, or the plaintiveness of Santuzza, lately impersonated by her. Nor were her good looks and handsome costume lost on spectators and jury, who, apparently, felt that they were being treated to an excellent dramatic performance free of charge and appreciated it all the more on that account.

Mrs. Brown-Potter denied that she had ever asked Fossick to advance her money on his own account. She left the arrangements for raising it entirely in his hands. He told her, she said, that he had clients who would loan her $65,000 on her property at Maidenhead. She signed a lot of papers, but what they meant she did not understand. "I trusted him completely," she declared with tragic emphasis.

"When the lease of the theater expired," she continued, "I asked Mr. Fossick what was to be done. I told him that 'I Pagliacci' was run at a loss, and that I was 'down and out.' He proposed the Du Barri play and said he had found a syndicate to book it. He refused to say who composed the syndicate. Under the terms arranged I was to have 100 pounds ($500) a week. And the salary was never paid," she added, mournfully.

"The financial results of your association with Mr. Fossick are what?" asked the lawyer for the prosecution.

"I am ruined," said Mrs. Potter, the rest of the sentence being drowned by the opposing counsel's vehement objection.

"Among the documents you signed was a bill of sale on your own property?" he queried.

"Yes," she retorted, turning almost fiercely toward the dock where Fossick sat with averted head. "I signed it because I thought it better that I should suffer myself than that 150 people earning 30 shillings should go starving for want of their weekly wages."

Leaving behind the impression that she was a much maligned and self-sacrificing woman whose sole fault it had been to trust her angel too implicitly, the American actress swept majestically from the witness box.

In passing sentence on Fossick the judge said there was nothing to show that he had been incited by Mrs. Potter to misappropriate the securities entrusted to him in order to support her theatrical venture.

A Boom in Capus.

Is Alfred Capus—that luckiest of modern French playwrights—on the eve of getting popular in English? It looks rather like it. Up to now, it is true, most attempts to "adapt" M. Capus have had but indifferent results. Neither the English version of "La Chatelaine," nor that produced in the United States proved a great money maker, and the transplanted "Two Schools" enjoyed only a short run.

There is no doubt, however, about the success just scored by George Alexander with the translation, not adaptation, of the French author's "Adversaire"—called in English "The Man of the Moment"—and the American rights probably will have been secured before these lines are printed. Meanwhile other prominent actor-managers are getting ready to try their luck with plays by Capus. Harry Melville, who translated "L'Adversaire" for Alexander, is putting "La Bourse ou la Vie" into English for Cyril Maude, and an Anglo-Saxon version of "Piegois" is being made for E. S. Willard, who intends to try it first in America. Both of these Capus plays were big successes in Paris, particularly the latter, which is the story of a nobleman's marriage with a woman whose great wealth does not make up for the fact that she is far below him in the social scale. There is talk, too, of an English version of Capus' "Notre Jeunesse" in which Coquelin has been appearing at the London Shaftesbury.

The London production of "L'Adversaire," or "The Man of the Moment," had an interest apart from the play itself—this being the appearance with Alexander of Madame Simone Le Bargy, whom the manager of the St. James recently succeeded in persuading to cross the channel and to act in English. This was made possible by the fact that the famous star of the "Gymnase" has for several years been fairly proficient in the use of our tongue. She came bravely through the ordeal of appearing before an English audience, and gave a fine performance.

"The Man of the Moment," however, did not have to depend on Madame Le Bargy for its success. It is a powerful play in which a conventional theme is handled with great skill. Maurice Darlay, a lawyer, is a rising man who has no great inclination to rise; his wife, however, is ambitious for his sake and would like to see him distinguish himself. He has made a mark in a much talked of case, but since then has been content to rest on his laurels. He is offered another opportunity, a case in which he is asked to defend a politician accused of fraud. He refuses to take up the case and recommends another young, rising man, who accepts the brief, secures an acquittal and makes a great name by the affair.

It is the irony of fate that Madame Darlay should become infatuated with the new "Man of the Moment." Finally her husband suspects and determines to cross examine his wife. With this interrogation in the third act, the big act of the play, opens. The lawyer uses the hand of steel in the glove of velvet so successfully that finally the woman breaks down and confesses everything. She pleads for forgiveness, but receives little encouragement. Her husband is bent on a separation. There is just a chance of his relenting, however, when his wife's mother, Madame Grecourt, appears on the scene, and, through endeavoring to mend matters, seals her daughter's fate. Madame Grecourt has partially divined the situation, but supposes it is the man who has proven unfaithful. So she urges her daughter to forgive, observing that men and women are not to be judged by the same code. "If it were you, now, who had sinned," she says to her daughter, "there could be no forgiveness. The only course for such a woman is to follow her lover." "Don't you agree with me," she asks Darlay, and he replies, "Absolutely." From that moment the man is iron and the curtain falls upon a situation which nothing can remedy. At the St. James George Alexander is the Darlay. He gives a capable performance, while those who saw the French production declare that Madame Le Barky's portrayal of the wife is even more impressive than that of Mlle. Brandes by whom the part was created. "The Man of the Moment" will furnish some American players with uncommon opportunities.

"Richard III." Epidemic.

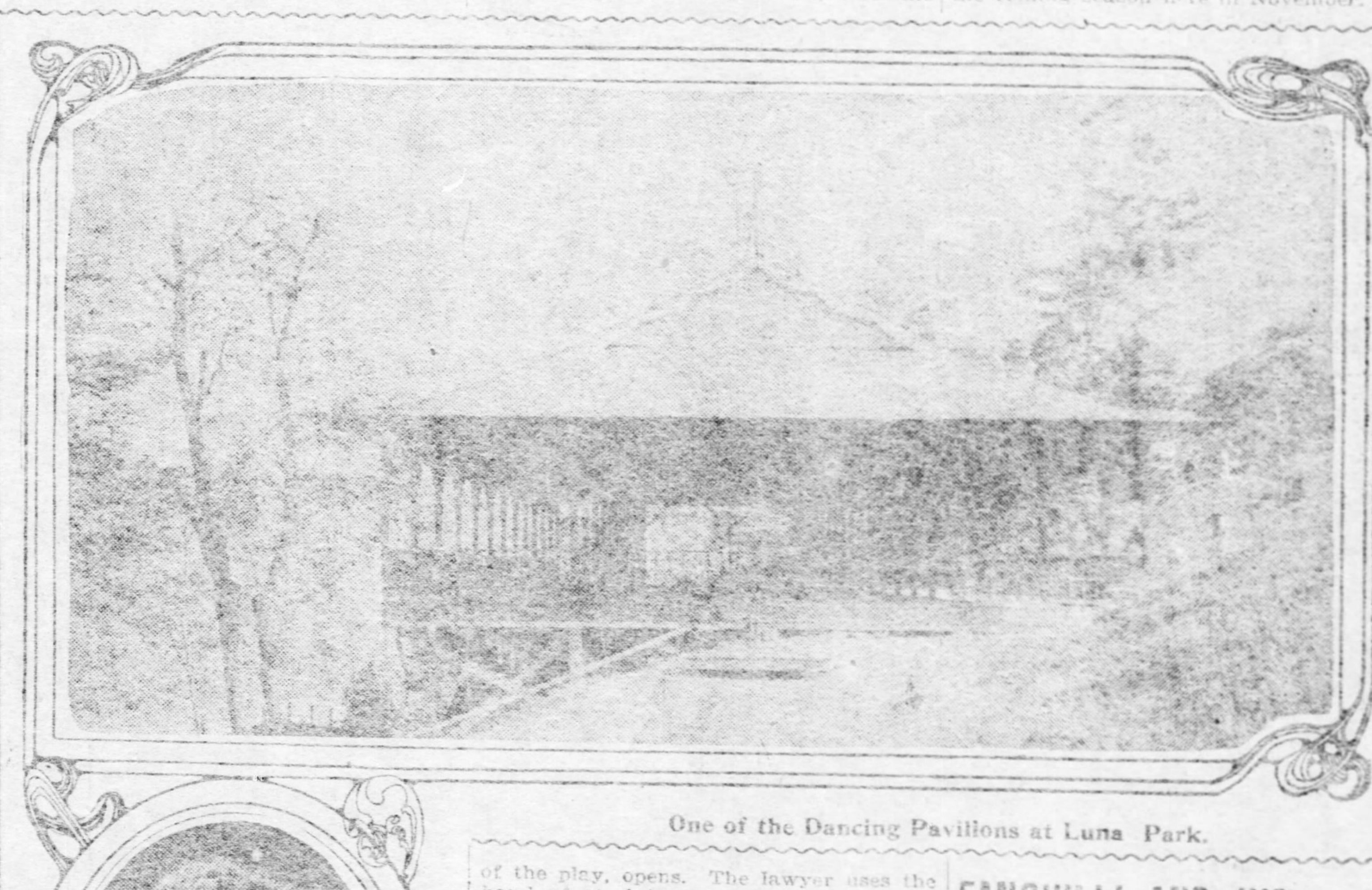
It is just possible that London, now slowly recovering from the effects of a "Hamlet epidemic," may ere long be face to face with one of "Richard III." When Irving, the younger, who started the "Hamlet" boom, ended his season at the Adelphi, recently, he announced that his next Shakespearean venture probably would be a revival of "Richard." And now Martin Harvey, who also essayed the Dane, declares that he, too, is anxious to appear as the hump-backed monarch. Tree has played the part already and probably would want to be in the swim, and so the thing might go on until eventually there were as many Richards as there were Richmonds "in the field."

Max Beerbohm has been protesting against the "stage American" as known to the British public, apropos of Lewis Waller's recent appearance as "Hawthorne, U. S. A." Says Max: "A ridiculous stock figure has for many years done duty on the English stage for American men—always blatant, always cool, always resourceful, always ready with dreadful funniments in the manner of Max Adeler. Thirty years ago, before the development of steamship navigation, it was natural enough that English playwrights should be content with this figure. But nowadays, when London, throughout the summer, is overflowing with real Americans, it certainly does seem strange that our playwrights can give us nothing better than this one old battered simulacrum."

CURTIS BROWN.

Gold Mines of United States.

There are no gold mines in the United States, says the Mining World, with shafts exceeding or nearly approaching some of the Australian gold mines in depth. The Kentucky mine, in California, is the deepest gold mine in the United States, and it has not yet obtained a depth of 3,000 feet. The gold mine of the New Chum Railway, in Victoria, Australia, has reached a depth of 3,860 feet, and this mine has for a year or two been considered the deepest gold mine in the earth. The Victoria quartz mine at Bendigo, Victoria, has reached a depth of 3,7?0 feet on its main shaft and from the level at this point a winze has been sunk at a depth of 250 feet, thus giving this mine a greater depth than the New Chum.



One of the Dancing Pavilions at Luna Park.

Bandmaster Fanciulli.

FANCIULLI AND HIS BAND AT LUNA PARK

Famous Director Brings Organization of 50 Pieces for Local Music Lovers.

Fanciulli and his band of 50 pieces is announced as the attraction at Luna park during this week. Fanciulli's triumph as a bandmaster has brought him prominently before the music-loving public of this country, and in addition to the prominence which he has achieved through his long connection with both the Marine band of Washington and the Seventy-first Regiment band of New York city, his splendid march compositions are known from coast to coast. For the local engagement, with both afternoon and evening concerts will be given daily, there has been prepared a program which embraces a wide varidty of selections, ranging from the beautiful and popular melodies of grand opera to the jingling and airy time of the present day. The band will present among other features six soloists, a clarinet, cornet, trombone, saxaphone, trumpet and baritone, all artists of merit.

The big feature act in the circus ring at Luna park this week will be Adgie and her lions. Pittsburghers have had an opportunity to see this remarkable woman in the past, but her act this season is a great deal more elaborate than before. Adgie is one of the most successful women animal trainers in the world today, but it has required years of patient work to bring her act to its present standard of excellence.

Hardy, the high wire walker, will be one of the features of the free show in Luna's quadrangles. A cable has been stretched between the two taller towers of the park across the lagoon, and on this the aerialist skips about as though performing on terra firma.

Another of the feature acts of the quadrangle this week will be that of the Patty Brothers, who execute hand and head balancing.

TRACTION PARKS OFFER PLEASING ATTRACTIONS

Holiday Bills at Calhoun, Southern and Oakwood Parks Are Up-to-Date.

Two concert bands, an orchestra discoursing wild Hungarian music, vocal soloists, quartets and a host of variety artists will furnish entertainment to the thousands who visit the pretty breathing spots of the traction company today. An exceptionally attractive program is offered at Calhoun park, the bill being headed by the famous Count Androssy Hungarian orchestra directed by Louis Rackoey, who promises a program of the real wild Hungarian music interspersed with popular American airs. The comedy and vocal end of the program will be furnished by the Lone Star quartet, Andrew McLeod, "The Irish Minstrel," and Madaline Burdette, balladist.

Mayer's Braddock Library band, Duffy, Sawtelle and Duffy, in a comedy sketch, and Charles E. Stutzman, a monologue artist, will be at Southern park. Bandmaster Mayer has arranged a special program for today made up of the latest concert and song "hits."

Lieut. Peter Dannhardt's Second Brigade band will be at Oakwood park. The program will be a popular one with patriotic music. A feature of the program will be two cornet solos by Leon Prevost. Gavin and Platt in a comedy sketch, and Maj. R. H. Hendershott, the original drummer boy of the Rappahannock, and his son, the world's greatest drummer and fifer, are also on Oakwood's bill.

At Calhoun, Oakwood and Southern on July 4 there will be doings all day. There will be big free picnics, games, sports, amusements and dancing, two balloon ascensions and fireworks at Calhoun and professional vaudeville shows at Southern and Oakwood parks. The parks will be free all day and evening.

The attractions at Oakwood and Southern park theaters for next week are good ones. Southern park's program will comprise Gavin, Platt and "Peaches" in a comedy sketch, "A Stolen Kid;" Madaline Burdette, vocalist; Jones and Sutton, singers and dancers, and Howard and Linder in their German comedy sketch, "Hinie Noodles."

Charles B. Lawler and daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Larry Shaw, better known as the dancing Shaws, will head the bill at Oakwood park. Eckel and Warner, German comedians, and Youna, the American Jap juggler, are also on Oakwood's bill. The Cineographs at both parks will have entirely new sensational pictures.

DOROTHY LINDER
Vocalist at Southern Park This Week.

BIG HOLIDAY PROGRAM AT KENNYWOOD THIS WEEK

Big Free Act Is Thrilling Feature—Fireworks Display on Monday Evening.

There will be band concerts at Kennywood park this afternoon and evening. During the week in addition to the band concerts there will be a big feature act and other attractions for the entertainment of the throngs that visit this pretty resort. The crowd on Monday night will be treated to a pre-Forth of July celebration of magnitude. The big free act will be the marvelous casting act of the Four Lukens, who do the highest trapeze work of any people in the business and are among the highest-salaried performers in their line. They are athletes who have traveled all over the world and some of their work is hair-raising in the extreme. They go sailing through space, high above the ground, turning over and over, landing in each other's grasp or on parts of their intricate apparatus, in a manner that makes the average spectator think it one of the easiest things in the world, instead of an act during which the performer really has his life in his hands.

THE FOUR LUKENS
In One of the Thrilling Acts With Which They Will Entertain Patrons at Kennywood Park This Week.

Monday night there will be an immense fireworks display in which plenty of fireworks will be used. Rocereto's concert band will play afternoon and evening every day this week, and there will be patriotic music as well as selections from well known operas, classics and the latest popular airs. The scenic railway will be taxed beyond its capacity this week, as will the ever-growing popular circle swing, if their patronage under ordinary circumstances is anything by which to judge. The roller-skating rink will be the mecca for a number of big skating parties this week. The old mill, the roller-coaster and the miniature railway are all holding their own, not mentioning the innumerable other diversions. There are to be several big picnics at Kennywood this week.

Diving for Water.

Probably the most curious method of obtaining a fresh water supply is that of Bahrin, a town located on the shore of the Persian gulf. The waters of this gulf are extremely salty, and the land adjoining at Bahrin yields no fresh water; to obtain this most necessary article the people depend upon springs of fresh water that exist at the bottom of the gulf. The water gushes up in considerable volume from these springs and is secured by divers. The gulf is only about 30 feet deep at this point. The divers plunge to the bottom with empty goat-skins and place the orifice of the skin bag directly over the mouth of the spring. It fills in a few seconds and the diver closes the orifice and is pulled back to the boat by a rope. This is the way the water supply of the community on shore is procured. The springs are supposed to be due to underground streams, which have their origin in the green hills of Osman, over 500 miles inland.

English Students at Berlin.

Twenty-four English youths are among the 6,2?5 students who have entered their names at the Berlin university for the summer ...

An Interview With Gen. Kuroki.

Continued from Preceding Page.

the Japanese guard had had orders to admit no privates to that room and were determined to enforce those orders.

Some orderlies solved the difficulty by making the tea outside and handing it through the window, but the bawling out of orders, which were not obeyed, and the wails of hapless orderlies seized at the doorway with steaming teapots were heart-rending and ludicrous. A young soldier of the guards who slept beside me, and who turned out to be a Greek Christian, greatly amused his comrades, on awakening up, by reading them extracts from a Russo-Japanese phrase book which he had captured. The humor of the situation can readily be imagined on the discovery of these phrases asked: "Where is the road to Kobe?" "Who is the governor of Osaka fortress?" "What is the strength of the enemy in Matsuyama?" "Has the mikado fled to Nikko or to Aomori?" The Japanese situation may be imagined. The Japanese Greek Christian laughed so long and so heartily that I thought his little looped up eyes would never open again. Evidently he had no great belief in the political infallibility of his co-regionists.

Meanwhile we were very much cramped for room, and I decided to go out into the yard where I found a considerable number of Japanese guardsmen and a sprinkling of Russian officers.

Thanks to the kindness of one of the guardsmen I again enjoyed the luxury of a wash, after which I returned to the house and had some tea and hard biscuit, on which spare diet I lived for fully a week afterward, practically, in fact, until I reached Dalny.

Life in "Kuroki's Village."

Next day more officers and soldiers came in, and the difficulty for the Japanese was to know where to put them. Some of them were taken in hand by a rough-looking Japanese private who spoke Russian and had evidently been a coolie of some kind in Vladivostok. He ordered them into an empty outhouse, and told them they could sleep on top of one another on the floor. The poor, long-bearded graycoats followed him meekly and made no remark. The main body was turned loose in a field behind Gen. Kuroki's house. The Japanese soldiers were all removed from our house and the place given over to us entirely. A few vestavoi were allowed to attend us, and it was touching to see the affectionate way in which these poor lads waited on their masters, although the common disaster which had overwhelmed them might have led them to assert their independence. The Japanese privates seemed, by the way, greatly amused at the zeal with which the Russian privates discharged all sorts of menial duties for their officers. To them it seemed that their big Russian antagonists were more like nurses than anything else, for in the Japanese army all menial work is discharged by styohe, or military coolies.

The Japanese officers often bring their own servants with them, and in any case the simplicity of their life and of their food is such that their orderlies do not have to spend more than half an hour every day in what I may call personal menial attendance on them. The Russian officer, on the other hand, is always shouting for his vestavoi, and his vestavoi spends all the day, often a considerable part of the night, cooking for him, opening bottles for him, cleaning his clothes, etc. In Russia men are cheap, in Japan the soldier is a precious object. Japan emerged in 30 years from the intensely pleasant, intensely impracticable old clan system, in which every daimyo and samurai was attended by crowds of retainers. Russia is still in the patriarchal stage. The soldiers are little children, the officers are their "fathers" despite the "emancipation of the "serfs," the agreeable, old, biblical slave system still really survives in Russia, and it will require a whole series of military disasters, and perhaps a great national upheaval, to completely do away with it.

On this day (Sunday) I was allowed to have an interview with Kuroki, the leader whose death by dysentery I announced in October last in the New York Herald on the authority of a Japanese prisoner. Dressed in a plain black uniform, Gen. Kuroki occupied a small, bare room at the back of the building occupied by his staff, and when I entered he was seated cross-legged on the kang, just as if he were sitting on the tatami of his little lath and white paper dwelling at home. One or two small rectangular trunks, evidently containing clothing and personal effects, lay beside him on the kang, while his sword, overcoat and hat hung on the wall. On a small Chinese table beside him lay a Japanese map, which he had been apparently studying.

The general's appearance was strictly in keeping with the severity of his surroundings. He was a medium sized, unpretentious gentleman with a grayish mustache and thick grayish hair. He greeted me very naturally and pleasantly, and after the Japanese custom, continued smiling all the time I remained with him. He asked me to excuse him for being seated, as he was in his stocking feet; and he talked only in Japanese through an interpreter, Capt. T. Okada, I think. As his back was to the window I could get a very good view of his face, but I carried away with me the impression of a plain, firm, gray-toned, friendly physiognomy that could, however, be terrible if it liked. It was unmistakably military, but in the crowds at Shimbashi station or Uyeno park it would have attracted no special attention. You could only say, "That's some officer," but it might be a major, a captain in the navy or somebody connected with the transport service. Yet this unimposing man dwarfs all the ancient heroes of Japan—Nobunaga, Hideoshi, Ieyasu, Kato, Kiyomasa, Konishi and all the rest of them. If Japan's religious customs do not alter he will yet be a god like Ieyasu, like the Soga brothers. Other countries look back through the mists of years for their greatest captain. In the person of Gen. Kuroki Japan has got here in the flesh today.

The general did not ask me any leading questions regarding the Russians, but he wanted to know how long I had been with them. "Since the outbreak of the war," I replied.

"Then," said he, casting a keen glance at my Russian coat, hat and top-boots, "you have been so long with them that you have almost become a Russian yourself, so far at least as your dress is concerned."

I explained that there had been no other kind of warm clothing to be had in Mukden, and, besides it was better for me to wear Russian garments since I looked too foreign. I might have frequent difficulties with sentinels and patrols.

He laughingly admitted the truth of this. When I asked him what he thought of the Russian generals he first turned the question by a compliment. "If they are as brave as the correspondents," he said, "they might be victorious."

I thanked him on the part of the correspondents, but remarked that I thought the Russian generals were often too brave and exposed themselves too recklessly. I mentioned the case of Count Keller, who had been killed, and of Generals Mishchenko, Rennenkampf, Tserpitsky and others who had been wounded.

Gen. Kuroki did not seem impressed, however. He thought that the Russian generals were none of them capable men.

"But hasn't some one of them given you more trouble than the others?" I asked.

"No," he replied, laughing. "They are all on the same level."

He admitted, however, that the Russian soldiers were good fighters. Like Gen. Fuji, he seemed anxious to know if the Russians were aware of the domestic troubles in their own country, and laughed pleasantly when he heard that they were. As a matter of fact, the Japanese had taken particular pains to keep the Russians well informed on this point. For some time they used to send soldiers with a flag of truce and a bundle of literature regarding the trouble in Russia to places near the Russian outposts, but as after a while the Russians threatened to fire on any one who came on such an errand, other means for the propagation of information were resorted to.

When I asked Gen. Kuroki if the Japanese would be satisfied with the capture of Mukden and if there was any chance of the war ever coming to an end, he paused for a moment, like a man in deep thought, and then answered impressively: "The war must go on."

In fact, the impression made on me by all the Japanese officers and men is that they would mutiny almost if the war were brought to a termination before the capture of Harbin and Vladivostok. Instead of being tired, they seem to be only warming to their work. Up to the present the tremendous prestige of the white race has protected Russia, just as Napoleon's prestige saved the Grand Army from utter annihilation during its retreat from Moscow, but that prestige is now gone and the Japanese will henceforth deal with the Russians as man with man. It is not impossible, indeed, that after the crowning humiliation of Mukden they will regard them as an inferior race.

It is a Japanese custom to give presents of trifling value to prisoners, and on leaving his room Gen. Kuroki presented me with a box of Turkish cigarettes. I then returned to my prison where I was visited during the rest of the day by a number of very sympathetic Japanese correspondents and English-speaking Japanese civilians employed at Kuroki's headquarters as censors and so on.

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ALL WEEK:
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YOUNA, American Jap. Juggler.
ECKEL & WARNER, German Comedians.
THE DANCING SHAWS.
NEW MOTION PICTURES, THE MOONSHINERS.

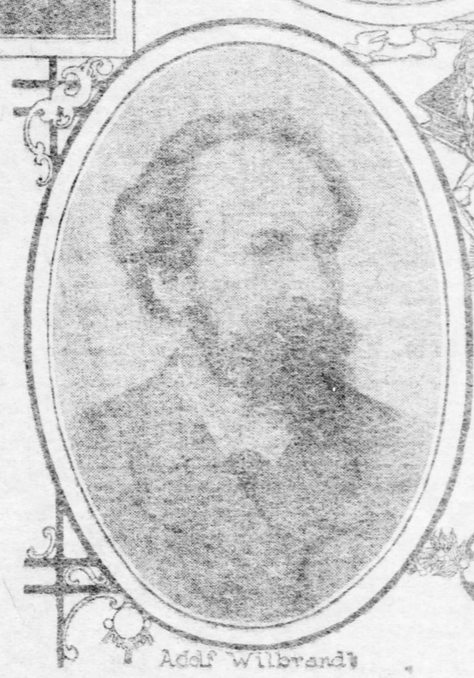
Books and Bookmen

By George Seibel

Booth Tarkington

Roger Pocock

Miss Carter Goodloe



Adolf Wilbrandt

Jack London

LONDON AND TARKINGTON

The Game. By Jack London. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 182 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

The Beautiful Lady. By Booth Tarkington. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 148 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.20.

IT would be difficult to find, among our younger generation of writers, a pair at once more prominent and more promising than Jack London and Booth Tarkington. Yet they present a notable contrast at almost every point. Tarkington arrived with a rush; his "Gentleman From Indiana" placed him suddenly very near the front rank. London dawned upon the reading world slowly like the morning light; a short story here, virile and haunting; another there—the same touch—the same name—who is this London?—is it a nom de plume? And presently the sun had risen; Jack London had arrived. All through the work of these two men such contrasts impress the beholder. London's stories have grip; Tarkington's have grace. Tarkington has plainly tried to please his readers; London to please himself. London seems to have written because he had something to say; Tarkington because he wanted to say something. Tarkington speaks, and we are charmed; London speaks, and we must listen, though we may be appalled and protest. We remember Tarkington's stories; we cannot forget London's.

No disparagement of either artist is implied by this parallel. Rather, as a German critic said after listening awhile to the interminable dispute whether Schiller or Goethe was the greater, we should be glad that we have two such men. But there is a deep lesson in the development of these two authors—a lesson for the literary aspirant and a lesson for the practiced writer, and also a lesson for people in other walks of life who can translate its meaning into their own terminology. Both of these writers have served a severe apprenticeship. Tarkington was "discovered" and "boomed" into speedy fame, it is true, but there were years of working and waiting before that, midnight oil and shock of disappointment and gritting of teeth and trying again. London's story is better known; tramping and toiling while touching and tasting life at every point, snowy waste or filthy warren, and all the while writing, hoping, writing, starving, writing, waiting, until success came. Their story is the same save in incident and environment and yet there was a difference from the beginning.

About a dozen years ago, before the name of Jack London was known or had any magic potency to draw readers, there appeared in a little magazine called The Editor, published somewhere in Ohio, and devoted to the tribe of aspiring authors whose name is legion, an article on "The Writer's Philosophy of Life." It contained no hints as to the disposal of manuscript, the soft side of editors and the cheerful aspect of rejection slips. Instead of such matters, the author of this article insisted that the young writer should have a philosophy of life. He declared that

> Every permanently successful writer has possessed this philosophy. It was a view peculiarly his own. It was a norm, or a series of norms, by which he measured all things which came to his notice. By it he focused the characters he drew, the thoughts he uttered. Because of it his work was sane, normal and fresh. It was something new, something the world wished to hear. It was his, and not a garbled mouthing of things the world had already heard.

But make no mistake. The possession of such a philosophy does not implicate a yielding to the didactic impulse. Because one may have pronounced views on any question is no reason that he assault the public ear with a novel with a purpose, and for that matter, no reason that he should not. But it will be noticed, however, that this philosophy of the writer rarely manifests itself in a desire to sway the world to one side or the other of any problem. Some few great writers have been avowedly didactic, while some, like Robert Louis Stevenson, in a manner at once bold and delicate, have put themselves almost wholly into their work, and done so without once imparting the idea that they have something to teach. And again, many have used their philosophy like a secret implement. By its aid they have fashioned thought, and plot, and character, so that in the finished product it was all-pervading yet nowhere apparent.

As one reads these words, written by Jack London before Jack London was anybody, one realizes at once how he became what he is, and what the difference is between him and Tarkington. The quality which Smiles and Matthews and other begetters of the "Self-Help" and "Getting Along" breed of books call "purpose" has dominated London from the start. Not merely the purpose to succeed, to hold his readers and win new ones, but the purpose to be somebody, to understand life for himself, to wring its secret from the mute and mocking mouth of nature. With his pen for a lever and his philosophy for a fulcrum, he has essayed to move the world. All the great literature, the literature that lasts, is built upon such a philosophy of life; the tragedies of Aeschylus, the quatrains of Omar are eternal because they are elemental; direct manifestations of matter and force, not evanescent echoes of vibration.

Consciously thus has Jack London seated himself in the seats of the mighty. His ministers are Evolution and Socialism. Through these he explains the phenomena of the world—biological and psychological and mathematical, all other phenomena being composites of these. His uses Evolution and Socialism as the lenses of a pair of spectacles to peer into the many mysteries of life—cause, will, chance, all other mysteries being composites of these. Knowing this, we know that in all his books there is something beneath the surface of the story. "The Call of the Wild" was not the story of one dog, but the story of all life. "The Sea Wolf" was not the story of one ship, but the story of this great globe sailing the sea of space. And his new book, "The Game," is not merely the story of a prize fight; it is the story of the million battles fought everywhere, the great mill of man against man, the epic of all the fists and brains of all the race.

The story has a magnificent unity and directness, yet he has managed to blend several minor motifs with its main theme. Genevieve, who is to marry Joe the fighter on the day after the fight, cannot understand the Game. To her it is brutal, its fascination inexplicable. London has limned here the general attitude of woman toward the Game of Life; they cannot understand the joy of battle, as Joe explains it:

> All I know, Genevieve, is that you feel good in the ring when you've got the man where you want him, when he's had a punch up both sleeves waiting for you, and you've never given him an opening to land 'em, when you've landed your own little punch an' he's goin' groggy, an' holdin' on, an' the referee's dragging him off so's you can go in an' finish 'im, an' all the house is shouting an' tearin' itself loose, an' you know you're the best man, an' that you played 'm fair an' won out because you're the best man.

London has also pictured in this story the dawn of love in the heart of boy and girl as it has rarely been pictured, interweaving the physical and spiritual strands with wonderful delicacy, and he describes a prize fight stirringly by way of antithesis. The book ends with an ironical stroke of fate, by which the Socialistic Jack London would probably show the evolutionistic Jack London that the best man does not always win the Game as he should. It is the argument ad hominem, and fallacious, for Ponta might have slipped as well as Joe, and the average of accidents re-establishes the equilibrium of law. As Freind says in Voltaire's tale, "The Sage and the Atheist," who would disparage an engine that irrigates a province, because it destroys a few insects?

Illogical as is this implication of London's philosophy, it may be passed over because he uses that philosophy only as a "secret implement." It is "all-pervading, but nowhere apparent." Even a false philosophy is better than none. So Balzac is great despite of his deliberate medievalism; he adopted monarchism and the Catholic faith as one selects a cane or a hat. And so London must be ranked higher than the writers who appeal only to our esthetic sense, writers among whom Booth Tarkington is very near the top. Exquisite in sentiment and brilliant in wit as is "Monsieur Beaucaire," no one will pretend that its author has any message to deliver, any great truth in his heart crying to be told. Between the "Sea Wolf" and "Monsieur Beaucaire" there is the same difference as between Michael Angelo's great horned Moses and the chubby cherubs of the Della Robbias, and the simile extends in a general way to the total work of these two men.

"The Beautiful Lady" is in the same vein, tender and humorous, as "Monsieur Beaucaire." It is a book to enchant, but not to compel the reader. Far cleverer than London's "Game," sprightlier and more entertaining, it is yet inferior to it as the cameo is to the mountain, as the geranium is to the oak. The Neapolitan who sits in the center of the universe, the boulevards of Paris, with an advertisement of a ballet painted upon the shaven crown of his head, and hears the pitying words of the Beautiful Lady as she sees his humiliation, does not figure in any philosophy of life. It is his function to amuse us mildly as we pass, with his wonderful Italo-Francais idiom; to stir our hearts with the pathos of his degradation and devotion; to make us pleasantly aware that "kind hearts are more than coronets," that the fortune-hunting noblemen are foiled at the last, and virtue has its vicarious reward assured. All of this we are grateful for, as we are grateful to the invenior of ice cream soda, but we do not carve his name in bronze, as we do that of the man who answers the drowsy Sphinx, unveiling

> The fate of the man-enfold,
> The meaning of man.

Here then is the distinction between London and Tarkington. At the crossroads, each has gone his own way. Our literature is richer by the prodigality of both. We would not gladly spare either. Yet we must recognize the depth of the one, the grace of the other, and admit that the solid foundation will endure when the fluted pilaster has fallen.

NIETZSCHE IN A NOVEL.

A New Humanity; or, The Easter Island. By Adolf Wilbrandt. Translated from the German by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 309 pages. Price, $1.50.

TWICE did Adolf Wilbrandt, the German dramatist and novelist, draw prizes in his choice and treatment of a theme. "The Master of Palmyra," the philosophical tragedy lauded to the skies by Mark Twain in the North American Review some years ago, deserved all the praise he gave it, for it is one of the few great works like "Faust" and "The Sunken Bell" that in modern times have sounded the depths of "Job" and "Oedipus at Colonus." Wilbrandt's other masterpiece, "Die Osterinsel," is the novel now excerably translated under a shoddy title, which even these indignities cannot rob of its dignity nor diminish in its power. "Die Osterinsel" could have been simply rendered as "Easter Island"—those who might be misled to think it a tale of the "Robinson Crusoe" or Jules Verne type would soon discover their mistake. The reader who has heard of Nietzsche, the mad prophet whose weird rhapsodies shocked all Europe like an electrical current, would soon have found this novel. For Doctor Helmut Adler, the hero, is Nietzsche himself, thinly veiled; and his wonderful philosophy, which would create a new humanity upon an inhospitable island of the Pacific, is the philosophy of the Blonde Beast, the Overman, about which hundreds of books have been written in Germany, France and Italy during the past ten years.

To the unphilosophical reader, who hasn't heard of Nietzsche and doesn't care what Zarathustra spake, the novel will probably be a thorn in the flesh, a ludicrous presentation of an egregious ego-maniac. In the opening chapter Helmut Adler, beside the bier of his beloved wife, argues Schopenhauer with his brother-in-law. Even a German philosopher would do this only in a novel. There are many such things in the book. The magnificent chapter where the madman by the lakeside raves amidst the storm, and the impressive chapter which follows, when the broken-down philosopher is charmed to sleep by Schweitzer's Hebrew incantation from Genesis, must seem to the uninitiated like the incoherent and enigmatic utterances of Nietzsche himself. This is not a light and amusing book; nor has the translator made it easier to read.

The facts of Nietzsche's life have been adapted to the artistic ends of the novelist. Helmut Adler, like Nietzsche, would convert his countrymen from the "slavish morality" of Christianity and the "whining pessimism" of Schopenhauer. He would launch a new race, uncontaminated by the ethical poisons of the old humanity, on an inaccessible ocean stronghold. To make this dream of artificial selection possible he writes his books, which create a furore like Nietzsche's. But overwork and brooding upon his titanic theories undermine his iron frame and will—insomnia, drugs, insanity and death are the consequences, as with Nietzsche. The philosophy of Adler is the philosophy of Nietzsche; many of his utterances are paraphrased from the dithyrambic sentences of "Thus Spake Zarathustra" and others of Nietzsche's works. The love-story and all the detail is Herr Wilbrandt's invention, of course; so are the incidental characters and the tragic catastrophe.

It is a pity that this great novel, one of the finest things in modern German fiction, could not have been translated respectably. Dr. Rappoport evidently knows German much better than English. He understands the original, but floundershapelessly in his efforts to render it into idiomatic English. Some of the dialogue sounds as wooden as if gargoyles were conversing with hobby-horses.

THE SCOTCH REFORMER.

John Knox. By Henry Cowan. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 404 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.35.

The 400th anniversary of John Knox's birth is being celebrated this year, and so the latest volume in the Heroes of the Reformation series has the quality of timeliness, although it casts much doubt upon the date of Knox's birth, giving preference to some time between the 14th of November, 1513, and the 24th of November, 1515. Even the birthplace at Giffordgate, where stands the memorial oak tree planted by direction of Thomas Carlyle, is vouched for only by local tradition, though research has seemingly vindicated its genuineness. Of the later events in the sturdy reformer's life, however, a world was witness and Dr. Cowan has been able to tell a stirring story. Perhaps there is too much of the sermonic quality in his treatment—he delights above all to numerate his arguments, beginning with "firstly" in true pulpit fashion; perhaps, also, there is too strong a doctrinal and polemic flavor—but these are almost inseparable from the man and his mission. Dr. Cowan presents Knox as "undoubtedly a stern man, when conscience demanded severity; * * * but he was not all sternness." There is, however, a somewhat grotesque implication in the theory that "May not his demeanor toward Mary be accounted for, to some extent, by the supposition that in the earlier part, at least, of her reign, he was not without some fear of her power of fascination, and that he steeled himself against it by adopting an aspect of unsympathetic hardness?"

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

The Evolution of Knowledge. By Raymond St. James Perrin. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. Pittsburgh: W. W. Waters. 308 pages. Price, $1.50.

George Henry Lewes has covered the ground so thoroughly with his "Biographical History of Philosophy" that to follow in his footsteps would seem as presumptuous as for a modern dramatist to write another "Hamlet." At the same time Lewes himself could hardly be regarded as a philosopher, but as a popularizer of philosophy. Mr. Perrin makes two mistakes: he does the work over again which Lewes has done well for all time, and he treats Lewes as if he were a new Aristotle or Bacon, one of the giants of original thought, the consummation and apex of modern philosophy. Nearly 40 pages are devoted to Lewes, while Kant gets only 16 and Herbart only 4. Of modern German philosophers Perrin knows only Haeckel, who is a biologist, and knows him seemingly only by one work. Schopenhauer is referred to en passant, but Hartmann and Lotze are passed by in silence. There are other inconsistencies—four chapters are devoted to Herbert Spencer and four pages to Francis Bacon.

Deficient in symmetry and proportion Mr. Perrin's work is also lacking in depth. His aim is to show that the most general terms of existence—space, time, matter and force—can all be resolved into motion. But he doesn't explain how there can be motion unless there is something that moves, nor how space, which is a hole with nothing in it, can be identical with whatever comes to fill it. The fact is that Mr. Perrin has wandered into the mazes of speculative absurdity like the Greek thinkers before Aristotle. Modern philosophy is a product of the laboratory, not of metaphysical dreams and theories.

Mr. Perrin's presentation of his subject, however, is worthy of the highest praise. He can clarify a series of abstract concepts more effectively than Lewes himself. By a little anecdote he often characterizes a thinker and his thought better than pages of explanation could have done it—as when he tells of Epicurus' boast that "his own food cost not more than a penny a day," after which there is no need to refute the charge of gross sensualism. His elucidation of Spinoza's philosophy is especially clear and interesting. Interest is perhaps the keynote of the whole work. Mr. Perrin has made a dry subject very fascinating.

ANOTHER AMERICAN HISTORY.

A History of the United States. By Edward Channing. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Volume I: 1000-1660. 560 pages. Price, $2.50.

Yet another history of the United States! Prof. Channing of Harvard is well qualified for the task, and has given himself to it without reserve. Not a page of this first volume but reveals wide reading and careful research. At every point little facts are brought out which have escaped the average historian—as that there was an Irishman with Columbus when he discovered America, or the amusing first breach of promise case in the colonies, when the Rev. Grivell Pooley sued fair Cicely Jordan, and the council of Virginia saw fit to fet penalties upon the use of entangling words "tending to the contract of marriage."

In yet another respect Prof. Channing's work is distinctive. He is not content with tracing the history of the colonies in isolation, but shows them in their dependence upon and continual intercourse with England. It is only thus that the misfortunes of the colonies can be understood. Too many historians proceed on stood. Too many historians proceed on the convenient but confusing principle enunciated by Slender in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," who, boasting that his cousin Shallow is a gentleman and can write himself armigero, adds that "all his successors gone before him have done it, and all his ancestors that come after him may." Too often we find Nathaniel Bacon's lineage traced back to Oliver George Washington instead of to Oliver Cromwell, as in later years we are likely to see slavery written of in the light of the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Emancipation Proclamation in the light of Reconstruction.

Prof. Channing writes with grace, vigor and philosophical poise. He is concrete and direct, his style is compact, yet his story is complete. The summary of Columbus' life, ideas and achievements, for example, is admirably sane and full, though it covers less than 20 pages. He treats the history of discovery and colonization as a continuous whole, and his whole work apparently is projected as a study in social evolution. It is a work that should be received with acclamation and will be read with delight. To judge by the first volume, it should be completed in four or five volumes.

BEST SINCE "THE VIRGINIAN."

Curly. By Reese Pocock. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 320 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Pocock's tale of the Arizona desert is the best western story we have had since "The Virginian." It is told by one "Chalk-eye," a cowboy of infinite jest, whose drolleries and odd turns of phrase keep the reader in as pleasant humor as Lin McLean himself could. Hear him tell how Grave City got its ghastly name: "Billy the Kid wiped out 20 fellow-citizens and followed them rapid to a still warmer climate. When these gentlemen had shot each other for their country's good, and a great many more died a natural death by being lynched, the city got more peaceful. In the second year it was burnt, and entirely rebuilt in a fortnight. The first large gambling joint was called the 'sepulcher;' the first weekly paper was the 'Weekly Obituary,' and in the eighth year Mr. Ryan built his hotel, the 'Mortuary.'" The story is full of adventures as well as laughs, and it strikes the true motherlode of romance. Mr. Pocock is evidently not afraid of being told by the critics that his Curly would pass only in the forest of Arden or in Illyria. Knighthood is still in flower, though far from preached gardens and smooth lawns. No one who reads "Curly" can doubt it.

STORIES OF THE DOMINION.

At the Foot of the Rockies. By Carter Goodloe. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 290 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Miss Goodloe's stories tell of life among the military, settlers and Indians of the Canadian northwest, and she presents this life with very real and colorful touches. Her humor, however, is the quality that gives readability to her work; if it were not for this, the stories would appear rather commonplace. By far the best of them is "Jack," the tale of how Jacqueline Alberta Majoribanks Evinston saved her parents and some other sightseers at a sun dance from the wrath of the frenzied redskins. One is quite ready to fall in love with Jack in her Indian raggery, and her swapping propensity is a childish trait happily hit. Probably the weakest story of the eight is placed first. "Rivers' Gymkhana" is pure horseplay—no punning allusion is intended. The antics of the drunken Rivers are pathetic, rather than amusing. But "A Doubting Thomas" and "Red Magic" make up for this in charm, genuine humor and sentiment. The outdoor atmosphere and sturdy humanity of the book are other points to commend it, along with its originality, for it differs from both of Miss Goodloe's former books, "Calvert of Strathore" and "College Girls."

TEXT-BOOKS OF HISTORY.

Essentials in American History. By Albert Bushnell Hart. New York: The American Book Company. 832 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Essentials in English History. By Albert Perry Walker. New York: The American Book Company. 502 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

The series of text-books published under the general title of "Essentials in History" has many features to commend it. Lucid and graphic presentation, illustrations that really illustrate, maps not overcrowded, suggestive topics for written work, bibliographies for supplementary reading and hints for teachers make these almost ideal school books. Mr. Hart as professor of history at Harvard and Mr. Walker as master of the English High school at Boston are eminently qualified for their task.

Literary News and Notes.

Still another literary anniversary occurs this year. It is that of Sir Thomas Browne, author of the "Religio Medici," who was born in London in 1605. Most of Browne's work, however, was done in Norwich, and that ancient town is preparing to honor his memory by setting up a bust of him, whom Lowell called "our most imaginative mind since Shakespeare."

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A story by Kipling is promised in the August Century, entitled "An Habitation Enforced." It is a tale, it is said, of American people and English life.

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From the first an engaging mystery has enveloped the personality of "Guy Thorne." When his gruesome novel "The Oven," was thrilling British readers several years ago, there was a good deal of speculation as to Mr. "Thorne's" identity, but interest in the author increased greatly after he published "When It Was Dark," which G. P. Putnam's Sons published on this side. That fantastic story of the "Downfall of Christianity" was paid the unusual compliment of being quoted by the bishop of London in the pulpit of Westminster abbey, and has had a sale in England of nearly 100,000 copies. So it is rather agreeable to be able to clear up the mystery surrounding its authorship. "Guy Thorne" is the nom de plume adopted by C. Ranger-Gull, who has also published a lot of novels under his own name, notably, "The Hypocrite" and "Back to Ellis-Land." Mr. Ranger-Gull, who lives in Cornwall, is the son of a vicar, which perhaps was one reason why he decided not to publish "When It Was Dark" under his own name. He is an Oxford man and has been on the staff of the London Academy and that of the Saturday Review. The list of his books to bear his proper name on the title page was "Poplalons," published last year. He is, of course, by no means the only English romancer of note who writes under two—or more—names. Another is Cutcliffe Hyne, "Captain Kettle's" creator, who has published several works of fiction as "Weatherby Chesney."

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"The Celebrity," by Winston Churchill, which made considerable stir at the time of its original issue in last, appears this week in a large edition—its 73d—in paper covers. Last week's issue in the Macmillan paper novel series was Robert Herrick's "The Real World," and next week the Macmillan Company will issue the last book they will bring out in the series for this year—Miss Gwendolen Overton's novel of the southwest, "The Heritage of Unrest."

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The Rev. Silas K. Hocking, whose books have a larger circulation in England than those of any other living author—a fact that Mr. Hocking modestly confesses has astonished him as much as it has his critics—intends trying to get into parliament, undeterred by the example of men who, after achieving fame as authors, have entered the house of commons and oftener than not have proved lamentable failures. Macaulay was one of the notable exceptions that proved the rule which has such striking examples as Gibbon, John Stuart Mill and Lecky, not to mention half a dozen others. There have been preachers in parliament, too, but none of them ever made much of a mark there. The house is most intolerant of oratory that savors of the pulpit, and it is said it would not endure a sermon from an Archangel.

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It is not generally known that that great storehouse of literary treasures, the British museum, had its origin in a lottery. But it is undoubtedly a fact and the story of it was told by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe in his address before the ornithological congress the other day. In 1753 Sir Hans Sloane died and by will left his ornithological collection, which had cost him £50,000 to bring together, to be purchased by the nation. Parliament bought it for $100,000. Then it became necessary to obtain a house to put it in. A great state lottery sufficed to provide accommodations for the collection and many subsequent ones that were acquired by the nation. Montague house, a large building standing in its own grounds, was purchased for £20,000 and pulled down some years later when it was found too small any longer to serve its purpose. On its site the present British museum was established. But it was not until 1845 that the zoological section of the national collections grew sufficiently important to be catalogued separately, and only 20 years ago it was transferred to the newly-erected natural history museum at South Kensington. It is interesting to note that none of the birds left by Sir Hans Sloane now remain. Owing to the use of faulty preservatives they fell to pieces and vanished from off the earth as completely as the memory of the lottery has been obliterated from man's minds.

* * *

While nearly everybody else seems to consider Henry James as fair game at any season, he has one stanch and consistent defender in W. D. Howells, who has been his admirer for 40 years. In a recent interview Mr. Howells was speaking of how comparatively few of our leading writers showed the quality of culture in their work. "Culture in writing requires of the writer poetic insight, psychology, and philosophy, with an actual wide knowledge and intimate contact with the great world and with great people," Mr. Howells said. "It is a love for the turn of things, the grasp of a phrase, the choice of words, the distinction possible in the revealing of a nature. Henry James, for instance, always has an intangible distinction of culture in his writing, yet he does not appeal to merely the ultra-intellectual, for people who are not of the great world, who are not great readers, or strictly intellectual, enjoy his books. Women who have been inquisitive find that he expresses for them just what they discover but cannot tell about." Mr. Howells' literary friendship for Mr. James dates back 40 years, when he was aroused to enthusiasm by reading a story sent by Mr. James in 1865 to the Atlantic Monthly, of which Mr. Howells was then assistant editor. "I remember recommending it warmly," continued Mr. Howells, "and saying, 'Yes, by all means accept it, and all other material you can get by the same writer.' The title of the story was Poor Richard, and it dealt with the period of the civil war. It was a three-part story, what we would call a novelette in these days, and showed the exceptional brilliancy of style and thought that distinguishes everything Henry James writes."

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The summer number of Poet Lore is one of the most valuable issues of this magazine. The leading contribution is a complete translation of Maeterlinck's new play, "Joyzelle," giving in English the very life of the French original. Another notable translation in this number is "The Wooing of Damayanti," being the story of Prince Nala, from the Sanskrit of the Mahabharata. "An Appreciation of Gerard de Nerval, Walt Whitman and Arne Hols," "Japanese Poetry Again," "Recent German Criticism," "Tennyson's Holy Grail" and "Pulse of Verbal Rhythm" are among the important contributions.

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"Barbara," the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," and other books which have delighted a large number of readers, has made a new departure in her new novel which the Macmillan company will publish this month. "At the Sign of the Fox," as the new story is called, is described as a romance with a distinctly strong plot, having the praise of work as its underlying motive.

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"The Hebrew Prophet," by the Rev. Loring W. Batten, rector of St. Mark's church, New York, will be published shortly by the Macmillan company. The book is described as a brief statement of the origin, development and phenomena of Hebrew prophecy, a divine institution established to foster the moral and spiritual growth of the people of Israel. Its conclusions are the fruit of modern scholarship, but at the same time they are conservative and constructive.

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Harry Leon Wilson's new novel "The Boss of Little Arcady," which the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company of Boston have in press, like Mr. Wilson's former novels, has a liberal number of illustrations by Rose Cecil O'Neill.

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An uncommonly interesting relic of Sir Walter Scott has just been acquired by Sir George Douglas, author of "The New Border Tales" and other works. It is the walking-stick almost invariably used by Sir Walter, a thick malacca cane.

HENRY JAMES.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

BUILDING TRADES MAY FORM A NEW ALLIANCE

A special meeting of the Building Trades council has been called for Saturday night to take definite action on the proposition to form a Pittsburgh alliance of the Structural Building Trade Alliance of America. It is planned to dissolve the council at this meeting and all organizations in the building lines have been invited to participate in the new movement.

The council has sustained heavy losses in membership within the past two years, especially since the failure of the carnival given under its auspices for the purpose of strengthening the treasury, and is now in a very weak condition. At the meeting held on Saturday, June 24, W. J. Spencer, secretary of the Structural Building Trades alliance, made an address and pointed out the benefits that would be derived by an affiliation with the new organization. The object of the alliance, he explained, is to prevent unnecessary interruption of building operations and to establish the shorter workday and a higher standard of wages.

It is believed a strong local alliance can be formed in the Pittsburgh district, as there are now from 12,000 to 15,000 union men employed in the building trades. Of the most important the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has a membership here of about 5,000, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, 1,500, the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, 683, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, 800, the Operative Plasterers' International association, 450, the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International alliance, 400, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 700, Bricklayers and Masons' International union, 900, and the membership of other organizations in the building trades ranges from 100 to 400.

The members who attended the meeting were favorably impressed with the project outlined by Secretary Spencer, but under the constitution of the council it was impossible to take the action contemplated until two weeks' notice had been given. Invitations have been sent to every building trade organization in the Pittsburgh district urging representation at the meeting next Saturday night.

T. J. Williams, president of the Building Trades council, was unable to attend the meeting at which the new movement was discussed, but will be present at the meeting on Saturday night. He expressed himself yesterday as strongly in favor of the project to form a branch of the alliance in Pittsburgh. If a new organization is formed in the building trades, Mr. Williams says he is confident that every craft will either become affiliated or work in harmony with it.

Joseph C. Skemp, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, who attended the recent convention of the Structural Building Trades alliance, last week sent a report of the proceedings to the local unions. In it he says:

The convention was eminently successful, and the basis upon which the alliance is founded was so broadened that its future is now assured. The cardinal aims of the organization, the systematic co-operation of the building trades, locally and nationally, for the purpose

T. J. WILLIAMS,
President Building Trades Council.

of preventing the unnecessary interruption of building operations by illadvised strikes or lockouts, with their resultant demoralization, suffering and loss; the business-like management of the affairs of the building trades unions so that the interests of the men employed in the building industry may be steadily advanced without loss of time to them or loss of business to the employers; the establishment of the shorter workday and a higher standard of wages throughout the entire American continent, to the advantage of employer and employe alike; the assurance to prospective builders of the completion of their work within the time and within a reasonable margin of the cost anticipated, and the adjustment of the jurisdiction disputes between trades, so annoying to the public and injurious to the labor movement, have long been recognized as the ultima thule of our ambitions.

ALL UNION GLASS WORKS SHUT DOWN LAST NIGHT

The Usual Summer Suspension Throws Over Fifty Thousand Workers Idle.

All the union flint glass and bottle factories in the country closed last night for the usual summer stop and over 40,000 skilled and unskilled men and boys will be idle for several weeks. The window glass factories, with the exception of the machine-equipped plants of the American Window Glass Company, closed on Friday, which swells the number of idle workers to over 50,000.

The American Flint Glass Workers' union has control of factories that closed last night where 5,500 members are employed, but four times that number are affected, or 22,000 in all. This does not include the 600 members who have been on a strike all year. The summer stop for the "flints" in former years in the different branches ranged from four weeks to two months. The time has been cut down each year until last summer some branches were idle, but two weeks and others four weeks. This year a uniform stop of three weeks for all departments was decided upon and the vacation begins tomorrow.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' association controls nearly every bottle plant in the country, and has a membership of 6,500 all of whom have quite work for the summer suspension. Three times the number of skilled bottle blowers are employed in and around the factories and the shut-down will affect about 19,500 workmen. The outlook for the bottle blowers does not seem to be very encouraging. Their summer suspension continues through the months of July and August.

Three important conventions of glass workers will be held next week. The Glass Bottle Blowers' association will hold its annual meeting in Terre Haute, Ind., beginning Monday, July 10. The delegates elected to attend from the Pittsburgh district are as follows: Branch No. 1, Pittsburgh, Robert Feldmeier, George A. Kambach and Gebhart Sahner; No. 55, McDonald, Samuel Bright; No. 76, Sharpsburg, Henry Kunkle, William Heerlein, John Hinckley and Irvin Harris; No. 93, Charleroi, Hugh J. Davey and Patrick Cavanaugh; No. 112, Jeannette, Florence Barrott.

The convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' union will be held at Martins Ferry, O., opening on Monday, July 10. Delegates from local unions in this district follow: No. 4, Pittsburgh, Joseph Smith; No. 5, Pittsburgh, Val Remmel, Frank Lauer and George W. Keyser; No. 21, Pittsburgh, Samuel A. McKain; No. 36, Monaca, Robert McCreary, Thomas Manderson, Tim P. Kaye and Joseph Schachern; No. 41, Charleroi, Louis Winstil, Oscar Companion and Frank Comer; No. 48, Tarentum, Edward Conroy and John Widner; No. 56, Brackenridge, John Long, Jr.; No. 80, Coraopolis, F. H. Cupps and J. E. Carr; No. 86, Jeannette, George Werner and Charles Sunders; No. 111, Jeannette, Samuel McCord, William Maley and John Hester.

A joint convention of the old and new organizations of window glass workers will open in Cleveland on Tuesday, July 11, when it is expected one solid union of skilled workers will be formed.

STAGE EMPLOYES TO MEET.

Thirteenth Annual Convention of Theatrical Alliance, Formed in Pittsburgh Will Open Here July 10.

The 13th annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, which will open in Duquesne garden tomorrow week, promises to be one of the most interesting sessions since the organization was formed in Pittsburgh, in 1892. An interesting program has been prepared by the local committee for the delegates and will include a boat ride up the Monongahela river and down the Ohio, a trip through the important industrial establishments, a trolley ride and a banquet at the Gayety theater.

The alliance is composed of 126 locals in the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and has a membership of 6,500. William Sanders of Columbus is president, John Suarez of St. Louis and William G. Rusk of San Francisco, vice presidents, and Lee M. Hart of Chicago, general secretary-treasurer. About 150 delegates are expected to attend the convention. The delegates from the Pittsburgh local (No. 3), will be James McGrath, the president and John Foxley.

While the Pittsburgh organization is affiliated and assisted in forming the alliance, it is still doing business as local assembly No. 10,604, Knights of Labor, which has been in existence since 1881. When the alliance was perfected, 13 years ago, it was decided that locals should not be compelled to give up their affiliations with any other national or international body. The Pittsburgh local is one of the most prosperous in the alliance. It is composed of 140 members and has yearly contracts with all the theaters.

The committee having charge of the arrangements for the convention is composed of William Carns, James Musgrave, John Thompson, John Caveny, Timothy Carroll, Thomas G. Mason, Alexander Miller, Timothy Flood, John P. Gallagher, Anthony F. Kelly and Thomas Donnelly.

READY FOR CONVENTION.

Arrangements Perfected for Carpet Mechanics Gathering Here Next Week.

Arrangements have been completed for the national convention of the Carpet Mechanics International Union of North America, which will open in Pittsburgh tomorrow week. Sessions will be held in Electrical hall, 302 Grant street. Elaborate preparations have been made by local union No. 5 for the entertainment of the delegates.

One of the most important matters to be considered will be a proposition to amalgamate with the Upholsterers' International union. Cyrus S. Roberts, the international president, has declined to be a candidate for re-election and the contest for the place will be between Harry Shearer of Washington, D. C., and F. P. Ackerman of St. Louis.

The organization of carpet mechanics was formed in Washington last December by local unions in Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Stockton, Cal.; Baltimore, Boston and Washington. The Carpet Workers' local union of New York and members of a mixed local in Philadelphia, composed of carpet workers and mattress makers, refused to join the new organization. There are about 3,000 members enrolled and the present officers are as follows: President, Cyrus S. Roberts, Pittsburgh, vice president, James S. Clatchey, Baltimore; secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Hutchins, Washington; executive board, Harry Shearer, Stockton, Cal., John B. Colpoys, Boston, Charles Ackerman, St. Louis, and F. F. Maguire, Washington.

PLANTS CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

Outlook Believed to Be Favorable for All the Union Iron Mills.

WEEKLY REPORT OF LODGES

Despite the closing of a large number of mills on Friday, when the annual scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers expired, members employed in the iron mills take a very encouraging view of the outlook. This is indicated in the reports from lodges received during the week and compiled for the official journal. Owing to the steady operation of the plants since the opening of the year repairs are necessary and will be made during the next few weeks. Some of the concerns will delay signing the new scale until they are ready to resume operations.

The weekly reports of lodges on mill conditions are as follows:

No. 18, Pittsburgh, Crescent Steel works. Twenty-two puddling furnaces all working. Prospects good.

No. 1, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Sheet department, mills working 1, 6 and 5; idle, 1, 3 and 4. Prospects unknown.

No. 45, McKees Rocks, Pa., Lockhart Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 32 furnaces working; 4 idle; will close for repairs July 1. Bar and guide department, 16-inch and 9-inch mills working double turn; will close for repairs July 1.

No. 7, New Kensington, Pa., Pittsburgh Tin Plate works. Seven mills idle; closed for repairs. Prospects unknown.

No. 17, Connellsville, Pa., Humbert plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, all 6 mills idle. No prospects.

No. 62, Kittanning, Pa., Kittanning Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 17 furnaces working; 16 idle. Plenty of work here for good puddlers. No standing turn men. Prospects, bright.

No. 34, Allegheny, Pa., Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, two-thirds of the furnaces working, rest idle for want of men; one pile on boards and two sand bottoms working. Bar and guide department, bar and guide mills working full. Prospects, bright.

No. 23, Monaca, Pa., Colonial Crucible Steel company. Boiling department, 10 furnaces working, none idle. Bar and guide department, 9-inch mill working. Prospects good.

No. 35, Pittsburgh, Wayne Iron works. Boiling department, 26 mills working; none idle. Bar and guide department, bar mill working single turn; guide mill on double turn. Sheet and jobbing department, plow mill working double turn. Prospects unknown.

No. 3, Waynesburg, Pa. Boiling department, 8 knobbling fires working steady. Bar and guide department, sheet bar mill working. Sheet and jobbing department, 2 mills idle. Tin department, 4 mills working, 2 idle; plenty of standing turn men. Prospects not very good.

No. 2, Md., N. & G. Taylor Co., Cumberland, Md. Seven mills working, one mill idle; several mills off on account of hot weather. Prospects unknown.

No. 81, Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland Hardware company. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working full. Prospects good.

No. 52, Sharon, Pa., Sharon Steel Hoop company. Bar and guide department, 8 and 9-inch mills working three turns; none idle. Prospects good.

No. 73, Niles, O., Empire Iron and Steel Company, Niles, O. Boiling department, 7 furnaces working, idle last week. Bar and guide department, 1 bar mill working; idle last week. Sheet and jobbing department, 4 mills working. Tin department, 1 mill working on black plate; all on this week. Prospects unknown.

No. 1, Detroit, Mich., Railway Steel Spring company. Bar and guide department, one 9-inch and one 16-inch mill working steady. Prospects good.

No. 7, Ohio, Niles Iron and Sheet Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 4 mills working, nine idle, roofing and stamping works on full. Prospects, good.

No. 20, Youngstown, O., Mahoning Valley works, Republic Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide department, 18-inch, 16-inch, 11-inch, 9-inch and 7-inch mills working. Sheet and jobbing department, plate mill working. Prospects, good.

No. 2, Detroit, Mich., American Car and Foundry Company. Busheling department, 4 busheling and 1 pile on boards furnaces working; 1 pile on boards furnace off for repairs; the men are floating. Bar and guide department, 14-inch and 12-inch mills working full double turn. Prospects, good.

No. 22, Canton, O., Carnahan Tin Plate Company. Boiling department, 4 knobbling furnaces working. Bar and guide department, 1 bar mill working; none idle. Tin department, 6 mills working; none idle. Prospects, good.

No. 49, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Iron and Steel Roofing Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 5 mills working every week; classified as follows: One 44-inch, two 32-inch, one 36-inch and one 24-inch, the latter an average mill. This mill will practically lose no time, plenty of standing turn men. Prospects, good.

No. 44, Cleveland, O., Lake Erie Iron works. Boiling department, 7 furnaces working double turn; 1 idle. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working; none idle. Prospects, good.

No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., Wheeling Sheet and Iron Company. Top mill, sheet department, jobbing mill working, sheet and bar mills idle. Prospects, fair.

No. 40, Toledo, O., Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 7 double and 1 single furnace working; idle, 5 double; 5 sand bottoms working 3 turns; 1 idle. Bar and guide department, 8-inch and 10-inch mills working; none idle; bar mill working single turn. Prospects, unknown.

CONFLICTING BALLOTS.

Machinists Voting for Officers and Also on Proposition to Change System of Elections.

Ballots for the election of officers of the International Association of Machinists were received by lodges in the Pittsburgh district during the week. At the same time a referendum vote is being taken on a proposition to return to the old system of electing officers in convention. Indications point to its adoption when the votes are counted at headquarters in Washington on July 10, and the election now being held will be set aside.

While President James O'Connell has considerable opposition there is no doubt as to his re-election. The candidates for the presidency and the number of lodges nominating them are as follows: James O'Connell, 142; D. W. Roderick, Chicago, 48; Thomas L. Wilson, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 18; J. D. Buckalew, Little Rock, Ark., 14; P. J. Conlon, Cleveland, O., 9; C. L. Cain, Charlestown, Mass., 4; E. S. Fisher, Chicago, 2; J. J. Keppler, Chicago, 2; C. V. Smith, San Bernardino, Cal., 1; Walter Aimes, Kansas City, 1; James Wilson, New York, 1; C. G. Carothers, St. Louis, 1; W. Webster, Evanston, Wyoming, 1; A. E. Holder, Washington, D. C., 1.

George Preston, the secretary-treasurer, has been nominated by 152 lodges and his chief opponent, Lee S. Fisher of Chicago, received nominations from 28 lodges.

The biennial convention of the International Association of Machinists will be held in Boston on September 11.

A CLOSE CONTEST.

Old Officers for Important Positions Are Retained by Structural Iron Workers' Organization.

The official returns of the annual election of Local Union No. 3 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will be announced at the regular meeting tomorrow night. Most of the members were unable to participate in the election, as they are employed on contracts outside of the city, but nearly 400 votes were cast. The jurisdiction of the local extends over a radius of 125 miles of City hall, within the state of Pennsylvania.

The election was held on Monday at headquarters, 1119 Penn avenue, but the count was not completed until late on the following day. J. P. Kelly was re-elected president without opposition, and there was no opposition to D. A. Sweeney for second vice president. John McCarthy for warden, or J. J. Gormley for conductor, but the election for the other positions was close and interesting. The result was as follows:

First vice president, Walter McMullen, 134; H. W. Gillon, 88.

Treasurer, Joseph Eder, 162; J. P. Fitzgerald, 110.

Financial secretary, W. C. Bennett, 154; George Boyd, 122; W. J. Milton, 22; Martin Mullen, 8; E. F. Murphy, 2.

Recording secretary, D. A. Sweeney, 191; E. F. Murphy, 39; Martin Mullen, 45.

Business agent, M. Galentine, 125; Maurice Breen, 113; James L. Kelly, 49; James Conway, 13; James Coakley, 16.

Sergeant-at-arms, Frank Foster, 148; H. W. Gillon, 114.

Examining board (five to elect), P. F. O'Malley, 213; E. F. Murphy, 157; James Travis, 160; Thomas McShane, 149; D. B. Barton, 144; Martin Mullen, 137; C. M. Davidson, 134.

Auditing committee (three to elect), George Boyd, 139; H. B. Moyer, 114; Walter McMullen, 112; H. W. Gillon, 88; James Rodgers, 87; Martin Mullen, 62; W. H. Pannebaker, 23.

Trustee, W. J. Milton, 185; William Woods, 70; E. F. Murphy, 24.

SERVICES APPRECIATED.

A Valuable Present Given Retiring Business Agent of Street Car Men.

When H. C. Williams, who recently resigned his position as business agent of Division No. 85 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, made his final report to the executive board on Friday night, he was pleasantly surprised. As a token of esteem and appreciation of his services during the past two years Mr. Williams was presented with a handsome gold watch, chain and charm. While serving as business agent Mr. Williams assisted in negotiations with the Pittsburgh Railways Company obtaining satisfactory adjustments of several differences.

Mr. Williams has accepted a position with the Freehold Real Estate Company. While he has severed his official connection with the organization he still retains his membership, and says he always will be identified with the trade union movement.

A Novel Plan Adopted.

The locked out broom-makers at Everett, Mass., have started a co-operative factory and have adopted a novel plan to obtain the first batch of orders. They have addressed a letter to every union in Massachusetts, requesting any member who wanted a broom to have the secretary of his union notify the broom-makers and that the broom is to be paid for on delivery.

THE GAZETTE'S DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Second and fourth Sundays, Knights of Labor hall, 535 Smithfield st. John Fernau, president; J. J. Gallagher, vice president; Geo. H. Driver, rec. sec. and cor. sec.; E. W. Hambleton, fin. sec.; Anthony Kelly, treas.; Jos. L. Evans, C. B. Hayes and J. W. Patterson, trustees.

IRON CITY CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL

First and third Thursdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. C. C. Douglass, president; C. A. Lands, rec. sec.; J. B. Culley, fin. sec.; N. F. Storm, treas.; E. A. Maginn, H. J. Carey and Lottie Williamson, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

First Friday, Moorhead hall. C. Q. Lafferty, president; John Dolan, vice president; Bert King, secretary-treasurer; T. A. Means, Robert Lewis and W. Riley, trustees. Organizations affiliated with the council follow:

International Typographical Union.

No. 7—Headquarters, room 53 Shannon building, 326 Fourth ave. C. Q. Lafferty, sec. First Sunday, 316 Fifth ave.

No. 235—McKeesport. S. W. Smith, sec., 633 Versailles ave.

No. 270—New Castle. T. J. McCluskey, sec.

No. 250—New Brighton. O. F. Johndrew, sec.

No. 16 (German)—Last Tuesday, Moorhead hall. G. A. Wickman, 124 Natchez st.

No. 610 (Croatian)—John Matekovic, sec., 812 Ohio st., Allegheny.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

No. 9—First Wednesday, Cherry alley and Sixth ave. T. A. Means, sec., 7312 Kelly st.

No. 51 (Feeders)—Second and fourth Saturdays, 535 Smithfield st. Thomas C. Neeson, sec.

No. 64—Fourth Saturday, Moorhead hall. Ed. Joyce, sec.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

No. 36 (Stereotypers)—Second Monday, 412 Diamond st. J. Q. E. Lawton, sec., 2835 Wylie ave.

No. 68 (Electrotypers)—Chas. Seth, sec., 121 Rochelle st., Knoxville.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

No. 73—Second and fourth Saturdays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. Alex. Wood, sec.

International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Local union 14—Second Thursday, 204 Sixth ave. Chas. H. Davis, sec., 640 Forest ave., Avalon.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Headquarters, 302 Grant st. T. J. Williams, president; J. J. Toole, secretary. Saturdays. Board of business agents, daily, at 9 a. m. Organizations in the building trades follow, but all are not directly affiliated with the council:

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

No. 27—Headquarters, 440 Sixth ave. Tuesdays, Old City Hall. James J. McKee and F. F. Welsh, business agents.

No. 218 (Steam Fitters)—First and third Thursdays, 529 Fifth ave. John A. Hite, sec., 2332 Bedford ave.

No. 96—McKeesport. John F. Gibson, sec., Wilmerding.

No. 345—Greensburg. L. J. Klenzie, sec.

No. 302—Charleroi. Alex. Ward, sec., Monessen.

No. 115—Beaver Falls. C. C. Stormfels, sec., box 1, Rochester, Pa.

No. 32—New Castle. L. R. Bryan, sec.

International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers.

No. 218—Headquarters, Moorhead hall. Mondays. E. A. Maginn, business agent.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union.

No. 4—Tuesdays, 302 Grant st. T. J. Williams, business agent.

No. 36 (Helpers)—Mondays, 302 Grant st. G. Sniffreth, business agent.

International Union of Steam Engineers.

No. 56—Headquarters, 416 Wood st., Wednesdays. P. J. Naughton, business agent.

No. 95—Fridays, Moorhead hall. C. L. Honack, sec., 2120 Fifth ave.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

No. 12—Fridays, Moorhead hall. N. S. Glass, business agent, Moorhead hall.

International Association of Marble Workers.

No. 31 (Setters)—Tuesdays, Moorhead hall. Charles C. Gunther, business agent.

No. 15 (Helpers)—Second and fourth Fridays, Moorhead hall. James Lynch, business agent.

National Elevator Constructors' Union of the United States.

No. 6—Second and fourth Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. Jas. P. Caldwell, business agent.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

No. 35—Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st. E. F. Boozer, sec., River ave., Esplen.

International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.

No. 2—First and third Wednesdays, 302 Grant st. P. Mulvehill, bus. agt.

Marble and Mosaic Workers' Union.

No. 3529—Third Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. Isidore Colotto, sec., 59 Spring av.

National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America.

No. 10040—First and third Mondays, 414 Diamond st. C. G. Rice, sec., 62 Chatham st.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

No. 24—Second and fourth Mondays, 6004 Center. H. A. McCollim, sec., 7047 Fletcher.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union.

No. 11—Tuesdays, 62 Arthur st. C. W. Parker, sec., 1823 Ann st.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union.

Headquarters—445 Sixth ave. Joint arbitration board, second and fourth Wednesdays; executive board, stonemasons' Fridays; executive board, bricklayers' first and third Wednesdays.

No. 2—Fridays, 416 Wood st. Daniel Gildernew, bus. agt., 440 Sixth ave.

No. 4—Mondays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. J. W. Hughes, sec., 29 Fountain st.

No. 31—Braddock. John Linsenmayer, 139 Mills st.

No. 33—First and third Thursdays, 264 Fifth ave. Geo. Jones, sec., 3108 Kennett sq.

No. 34—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 414 Diamond st. Jacob Wadle, sec., 608 First st., Allegheny.

No. 35—Second and fourth Thursdays, 27 Mt. Oliver st., Isadore Moelter, sec., 2420 Jane st.

No. 82—First and third Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. Fred Morelli, sec., 1311 Penn ave.

No. 83—First and third Mondays, O'Brien hall, Braddock. Alex Ramsey, 2204 Michigan st., Swissvale.

Operative Plasterers' International Association.

No. 31—Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. G. M. Preedy, business agent, 227 Thirty-eighth st.

No. 18—Tuesdays, Wallace block, Wilkinsburg. L. A. Hovis, sec.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

No. 3—Headquarters, room 305, 1119 Penn ave., Mondays. W. C. Bennett, sec.; M. Galentine, business agent.

No. 74—(Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers)—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 302 Grant st. H. W. Legleitner, business agent.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

Pittsburgh branch—First and third Tuesdays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. T. B. Sanders, sec., box 230.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

No. 5 (Inside Wiremen)—Fridays, 302 Grant st. A. S. Borard, business agent.

No. 14 (Linemen)—Thursdays, 302 Grant st. S. D. Young, business agent.

No. 319—Second and fourth Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. W. C. Comrie, sec., 5515 Holden street.

No. 365 (Shopmen)—Second and fourth Thursdays, First National bank building, Wilkinsburg. Geo. W. Smith, sec., box 333, Braddock.

No. 161—Uniontown. J. F. Morrow, sec.

No. 326—Connellsville. M. A. Hopwood, sec.

No. 33—New Castle. W. A. Bryan, sec.

No. 342—New Brighton. Geo. J. Wolf, sec.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.

District Council—First and third Tuesdays, Old City hall. President and treasurer, H. F. Young; secretary, Nich Gutenthorpe.

Smoky City lodge 154—Thursdays, Old City hall.

Lodge 318—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. H. F. Young, sec.

Lodge 167 (Helpers)—New Castle. James Rocks, sec.

Lodge 253—Washington, Pa. H. R. Stockwell, sec.

International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America.

No. 15—First and third Mondays, Ann st. and Eighth ave., Homestead. Thomas E. Auston, sec., box 32, Hays.

No. 67—Belle Vernon. Samuel S. Houseman, sec., box 296, Roscoe.

No. 45—Second and fourth Tuesdays, McKeesport. S. W. Craven, sec., 211 Pacific ave.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

District Council—Office, 307 Arnfeld building. First and third Tuesdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. Samuel Lindsay, president; N. F. Storm, sec., 1674 Carver st.; A. M. Swartz, J. A. Ross, C. C. Douglass and H. C. Whitfield, business agents. Local unions attached to council and secretaries follow:

No. 852—Second and fourth Tuesdays, G. A. R. hall, Verona. G. H. Milliken.

No. 142—Wednesdays, 1119 Penn ave. David Duff, 340 Edmund st.

No. 164—Second and fourth Mondays, Moorhead hall. John Reulins, Mt. Oliver.

No. 165—Mondays, Geyer hall, East End. John W. Hilty, 6910 Hamilton ave.

No. 202—Saturdays, Hartman hall, East End. Sam Meyers, 5820 Penn ave.

No. 211—Wednesdays, Federal and Erie sts., Allegheny. J. W. Elwood, 124 Beach st., Bellevue.

No. 230—Thursdays, Carson and South Fourteenth sts. T. J. McKenna, 30 Ruth st.

No. 237—First and third Thursdays, Chestnut and O'Hara sts., Allegheny. John Klein, 1331 Carson st., Allegheny.

No. 246—Second and fourth Wednesdays, New Brighton. Joseph Dalbey.

No. 254 (Stairbuilders)—First and third Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. F. A. Park, 5436 Kincaid st.

No. 255—Saturdays, Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. Chris Youtz.

No. 288—Mondays, Homestead. J. C. Kephart, 1118 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg.

No. 333—Thursdays, New Kensington. D. E. Kunkle.

No. 385—First and third Fridays, Odd Fellows' hall, West End. Oscar Gluckner, Elliott.

No. 462—First and third Wednesdays, Wellersbacher's hall, South Twelfth st. Rudolph Speiring, Magnolia st., 27th ward.

No. 430—Wednesdays, Lohr's hall, Wilkinsburg. J. J. Coulter, 1205 Glenn st.

No. 571—Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. B. Sumney.

No. 639—Mondays, Sewickley. W. R. White, box 294.

No. 773—Mondays, Russell hall, Braddock. A. J. Fisher, 682 Jones ave.

No. 827—Fridays, O'Neill's hall, McKeesport. Joseph W. Ross, 808 Sales st.

No. 899—Mondays, Second and Hazelwood aves. G. K. Evans, 5103 Chaplin st.

No. 939—First and third Mondays, Wilmerding. John D. Long, box 271, Turtle Creek.

No. 1033—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Monaca. John McCullough, box 121.

No. 1079—Mondays, Clairton. J. W. K. Hodge.

No. 1156—Fridays, Homewood and Hamilton aves. C. E. Dubenhuber, 543 Cora st.

No. 1050—Second and fourth Mondays, Tarentum. F. A. Pfabe.

No. 1252—First and third Fridays, Arlington and Southern aves. Frank E. Miller, Mt. Oliver.

No. 1273—Second and fourth Mondays, Coraopolis. C. J. McGahan.

No. 1382—First and third Mondays, Forsyth hall, Sharpsburg. Charles C. Labor, 712 Evergreen ave., Millvale.

No. 1441—Second and fourth Thursdays, Duquesne. C. E. Burns, box 446.

No. 1504—Wednesdays, Jeannette. S. C. Hollingsworth, 206 Clay ave.

No. 590—Butler, Fridays. W. S. Brandon.

No. 1723—Economy. C. M. Greig, box 7.

No. 1048—First and third Wednesdays, McKeesport. David Miller.

Branch 769 (Amalgamated society)—Wilson Hume, 7241 Finance st.

Branch 751 (Amalgamated society)—Broughton. Frank Kershaw, Finleyville.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

District Council—Headquarters, 416 Wood st., Fridays. E. A. Eisel, sec.; Alfred Firth, Homer E. Schrecengost and C. J. Frenz, business agents. Local unions attached to council and secretaries follow:

No. 6—Mondays, 416 Wood st. Frank Ashford.

No. 72—Wednesdays, 416 Wood st. Fred L. Koch, 15 St. Martins st.

No. 84—First and third Thursdays, Turner hall, Forbes st. Joseph Beck, 27 Wyoming st.

No. 190—Tuesdays, 522 Federal st., Allegheny. Homer E. Schrecengost, 105 Bird st.

No. 282—(Paperhangers)—Thursdays, 412 Diamond st. Ray D. White, 181 Mayflower st.

No. 417—Mondays, 418 Market st., McKeesport. Harry Pahner, 2716 Fifth ave., McKeesport.

No. 457—First and third Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. Edward Roberts, box 281, Carnegie.

No. 458—First and third Thursdays, Russell hall, Braddock. E. Lettie, Sixth st., Braddock.

No. 462—Mondays, Wallace building, Wilkinsburg. Joshua Motheral, 844 Rebecca st.

No. 551—Tuesdays, 6200 Penn ave. R. H. Braun, 323 44th st.

No. 647—Second and fourth Thursdays, Sewickley. Gregg Ritchey.

No. 695—Mondays, 17 Southern ave., Mt. Oliver. M. F. Schmidt, 1708 Merriman alley.

No. 860—First and third Wednesdays, Turtle Creek. M. H. Thompson.

No. 910—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Coraopolis. John R. Fike.

No. 1063 (Car Painters)—First and third Tuesdays, Evans hall, Taggart st., Allegheny. R. G. Canning, 2825 Linwood ave., Allegheny.

International Association of Machinists.

Pittsburgh District, Lodge No. 6—Headquarters, room 305 Arnfeld building, 1119 Penn ave. D. R. Dorland, pres.; James Short, sec.; Wm. A. Mineely, business agent. Lodges under the jurisdiction of district lodge and recording secretaries follow:

Pittsburgh 52—Saturdays, 416 Wood st. Harry J. Niebeum, S. Main and Taylor aves., 39th ward.

Duquesne 199 (Linotype)—First Tuesday, 535 Smithfield st. Wm. A. Shaw, 1509 Main st., Sharpsburg.

Lawrence 478—Mondays, Kumer hall, Butler and 52d sts. F. S. Reid, 5119 Dresden st.

Ft. Pitt 228—First and third Tuesdays, Lacock and Federal sts., Allegheny. H. L. Fullerton, 12 California ave.

McKees Rocks 260—First and third Mondays, 219 Chartiers ave., McKees Rocks. William Stevenson, 509 Woodland ave.

Braddock 33—Second and fourth Thursdays, Russell's hall, Braddock. R. S. Algeo, 601 Corey ave.

Verona 132—First and third Fridays, Odd Fellows hall, Verona. Alex. B. Sorbie.

McKeesport 151—Second and fourth Thursdays, 440 Market st., McKeesport. R. D. Cowan, box 365, Wilmerding.

Keystone 296—New Brighton. J. J. Kelley, 401 Sixteenth st., Beaver Falls.

New Kensington 541—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Biesser's hall, New Kensington. L. A. Parr, box 621.

Junior Machinists 4—First and third Fridays, 1000 Fifth ave. Fred W. Dillemuth.

Washington 555—Second and fourth Saturdays, Pollite's hall, Washington. E. P. Maurer, 1337 Allison ave.

Vowaerts 565—First and third Saturdays, Palak's hall, Braddock. B. C. Yargerman, 114 Sixth st.

Fortshritt 570—First and third Saturdays, 709 East st., Allegheny. R. Kapenos, 5 Fountain st.

Wilkinsburg 573—Fridays, 6004 Center ave. J. A. Herkert, 7514 Maderia st., Brushton.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Headquarters, House building, Smithfield and Water sts. T. J. Shaffer, pres.; John Williams, sec.; M. F. Tighe, asst. sec.; B. I. Davis, manager Journal; John E. Taylor, 1220 Muriel st., South Side; John G. Hagan, Piqua, O.; Elias Jenkins, Youngstown, O., trustees; William M. Gibson, vice pres., Pittsburgh district, 1110 Main st., Allegheny; T. J. Collins, Connellsville; B. F. Jones, Esplen; George C. Hamilton, Canonsburg, deputies to vice pres. Lodges in Pittsburgh district and corresponding secretaries follow:

Iron City 1—J. F. Berry, 2443 Wylie ave.

Waynesburg 3—Moses A. Chivers, 235 Huffman st., Waynesburg.

Washington 5—John Griffiths, 202 Fayette st., Washington.

Jefferson 6—John Polan, 242 Broad st., Washington.

New Kensington 7—W. S. Reeves, box 388, New Kensington.

South Side 11—John J. Kelly, Sweetbriar st., Duquesne Heights.

Champion 14—Michael Moran, Tussey st.

Cambria 17—Thos. J. Collins, box 601, Connellsville.

Crescent 18—Joseph Woods, 297 46th st.

Bayardstown 20—Fred Hartman, 315 Voeghtly st., Allegheny.

Colonial 23—James Conley, Monaca.

Greenfield 25—Herman Geller, Frazier st.

Tubal Cain 28—Wm. Quinn, 3480 Carson st.

Etna 29—Joseph D. Hunter, 17 Locust st., Etna.

Aram Bullock 30—Thomas Bullock, box 152, New Kensington.

Lucas 31—Robert Cox, Knoxville.

Chartiers Valley 32—T. M. Reese, Canonsburg.

Bishop 34—John Charnock, 1432 Faulkner st., Allegheny.

Alcania 36—James Rees, box 151, Avonmore.

Pride of McKees Rocks 45—Ben F. Jones, 702 River ave., Esplen.

Canonsburg 43—Edwin S. Jones, 63 Miller st.

Mounts Creek 54—T. F. Jennings, 707 East Francis st., Connellsville.

Wayne 55—Chas. Fleger, 1120 Carey ay.

Mosgrove 62—Wm. C. Frederick, Campbell st., Kittanning.

Tyler 154—J. A. Miller, 55 Woodland ave., Washington.

The Workers' International Protective Association.

Headquarters, Reilly block, Wheeling, W. Va. George Powell, pres.; Charles E. Lawyer, sec.-treas. Lodges in Pittsburgh district and corresponding secretaries follow:

Americus 15—John Brunken, 1613 Liberty ave.

Keystone 4—Frank A. Kunkler, 138 21st st.

Progressive 6—C. M. Harrison, New Kensington.

Scanlon 10—W. S. King, box 415, New Kensington.

Good Hope 19—H. E. Barnett, 2901 Highland ave., McKeesport.

Avon 29—W. F. Ukena, box 82, Avonmore.

Tin City 3—F. M. Hammond, 442 Pitts st., New Castle.

Rombold 25—W. P. Ice, 616 Hamilton st., New Castle.

Tylersdale 30—Geo. A. Barney, 371 Addison st., Washington.

Independent 42—D. H. Stewart, 125 E. Chestnut st., Washington.

Tim Ross 37—L. H. Martin, Waynesburg.

Reliance 45—Andrew Padgett, 507 Olive st., McKeesport.

Iron Molders' Union of North America.

No. 14—Alternate Fridays, Lorena hall, 105 Federal st., Allegheny. Wm. Peart, sec., 41 Halsey place.

No. 46—Tuesdays, Moorhead hall. John Barnett, sec., 1632 Penn ave.

No. 77—First and third Wednesdays, Schwerd's hall, McClure ave., Allegheny. Geo. Speer, sec., 603 Hemlock st., Avalon.

No. 243—First and third Thursdays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. E. H. Trautman, sec., 234 Miller st., Knoxville.

No. 270—Second and fourth Thursdays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. William Hawkins, sec., 1726 Juniata st.

No. 136—Alternate Tuesdays, Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. Chas. A. Hopwood.

No. 150—Alternate Tuesdays, Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. T. C. Humphrey, sec., 7 Epworth st.

No. 217—First and third Wednesdays, Golden Eagle hall, New Brighton. Edward A. Frethey, sec., box 446, Monaca.

No. 219—First and third Mondays, I. O. O. F. hall, Rochester. L. Griffin, sec., Monaca.

No. 327—West Newton. De Forest Bradley, sec., box 453.

No. 368—First and third Mondays, Connellsville. George W. Myers, sec., box 761.

No. 443—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Lacock and Federal sts., Allegheny. J. J. Maloney, sec. pro tem., 4423 Miften st.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America.

No. 177—Second and fourth Fridays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. L. F. Weyman, sec., 807 School st.

No. 272—First and third Tuesdays, 535 Smithfield st. Ed. McElroy, sec., Bellefield ave.

No. 184—Second and fourth Fridays, Moorhead hall. A. B. Stafford, sec.

No. 292—First and third Tuesdays, Dean block, New Castle. H. Crawford, sec.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

No. 211—Second and fourth Wednesdays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. Charles Kemmler, 1921 Windsor st.

No. 262—First and third Mondays, Moorhead hall. J. A. Northart, 33 Spring Garden ave., Allegheny.

No. 250—First and third Saturdays, Morris hall, McClure ave., Allegheny. Martin Leobig, McKee st.

No. 246—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Schindehutte hall, McKees Rocks. Henry F. Miller, box 112.

No. 270—First and third Saturdays, 2 p. m., Oregon hall, Brackenridge. C. Cromer, box 63.

Knights of Labor, Incorporated.

District assembly No. 3—Headquarters, 535 Smithfield st. Regular meetings third Wednesday of each quarter. John Fernau, master workman; James Rolen, worthy foreman; M. W. Williams, sec.; I. N. Ross, E. W. Hambleton, M. Muldowney, J. A. Bacherach, A. J. Hurney and J. O. Flynn, executive board. Local assemblies attached to district and secretaries follow:

No. 6266 (Pavers and Rammers)—Alternate Sundays, 535 Smithfield st. Hugh McGovern, 535 Smithfield st.

No. 1577 (Teamsters)—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., 535 Smithfield st. B. J. Brucher, 535 Smithfield st.

No. 1907 (Salespeople)—Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st. C. B. Hays, 5538 Homer st.

No. 1734 (Cigar and Stogie Makers)—Second and fourth Thursdays, 535 Smithfield st. John L. Frank, 535 Smithfield st.

No. 1573—(Sales people, Braddock.)—Second and fourth Fridays. David C. Creelman, Braddock.

No. 10604 (Theatrical Mechanics)—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 535 Smithfield st. Thomas G. Mason, box 352.

No. 1588 (Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers)—Second Tuesday, 535 Smithfield st. Albert Hutchins, 132 Bausman st., Knoxville.

No. 1683 (Salespeople, Jeannette)—First and third Thursdays. O. Detweiler, box 74.

No. 1700 (Curb and Flagstone Cutters, Setters and Helpers)—First and third Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. Wm. Ferner, 535 Smithfield st.

No. 1701 (Asphalt Workers)—Fridays, Fulton st. James Hughes, 130 Elm st.

No. 1702 (Machine Window Glass Workers)—Jeannette. S. A. Carothers, secretary.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Headquarters—Chandler building, Toledo, O. Thomas W. Rowe, pres.; Wm. J. Croke, vice pres.; John L. Dobbins, sec.; Wm. P. Clarke, asst. sec. Local unions in Pittsburgh district and secretaries follow:

No. 4—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Odd Fellows hall, Sarah and S. 18th sts. Joseph Smith, 23 Enon alley.

No. 5—First Saturday, 2 p. m., Carson and S. 15th st. John Hixenbaugh, box 343, Mt. Oliver P. O.

No. 21—First Thursday, Carson and S. 14th sts. Damon Carlisle, Brownsville road.

No. 25—Rochester. George E. Haney.

No. 36—Monaca. Phillip Polland.

No. 38—Beaver Falls. D. Ellis, 1349 Fifth ave.

No. 41—Charleroi. Joseph Michel.

No. 48—Tarentum. C. A. McGill, Brackenridge.

No. 56—Tarentum. James Crumley, Brackenridge.

No. 58—Washington. Chas. Wingett.

No. 65—Homestead. Andrew Newman.

No. 71—Indiana. Edward P. Berk.

No. 78—Rochester. H. S. Levis.

No. 80—Coraopolis. R. H. Manchester.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

Headquarters—Witherspoon building, Philadelphia. Denis A. Hayes, pres. Branches in Pittsburgh district and secretaries follow:

No. 1—Pittsburgh. L. W. Prophater, 2039 Carson st.

No. 55—McDonald. J. L. Buckalew.

No. 56—Saltsburg. Fred Forger.

No. 76—Sharpsburg. H. S. Humes, 1401 Middle st.

No. 82—Beaver Falls. H. L. Bonnage, 1419 Fifth ave.

No. 83—Butler. Wm. D. Sanders, 219 Howard st.

No. 85—Kane. Joseph F. Colbert, 226 Holman st.

No. 93—Charleroi. Chas. Gass, 409 11th st.

No. 94—Pittsburgh. John H. Shaw, 705 Fifth ave. ext.

No. 95—Tarentum. Nesbit J. Beattie, 617 Fifth ave.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Ormsby lodge 7—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 7 p. m.; Webber hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. J. E. Campbell, sec., 2333 Sidney st.

Iron City lodge 179—First Sunday, 7 p. m.; third Monday, 10 a. m.; Moorhead hall. J. G. Kennedy, sec., Versailles, Pa.

S. B. Neff lodge 225—First Sunday, 1 p. m.; third Sunday, 6:30 p. m.; Schon hall, Butler and Thirty-sixth sts. W. W. Edinger, sec., 207 South ave., Wilkinsburg.

Glenwood lodge 244—First and third Fridays, 7:30 p. m., Fear's hall, 5444 Second ave. A. W. Martin, sec., 212 N. Elizabeth st.

McKees Rocks lodge 321—First, third and fourth Sundays, 1:30 p. m.; second and fifth Sundays, 7:30 p. m.; Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. J. R. Thomas, sec., 924 Page st.

F. R. McFeatter's lodge 334—Second and fourth Sundays, 7:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; Duquesne. J. E. E. Smith, sec., box 483, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Chartiers Valley lodge 371—Second Sunday, 10 a. m., fourth Saturday, 8 p. m.; J. O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. Eaton Anderson, sec.

McKeesport lodge 518—Second Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Elk's hall, McKeesport. C. E. Conway, sec., Glassport.

Monongahela Valley lodge 277—First Sunday, 2 p. m.; third Sunday, 7 p. m.; Redman's hall, Monongahela. B. H. Sandys, sec.

Wall lodge 439—First Sunday, 2 p. m.; third Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Hobel hall, Pitcairn. C. M. Kirk, sec., Wall.

Goodwill lodge 100—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 8 p. m.; I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver ave. and Juniata st., Allegheny. M. R. Cawley, sec., 32 Marshall ave.

Twin City lodge 465—Second Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 1:30 p. m., Masonic hall, Washington st., Allegheny. W. W. Millan, sec., 715 Eleanor st.

Freedom lodge 332—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m.; second, fourth and fifth Fridays, 8 p. m.; K. O. T. M. hall, Freedom. C. E. Hinish, sec., Rochester.

J. H. Douglass lodge 222—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., K. of P. hall, New Castle. J. L. Douglass, sec., 163 West Fall st.

James G. Blaine lodge 102—Second Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; I. O. O. F. hall, Brownsville. A. C. Brown, sec., box 120, Cadwallader, Pa.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

H. W. Oliver division 452—First and third Sundays, 1 p. m., American Mechanics hall, Bennett. M. H. Butler, F. A. E., box 3, Callery, Pa.

Wm. Reese division 419—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m.; Reiber building, Butler. C. E. Hunter, F. A. E., 372 Center ave.

Allegheny City division 164—First and third Sundays, 10 a. m.; Franklin hall, East and First sts., Allegheny. M. S. Anderson, F. A. E., 919 Main st.

Iron City division 143—First and third Sundays, 1 p. m.; Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. C. L. Shriver, F. A. E., 523 River ave., Esplen.

Keystone division 243—Second Sunday, 2:30 p. m.; fourth Monday, 9:30 a. m., Pennsylvania ave. and Bidwell st., Allegheny. E. E. Jordan, F. A. E., 1324 Franklin st.

Andrew Carnegie division 325—Alternate Sundays, 2 p. m., Penn ave. and Wood st., Wilkinsburg. A. W. Routh, F. A. E., Wilmerding.

S. S. Brown division 379—Second Sundays, 2 p. m.; fourth Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; Lauting and Linst Co.'s hall, Hazelwood. J. F. Wills, F. A. E., 5037 Lafayette st.

Chartiers Valley division 416—First and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m.; Co-operative hall, Carnegie. G. B. Keech, F. A. E., box 147, Ingram.

D. M. Watt division 461—First Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 10 a. m., Webber hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. John Moyer, F. A. E., 2711 Jane st.

David McCargo division 477—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Arsenal hall, Butler and Forty-third sts. Thomas Wilson, F. A. E., 708 Swissvale ave., Wilkinsburg.

Tin City division 546—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., except third Wednesday, New Castle. J. H. McIlveeny, F. A. E., 611 Mahoning ave.

Golden Leaf division 590—First Monday, 7:30 p. m.; third Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., Maccabees hall, Freedom. H. Culver, F. A. E., Freedom.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Smoky City lodge 219—First and third Mondays, 1:30 p. m.; second and fourth Saturdays, 7:30 p. m.; Pennsylvania ave. and Bidwell st., Allegheny. J. C. Biggert, sec., 1234 Irwin ave.

Three Brothers lodge 235—Second and fourth Sundays, 1:30 p. m.; Penn ave. and Twenty-sixth st. William Steel, sec., 3438 Penn ave.

Iron City lodge 316—First and third Mondays, 1:30 p. m.; Fear's hall, 5444 Second ave. William Leonard, sec., 5121 Lytle st.

Coke King lodge 347—Alternate Sundays, 1:30 p. m.; I. O. O. F. hall, Uniontown. H. E. Bush, sec., Youngwood, Pa.

Holbrook lodge 375—Mondays, 1:30 p. m.; Christian hall, McKees Rocks. C. L. Sutherland, sec., 129 Ridge st., Esplen.

West Penn lodge 393—Second and fourth Sundays, 10 a. m.; Franklin hall, First and East sts., Allegheny. C. B. Fry, sec., 6 Lowrie st.

Willow Grove lodge 434—First Tuesday night and third Sunday afternoon; New Castle. W. E. Sample, sec., 232 East Clayton ave.

Ormsby lodge 465—First Sunday, 10 a. m.; third Sunday, 1 p. m.; Weber's hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. William Gress, sec., 3036 Carey alley.

Midnight lodge 60—Second Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Klapper's hall, 4801 Butler st. I. J. Gillis, sec., 222 Forsyth st.

Panhandle lodge 440—Second and fourth Friday nights; Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. C. E. Stewart, sec., 1101 st., Glendale.

Order of Railway Conductors.

Chartiers Valley division 447—First Sunday, 2 p. m.; third Sunday, 7 p. m.; Martin hall, Carnegie. F. Washabaugh, sec.

R. B. Hawkins division 114—First Sunday, 10 a. m.; third Sunday, 1 p. m., 1119 Penn ave. George E. Vance, sec., Altoona.

McKees Rocks division 301—Second Sunday, 12 m.; fourth Sunday, 6 p. m.; Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. John Daley, sec., 318 First st.

Glenwood division 281—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Speck's hall, Hazelwood and Second aves. W. M. Shipley, sec., 5017 Kelly st.

Anchor Line division 217—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m.; K. of P. hall, Federal st., Allegheny. P. J. Kane, sec., Warren, O.

Allegheny City division 314—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m.; I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver ave. and Juniata st., Allegheny. P. Rafferty, sec., 1814 Market st.

At Last division 435—Second Thursday, 7:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 1:30 p. m., Pitcairn. H. N. Thompson, sec.

Switchmen's Union.

Gilt Edge lodge 62—First and third Sundays, forenoons; second and fourth Sundays, 7:30 p. m.; Moorhead hall. H. L. Hendreson, sec., 29 Carson st.

Tube City lodge 104—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m.; National Bank building, McKeesport. J. W. Smith, sec., 712 Jenny Lind st.

Homestead lodge 110—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 7:30 p. m.; Seventh and Amity sts., Homestead. F. W. Brown, sec., 138 North ave., Millvale.

New Castle lodge 213—Second Wednesday, 7 p. m.; fourth Wednesday, 8 a. m.; Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. Walter S. Lee, sec., 66 Spruce st.

Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Pittsburgh division 52—First and third Wednesdays, 1119 Penn ave. D. M. Young, sec., Oakmont, Pa.

National Union of United Brewery Workers.

No. 22 (Brewers)—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. Chris Kull, sec.

No. 67 (Drivers)—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. William Stiem, sec.

No. 174 (Bottlers)—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Butler and Thirty-sixth sts. Albert Teas, sec., 3525 Mulberry alley.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

No. 188 (Bartenders)—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., 29 Third st. John F. Mullen, business agent.

No. 176 (Bartenders)—First and third Sundays, McKeesport. James Reddington, sec.

No. 492 (Bartenders)—Homestead. Alex Redpath, acting business agent.

No. 695 (Bartenders)—Sharpsburg. John M. Karcher, sec.

National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers.

No. 10065—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. Geo. Abernathy, bus. agt.

Coopers' International Union of North America.

No. 101—Second and fourth Mondays, Moorhead hall. H. Strauch, sec., 1024 N. Canal st., Sharpsburg.

No. 184—First and third Fridays, 55 S. 14th st. Henry Christmas, sec., 52 Carson st.

Cigar Makers' International Union.

No. 171—G. E. Mages, sec., 413 Chestnut st., Allegheny.

United Mine Workers of America.

District 5—Headquarters, 408 Diamond st. Patrick Dolan, pres.; Uriah Bellingham, vice pres.; Wm. Dodds, sec.-treas.; Frank McKenna, Matthew Kerrigan, A. J. Kwaterski, John Dwyer, Thos. Dean, John McCartney, Thos. Phillips, Thos. Sheehan and J. W. Fisher, executive board.

Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

No. 46—Fridays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. William Hutton, sec.

United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

Branch 114—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st. Chas. J. Fuchs, sec., 52 Meade st., Allegheny.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America.

No. 125—Fridays, 1119 Penn ave. Joseph F. Gish, sec., 1229 Arch st., Allegheny.

Marine Firemen's Protective Association.

No. 8000—Wednesdays, 2 Market st. Frank Seifert, sec., 120 Fourth ave.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers.

Branch 623—Alternate Saturdays, 534 Smithfield st. Edwin Ogden, sec.

Branch 667—Braddock. Geo. Newcomb, sec., 1109 Belmont st., Wilkinsburg.

International Broom and Brush Makers' Union.

Local Union No. 44, Allegheny—J. M. Ernest, sec.

Local Union No. 78, Greensburg—W. N. Bell, sec., Stark hotel.

International Union of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.

No. 149—First Saturday, 77 Chatham st. Rose Cirgor, sec.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

No. 211 (Truck Drivers)—First and third Sundays, Moorhead hall. Edward Fielding, sec., 1238 Veto st., Allegheny.

No. 415 (Carriage Drivers)—Second and fourth Sundays, Moorhead hall.

No. 414 (Ice Drivers)—Third Sunday, Moorhead hall. Patrick Grace, sec., 220 Carron st., East End.

No. 491 (Laundry Drivers)—First and third Fridays, 412 Diamond st.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

No. 6—First and third Saturdays, 204 Fifth ave. Wm. J. Davis, sec., 41 Overhill st.

Artificial Leg Makers' Union.

No. 11354—First and third Mondays, 508 Wylie ave. Ray Lockwood, sec., 600 Smithfield st.

Window Glass Workers' Association, L. A. 300, K. of L.

Headquarters, Fidelity building, 341 Fourth ave. Simon Burns, pres.; J. A. Schwann, sec.

Window Glass Cutters' and Flatteners' Association.

Headquarters, House building, room 328. A. E. Lowe, pres. W. G. Kirchenbower, sec.

International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada.

No. 9—First and third Mondays, 204 Fifth ave. Albert N. Webber, sec.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Pittsburgh Association—Wednesdays, 25 Ferguson block. E. W. Beeching, bus. agt.

American Federation of Musicians.

No. 60—Headquarters, 616 Wood st. First and third Fridays. Executive board first and third Tuesdays. Charles Young, sec.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

No. 59—First and third Tuesdays, 204 Fifth ave. Joseph Malzone, bus. agt. Office, 229 Ferguson block.

No. 241—Allegheny. John Nolte, sec.

Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

Division 85—Second and fourth Thursdays, 1119 Penn ave. J. C. Negley, business agent, office, 302 Ferguson block.

Journeymen Tailors' Union.

No. 131—First and third Mondays, 412 Diamond st. Eugene Grabert, sec.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

No. 125—Geo. Weber, sec., 3636 Penn ave.

No. 234—J. Edelson, sec., 1713 Bedford ave.

No. 108—McKeesport. Frank Kosters, sec., 1107 Beaver ave.

No. 27—Allegheny. Frank Weber, sec., 136 Thirty-eighth st.

Hod Carriers' Union.

No. 1141—First and third Mondays, Odd Fellows' hall, Allegheny. G. W. Stoner, sec.

Distributors' Union.

No. 10,233—William Sorby, sec., 52 Flavish st.

Firemen's Protective Union.

No. 11,431—Harry Still, sec., Engine Co. No. 2.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Local Union No. 1066—Mondays, 440 Sixth ave.

Carpet Mechanics' International Union of North America.

Local Union No. 5—First and third Fridays, Moorhead hall. Frank McBride, sec., 24 Wick street.

United Garment Workers of America.

Local Union No. 52—First and third Saturdays, 2 p. m., 535 Smithfield st. Miss Bertha Henning, sec.

Machinery Trades Alliance of Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

Headquarters, room 305, Arnfeld building, 1119 Penn ave. Second and fourth Mondays. W. A. Mineely, sec.

MALARIA A Poison Breathed into the System

The air arising from low, marshy places, damp cellars, stagnant ponds and pools and from decaying vegetable matter, as well as the gases from sewers, is loaded with germs of malarial poison. The water we drink, that has not been properly filtered and purified, is also full of these germs and microbes, and as we daily breathe and drink millions of these into the system, to be absorbed by the blood, the entire body begins to feel the effects of the poison. The most common form of Malaria is "chills and fever," but when the blood is thoroughly saturated with the poison it becomes so weak and polluted that abscesses, carbuncles, boils, sores, ulcers and other skin diseases result. Malaria also affects the liver, kidneys, bowels and stomach, producing a chronic state of biliousness that often results in jaundice or some malignant fever. In cases of Malaria the blood must be purified before the body can regain its natural health. S. S. S. contains purifying and tonic properties possessed by no other blood medicine, and is the ideal remedy for the treatment of Malaria. It destroys the germs of the disease and builds up the weakened, polluted circulation. It enters into the blood and forces out every particle of poison and waste matter and adds strength and activity to it.

MALARIA IN HIS SYSTEM FOR YEARS.

For several years I suffered with Chills and Fever, caused by Malaria in my system, and each summer for several years I would have a relapse. Finally my physician prescribed S. S. S. It entirely cured me; I have never been troubled since.
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SSS

S. S. S. improves the appetite and digestion, tones up the entire system by its alterative and purifying action, and Malaria, with all its bad effects, is permanently driven from the system. Book on the blood and any medical advice, without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

NEWS OF SOCIETY AND THE WOMEN'S CLUBS—MANY PITTSBURGHERS AT SEASIDE AND IN MOUNTAINS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET — EDWIN LEFEVRE'S WALL STREET LETTER—SPECIAL FEATURES.

DUST AND DEATH ARE TWIN ANGELS HOVERING OVER INDIA

Plague Sends Endless Funeral Processions To and Fro on Every Highway.

MYSTERY AND MELANCHOLY

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

SIMLA, June 1.—The wind is sobbing among the pine trees; the branches bend and sway; the fog comes creeping up from the valley beneath—that means rain. Just below the little leper grave yard where the old road passes winding up to Simla, lies a tiny village, and from it comes the sound of wailing and bitter lamentations, for the old road has a grim and ghastly traveler, one who travels slowly but surely and blights the country as he passes; death and desolation stay behind him to mark his passage, and fear and horror herald his approach. For the blighting traveler is the plague, and the weeping from the village means that he has come and brought death with him.

Yes, plague has come among these quiet hills at last. Slowly he has crept up from Bombay, and taken seven years to do it, but he has come at last, and what are years to him? He can reap death always.

The authorities have done their best to stay his progress with disinfection, segregation camps, and inoculation, but what is that to plague? He can travel on the wings of the wind, and cling to the unsuspecting wanderer in a particle of dust.

The most terrible experience we have had of plague was in Sudhiana, just before we were transferred to Amballa City. We lived in Sudhiana for three years. Our house was situated on the very edge of the native city, and the road leading to the Mohammedan burying ground led past our gate. Thirty funerals a day passed down that road alone. Sometimes the corpses were carried by, two at a time, merely slung in sheets and held up at head and feet. The next day those very ones who had buried the dead would also be carried down that same road and buried in shallow graves.

When night came the mourning from the city was terrible to hear—all creeds seem to have been forgotten—Hindoos, Mohammedans, Sikhs, all raised their despairing voices heavenward clamoring for mercy, beating their breasts, shrieking, blowing on conches at the heathen temples, ringing bells, each Hindoo calling upon his particular God, and the Sikhs upon their "Gurus" while the Mohammedans prayed to Allah in their little Mosques. Altogether it was the most uncanny gruesome chorus I have ever heard. Poor, stricken souls! If Dante had heard that cry he would have likened it to the despairing wail of the lost spirits, ascending eternally from the dark inferno.

The wood for burning the bodies of the dead Hindoos became so expensive that the poor could not afford enough fuel to more than half burn the corpses, and the pariah dogs and jackals could be seen devouring legs and arms of those who had been quick but yesterday.

The Mohammedans died so fast that they were buried sometimes two in one grave, and from the back of the medical school the [illegible] could see the jackals and hyenas disputing hungrily for the shallow buried bodies.

Sometimes every one in a house would be dead and no one left to bury them.

Funerals by Wholesale.

Generally the corpse was simply laid on a string bed and covered with a sheet. The friends and relatives of the deceased would each hold a post of the bed and carry it thus to the burying ground. Arrived there, a hole was dug straight into the ground, then on one side a chamber was hollowed out, the floor of it sprinkled with sand, the dead laid upon it. Then the door of the chamber was walled up, the hole filled with earth, and the mourners returned homeward smoking the "hookah" (hooka, a native pipe, bubble-bubble) by turns, which one of them had been thoughtful enough to carry to the burial ground for their refreshment.

Our walks about Tridhiana were most restricted. One led past the little Christian graveyard, the other past the jail and the third past the slaughter house, with a circle of famished pariah dogs, and most repulsive vultures surrounding it, waiting for the tit-bits which were thrown out every now and then. Not a very lively place, you will say, and say truly. Add to the picture long, sickening months of heat, blinding, killing heat, days and days and days of sultry misery following one upon another, with dead monotony, when the touch of a finger upon the face would leave a white streak and remove a line of dirt. Picture the air heavy with dust—hot dust—so heavy that the sun at noon shone with a copper glare through a wall of gray, and the nights, those awful, never-to-be-forgotten nights upon the roof, when the song of a grasshopper was a burden, and the chant of a most pious Mohammedan in the next garden almost maddening: night after night he would continue it, in a loud, sonorous tone, chanting verse after verse of the Koran until the hot sun would be thinking of changing the hot night into hotter day.

The country round about was as flat as the palm of your hand, except for little mounds of sand which had been blown up by the "loo," the hot wind that is our summer visitor. There are a few deserted brick kilns also lying just beyond the Mohammedan burying ground; all is gray, a hot, red gray. I had to put

A Group of Hill Men With Their Pipe.

shoes on our two children to keep their little feet from being blistered by the burning ground. I could not bear to put stockings on them.

Moonlight in India.

In western countries we talk about the pale moonlight, but in the east—oh, shall I ever forget the burning halo around the summer moon? Upon the roof we lay and watched her rise slowly from the flat horizon and wondered if she recognized the blanched faces of her western friends. The night hawk gave its cheerless scream, and all about us we heard, with apprehension born of long experience, the hum of swarms of bloodthirsty mosquitoes out for their nightly feast. Down below our roof a little distance away were spread the string beds of the servant, and their voices came up to us above in a dull, monotonous undertone. Some one was telling a story. The story finished, one after another dropped asleep; then, by and by, a groan was given, a strong bed creaked foriornly and some one rose with much grumbling to get a drink. Again silence; then away over by the slaughter house rose the dismal howl of a party of jackals out foraging for their families.

From a small carpenter's shop, quite near our house, came the noise of the hammering of nails into a coffin that must be ready at daybreak. Die at noon and be buried at sunset is the rule in eastern countries.

Suddenly we felt a scorching blast of wind, and with a hasty, "Oh, here is another sandstorm," we sprang hurriedly up, each took a baby and deposited them shrieking inside the house, while we hurried back for the beds, a difficult job with our eyes and noses full of blinding dust, and hair that was gritty with sand whipped into our faces with the force of the "andhi."

The house had been thoroughly cleaned yesterday. Within five minutes everything, pictures, curtains, books, carpets, tables, was covered with a thick layer of dust. For an hour or two the "andhi" blew with full violence; then with the first lull beds and babies were dragged out upon the roof again and we once more composed our weary selves to sleep.

About 4 o'clock, with the first streak of light, the Brain-fever bird awoke and started briskly to business, which meant giving a series of the most unbridled shrieks. "Brain-fever, brain-fever, you'll get it;" then a pause, and the same unkind prophecy all over again, and with a persistence worthy of a better cause that wretched bird kept it up until the sun was well up in the heavens. Then the carpenter bird began on its one note, exactly as a carpenter hammers nails, and on, and on, and on. "Do throw a stone into that tree and drive that bird away." But the stone was of no avail, and the carpenter merely flew to another tree, and resumed its occupation of hammering nails with increased vigor.

Away behind us rose the mournful call of the Mohammedans to prayer. We had so often seen the "mullah" at it that we knew just how he did it when we heard him now. He always had to put his fingers in his ears so that the call he gave would not burst his own ear drums.

Voices of the Road.

Then we heard the lowing of the oxen as they were taken out to work, and the cursing and swearing of their drivers. A chain of camels journeyed past our house with stately, solemn tread, bearing heavy burdens of merchandise come from the frontier.

Two little voices then were raised in protest, as two small persons were being attired in the scanty garments necessary for an Indian June. One little girl tearfully remarked that her prickly heat was itching her dreadfully; then the tiny boy stretched out his arm and pointed to his poor back all covered with red rash, and whimpered in order that his desire for soothing powder might be understood by the mother who was busy powdering the small sister.

Then the master of the house after a hurried wash and a cup of tea and a slice of toast, mounted his bicycle and was lost in clouds of hoi dust as he hastened to the city school and began a long day's work.

By 6 or 7 the house was closed and darkened, and by 7 or 8 the children were brought in from the shady corner in the compound—(yard) where they were busy trying to catch a dusty little frog, and put under a punkah (a large fan hung from the ceiling, it is generally the width of the room) to be cooled off.

In the middle of the day comes the siesta—there must be one, or the carpenters would have to sit up all night—oftener than they do, hammering nails into coffins that must be used by daybreak. The thermometer registers 160 in the sun outside, higher than that sometimes, with 103 on the wall of your bedroom, day after day, with a drop to perhaps 100 at night. The lizards scuttle across the wall, crawl upon a window pane, or make a sudden jump, for a fly or mosquito.

The punkah goes to and fro, swish-swish, swish-swish, and the "loo" (loo is a hot wind) blows around the house in just the same spiteful way that it has done every hot weather for centuries past, and will do for centuries to come.

So the day creeps on and the hot evening comes. The carriage is ordered, the poor children must have their drive.

We drive toward the Subley, which flows not far from Ludhiana. In fact Ludhiana is on the "Budna Darya" (the old river bed where the Subley used to flow.) Some years ago the Subley suddenly changed its bed. I don't blame it, and decided to flow over by Philour, a small town about eight miles away, leaving the old bed to breed malaria for all of Ludhiana.

In "the rains" the old river bed fills up and then green scum forms and a walk abroad past the slaughter house, or past the jail, or past the graveyard becomes a pain owing to the extremely disagreeable odors which assail our much-abused noses.

A Melancholy Drive.

But to return to our drive. We go toward the Subley, first passing the jail, a long, straight road. Sickly trees border it on each side, then there is a long expanse of treeless brown plain. We drive past herds of sheep and goats with the shepherd playing upon his reed pipe, just as did the shepherds in days of old, when the Tender Master Shepherd lifted up His eyes and beheld one passing and said to His followers:

"I am the good shepherd, and my sheep hear my voice."

And so do these hear their shepherd's voice, at his slightest call the little lambs and kids come scampering back to trot meekly along with the rest of the flock. What they find to eat I really cannot say, they seemed to us to be cheerfully nibbling at the brown earth as one passed.

The hot wind came rushing over the parched plain, and smote us in our faces until the babies wept and their father remarked that now he knew what the blast from "the fiery furnace" must have been like. We turned and drove home—adieus, in a dusty land.

There is another graveyard in Ludhiana, over on the other side of the station, where the few English officials live, three or four families in all. Years ago Ludhiana used to be the frontier station, where the few English officials many were the gay ladies and gentlemen whose bones were laid to rest in that little grave yard. The epitaphs run something like this:

Sacred
To the Memory of My Beloved Wife,
Mary Harrison,
Who Died in the 23d Year of Her Life, 1822.

As again, a huge monument which looks as if it would stand forever, is sacred to the memory of a young lieutenant just out from England, and after three weeks he is buried.

"Deeply mourned by his brother officers, who had become much attached to him, even during the short time they had known him, 1818."

There are two enormous grave stones beneath which rest the bodies of over 40 men, women and children who were killed by the roof of the barracks falling in upon them years ago, when British troops were stationed in Ludhiana. The old Subley made it so unhealthy for them that the troops were all taken away and now very few English are stationed there.

The Coming of the Rain.

Suddenly, about the end of June something happens—we have rain. Two or three inches at a time is a common event. The people come out and bathe in the pouring water with shouts of joy, and the mothers bring their little babies all covered with prickly heat and hold them in the delicious rain. Poor mothers! they little know that they may be signing their babies' death warrants when they do that, for the prickly heat strikes in and the poor little babies get one ailment or another and are carried out to the burying ground, where a very little grave has to be dug for them.

When we go to bed at night we lie down between damp sheets, and sleep coming slowly to us, we listen to the chorus of big bull frogs, chanting their songs all through the night. Every pool is alive with them, and they creak and croak till morning light.

All about us lie stagnant pools, and the weather grows steamier and steamier each day until we are blest with another downpour of two or three inches. Then fever comes and takes up his abode with us.

About this time, for it is the beginning of August now, the doctor pays a visit and gravely remarks that the train leaves for the hills at midnight, and that it is high time certain people were departing. What a hurry and scurry there is then. Clothes are hastily put in boxes, the pictures are taken down, and all is made ready for a vacation of about six weeks.

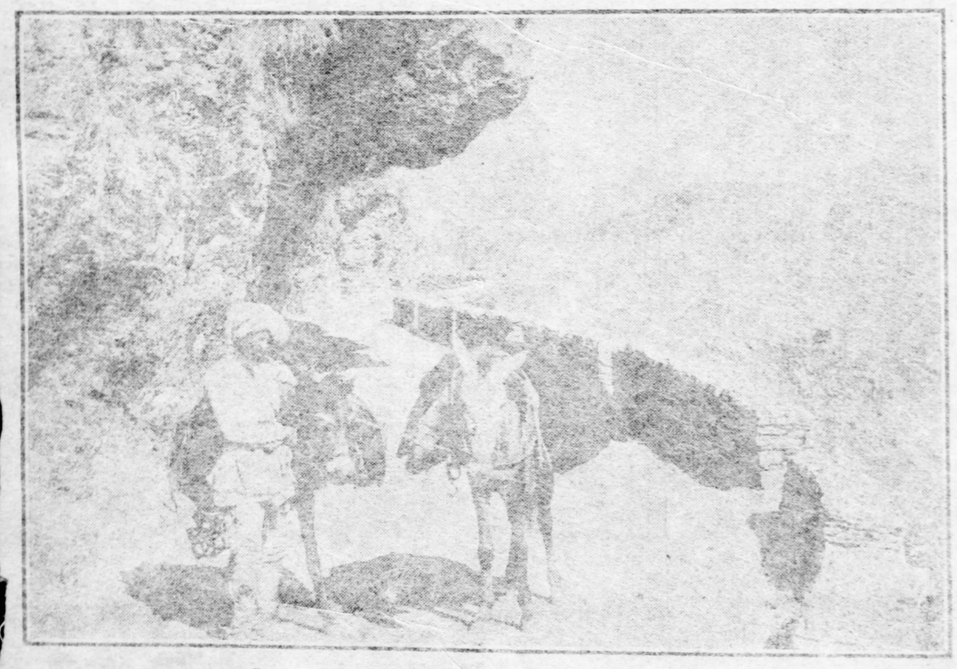
The midnight train finds us ready—are we really going to see the hills and green things once more? Smell wild flowers, and hear the voice of the wind murmuring sweet lullabyes through the pines. We look at each other with delighted eyes. We smell the hill air—yes—there is a wild flower already. Oh joy! Oh rest!

We begin the long ascent. Is that the first fir tree? Yes it is. And do you hear the waterfall?

Oh, now we understand the words of the sweet singer of Israel, and give to them a new dear meaning all our own.

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."

ANNETTE THACKWELL JOHNSON.



Rocky Gallery on the Mountain Road Near Simla.

JONAS SAYS HE TEMPTED CHRIST

New Version of Matthew 4 Is Found in Old Manuscript Discovered in Spain.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SAVIOUR

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

MADRID, SPAIN, June 22.—The ancient manuscript discovered on the site of the old Roman temple at Merida by Baron Speck von Sternberg, an author almost as widely known as his cousin, the German ambassador at Washington, is being translated by several Latin scholars, who say that its chief value is that it corroborates the written records of the apostles, not literally, but in spirit. The Apostle Matthew tells us in chapter 4 of Christ's temptation by the devil. Jonas, captain of the Temple guard, reports how he tempted Christ by the promise of the crown of Palestine. This part of Jonas' narrative follows:

"I found the Christ on the top of Mount Olivet, surrounded by His disciples. He was sitting on the great stone bench. His head resting against a tree, and looked out into the clear, moonlit landscape.

"Peace be with thee, rabbi,' such was my greeting; 'I see thou art awake, despite the late hour.'

"'Blessed are the wakeful,' answered the Christ, simply, while His eyes sought the heavens.

"'Master,' I said, 'since I heard thy eloquent, though mute, plea for the adulteress, I believe in thee.'

"Christ cast an inquiring look upon me who writes, and I continued: 'Judas and Nicodemus shall answer for my sincerity. They know that thy divine teachings winged my understanding and that I am now able to follow thy precepts.'

"The rabbi smiled mournfully at my eagerness. 'If thou believest in me, who am I?' he queried.

What the Jews Thought of Christ.

"'Pardon me, if I repeat the gossip of the streets and the temple, Master. There are many who believe thee John the Baptist, or Elias the prophet, come to life again. Others call thee Messiah, while the Pharisees bind thee as a blasphemer of the sole and only God. And again there are many who do not understand thee at all.'

"'But what may be thine own opinion?' asked the Christ.

"'Like others, Greeks, Romans and Jews, I take thee to be a messenger from on high, an enlightened man who knows the roads leading to truth, who came upon this earth to lift up man's soul and establish the realm of God. Indeed, I almost believe thou art the Messiah, whose coming the Jewish prophets predicted. If thou art the Messiah, suffer me to say that, to my way of thinking, it shall be thy duty to give peace to the Jews by destroying the hypocritical aristocracy of the people.'

"'Hold!' said the Christ. 'I came to save souls, not to destroy them.'

"Here Judas whispered into my ear, and I took courage to oppose the Master. 'Thou wilt save souls by establishing the empire of justice and love,' I said; 'thou will save souls by rescuing the people from the slavery imposed by the Pharisees and Tiberius' favorites.'

"'I am not concerned with the affairs of this world,' said the Christ.

Arguing With the Saviour.

"'Once more I crave thy pardon, rabbi,' I persisted—with unbecoming heat, I admit—'Wilt thou be a beggar all thy life, preaching to the scum of Lake Tiberias? No, thou art too wise a man to think that Judea can be saved by fondling the children of Chorazin and by preaching the word of God to the weak-minded, to women and disciples. The very fact that thou didst come to Jerusalem, from where thy voice, heard in the temple, resounded throughout the land, raising high hopes in the faithful, indicates the greatness and sublimity of thy plans. Hear me, rabbi. Thou must live up to thy promises, or the people will lose faith in thee. Let us see deeds, then. Back up the power of thy words by works of wisdom and consequence.'

"The Master rose with a gesture of compassion. 'Father, forgive him; he does not know the wickedness of his words,' He said. And looking both at me and Judas He continued in tones of reproach and kindliness. 'If ye had but as much faith as a mustard seed has weight ye would never talk to me about such things.'

"'Master, Master, listen!' I pleaded. 'I repeat, I have faith in thee, and I love the word of God as preached by thee. But thy God sits enthroned high above the clouds and our tears flow here, they flow in the very gutters of Jerusalem. But for thee we have no one to lift us up. Thy word is truth, thy word is our strength. But it is addressed to Publicans and Galileans, to tramps and women. I pray that a convention of men of science and worth be called and that the keys of the eternal secrets be turned over to them.'

"And I took the Christ by the hand and showed Him imperial Jerusalem and the temple on which the silvery moonlight was resting.

"'Behold Sodom at thy feet,' I said, 'where everything is vice, hypocrisy and vanity. If thou but shewest the word Jerusalem will be the holiest of cities tomorrow. If thou but sayest the word the people will rise to proclaim thee king, and Messiah and Eternity.'

Temporal Kingdom Offered.

"'O, rabbi, say that one word! The masses hate the Pharisees, the Roman soldiers love thee, Galilee is ours, Persia under the sway of thy name. Messengers sent to Joppa will spread the uprising there. All depends upon thy permission, Master.'

"The excitement shaking me threatened to tangle my words and the rabbi listened with mild astonishment. 'Thou wilt be king of all the world,' I concluded, 'the king of love and peace.'

"But the rabbi shook his head, and, raising his arms to heaven, answered: 'Friend, how often must I tell thee and these like thee, that my empire is not of this world. Now go.' With that He turned on his heels and walked slowly away among the trees. I followed Him for some distance with my eyes before I joined Judas on the road to Bethphage.

"Next morning I learned that Jesus had gone to Galilee with His disciples. I never saw Him again. Some time later Pilate sent me to Rome, and from there I wandered to Hispania, to end my days. Her the fame and the glory of the Messiah followed me as the sun, rising in the east, distributes light and life everywhere over the world.

"JONAS OF SAMARIA."

BUTLER USES POSITION TO STEAL A FORTUNE.

With Half a Million Lire Thus Obtained He Builds a Private Museum for His Art Treasures.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.)

ROME, July 1.—An art lover and collector who lived up to the example of the Holy Crucifixus was the butler, Cirramella, who has just been arrested.

Having the full confidence of the noble family with whom he has been for a matter of a century, he had used his position to steal 500,000 lire, with which he had built a private museum—containing art treasures worth 750,000 lire.

The museum contained valuable works by the Neapolitan Settecento, a large number of modern paintings, costly Empire furniture, Sevres and Meissen vases and antique statues.

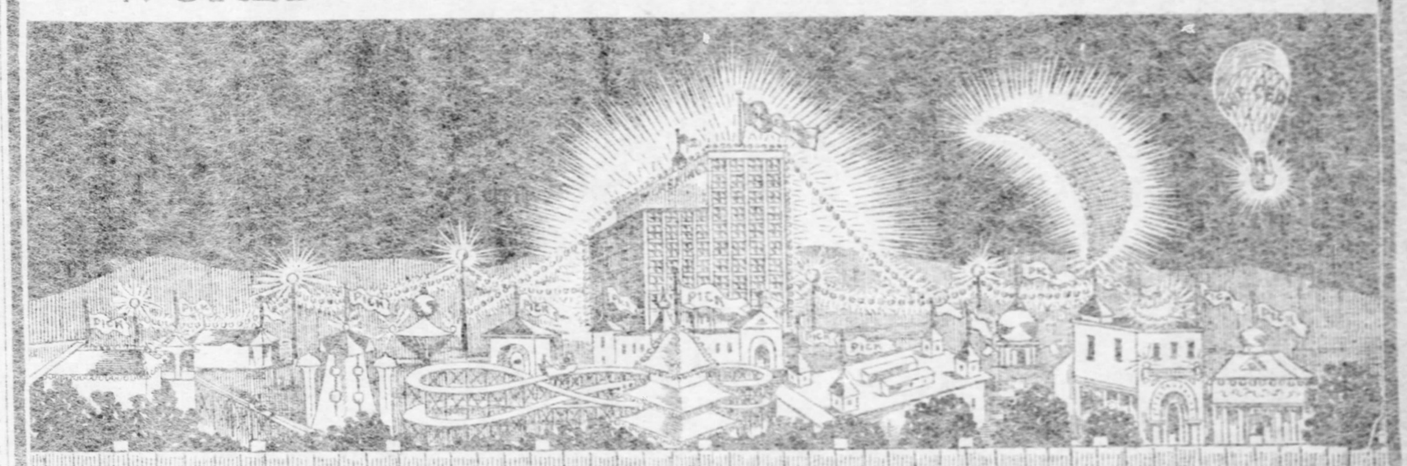
The count, who had unknowingly supplied the money for the collection, is delighted at having acquired so many treasures without trouble, and declares that he does not think he will prosecute his old servant.

An Exploration of Guatemala.

Professor W. A. Kellerman of Ohio State university has returned from a three-month exploration of Guatemala with a large amount of material especially of sphagnic fungi.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

PICKERING'S



FOR AMUSEMENT—PROFIT & PLEASURE VISIT

PICKERING'S SUMMER SALE

WE have now gathered up all Odds and Ends in and about the store. Everything that belongs to that class, which includes every department, will be marked POSITIVELY ONE-FOURTH OFF.

SALE commences tomorrow—not furniture—not carpets—not go-carts—not refrigerators—not any one thing, but SOMETHING IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Come, shop. Take a look. You'll find pleasure as well as profit.

ODD PIECES
FURNITURE

ODD PIECES
CARPETS

GO-CARTS
On our hands on account of backward season

¼ OFF

¼ OFF

BROKEN SETS
DINNERWARE

REFRIGERATORS
THAT WE MUST SELL

PORCH GOODS
MUST BE SOLD

¼ OFF

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

10th & PENN

We Trust People Out of Town and Pay the Freight

Closed July 4th---Sale Continues Wednesday, July 5th.

This Store Closes at 5 P. M. During July and August—10 P. M. Saturday.

SOCIETY

THE week held no more interesting event than the wedding of Miss Martha Page Laughlin and Edgar V. Seeler, which took place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Laughlin, Jr., Lincoln and Allegheny avenues, Allegheny. The wedding was as simple in its appointments as it is possible for such a large event of that nature to be. Huge clusters of white phlox were used in the decorations to the exclusion of all other blossoms, but the phlox in their whiteness and purity were combined in a most effective manner with the gracefully-drooping, long-fronded Cibodium ferns. A feature was the large tent erected on the lawn. Here the bridal table was placed, divided from the several other small ones by a wicker fence and gateway. Miss Leila Irwin Laughlin was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant, but the bridal party also included the best man, J. Randolph Coolidge, of Boston; and the ushers, H. Hughart Laughlin and James Laughlin, III., brothers of the bride; Harrison Seeler, of Philadelphia, brother of the bridegroom; and Rutherford Meade Shepard, of Plainfield, N. J. The Rev. Dr. Sylvester Scovel, a former pastor of the First Presbyterian church, this city, officiated, the bride being given away by her father. Haverford, Pa., will be the home of the young couple after their wedding trip.

* * *

The week had a most auspicious opening in the luncheon given at the Golf club on Monday by Mrs. William Nimick Frew of Beechwood Hall. It was in honor of Miss Helen Clay Frick, who goes abroad July 11 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick. The guest list included Miss Frick, Miss Margarita Frew, Miss Virginia Frew, daughters of the hostess; Miss Marjorie Ree, Miss Lucile Mellon and her guest, Miss Beatrice Barclay; Miss Margaret Burr, Miss Jean Oliver, Miss Rachael Tatnell and Miss Bessie Kerbaugh, both of whom are visiting Mrs. Henry C. Beggs; Miss Katherine Jennings, Miss Mary Jennings, Miss Evelyn Black, Miss Pauline Dilworth, Miss Mary Flinn, Miss Florence Harper, Miss Electa Harper, Miss Marion McKibben, Miss Bessie Hamilton, Miss Caroline Hays, Miss Helen Ayers, Miss Euphemia Bakewell, Miss Sarah McClelland, Miss Rachael McClelland, Miss Gwendolin Burgwin, Miss Elsie McClintock, Miss Rachael McClintock, Miss Nancy Marshall, Miss Mary Hodd, Miss Harriet Balken, Miss Elizabeth Heron, Miss Frances Huselton, Miss Hester Singer, Mrs. Henry Clay Frick.

* * *

Oakmont society was interested in the series of social affairs given last week by Mrs. Cameron S. Smith as house-warmings for her new Oakmont home. The first affair, a euchre and fancy work, was given on Monday afternoon, and was followed in the evening by a card party at which Mr. Smith also entertained. The third affair, on Tuesday afternoon, was a family reunion, and concluded the series.

* * *

A quiet little home wedding on Monday evening was that of Miss Bessie May Berryhill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Berryhill of Terrace avenue, Allegheny, and Martin N. Clayton, son of the Rev. Thomas Clayton of Maple avenue, Allegheny. The father of the bridegroom officiated, and there were no attendants. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Clayton will live in Avalon.

* * *

The only wedding of the week in the Concordia club was that of Miss Rosa Stadtfield, Mrs. Sophie Stadtfield's daughter, and Oscar Rosenhein of Cincinnati, which took place on Monday evening. The Rev. Michael Fried officiated, and the only attendants were A. Stadtfield and Albert Samter, who served as ushers.

* * *

Mrs. George W. Black of "Hill Top," near Wilkinsburg, gave a delightfully informal reception on Monday evening without any special guest of honor. A house party of young people was, however, entertained at "Hill Top" over the event, among the guests being Mrs. Sidney Chalfant, Mrs. Henry R. Chalfant, Jr., Miss Olive Snively and Miss Elizabeth Sanderson, all of the East End; Miss Jessie Harbison of Sewickley, and Miss Johnston of Wilkinsburg.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Florence Lanahan, daughter of Mrs. James K. Lanahan of Center avenue, and William D. Phelan will be a quiet morning event on July 10 in the Church of the Sacred Heart.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Melvin Brown, the latter formerly Miss Jane Dalzell Morgan, have returned from their wedding trip, and for a time will be at home with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Morgan in Hamilton avenue.

* * *

After September 1, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Warren Merchant will receive their friends in the Bellefonte apartments, Bellefonte and Elmer streets. Prior to her marriage in June Mrs. Merchant was Miss Emily Evelyn Chaffey, daughter of Mrs. William B. Chaffey of Sewickley.

* * *

George H. Wilson will leave the city shortly to join his family in Lyme, Conn., where they have taken a house for the summer. Mrs. Wilson and her two younger daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Amy Wilson, arrived home from Europe a short time ago and are now with Mrs. Wilson's mother in Plymouth, Mass.

* * *

A wedding of interest to Pittsburghers took place in Cleveland on Tuesday, the bride being Miss Ermina Arbuckle, daughter of Isaac Arbuckle, and the bridegroom Cornelius Van Wagoner.

* * *

Mrs. William Frew of the Beechwood boulevard was informally at home to her friends on Tuesday afternoon when her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Nimick Frew, received with her.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, who are established at Erskine park, their summer home in Lennox, Mass., will entertain Miss Wadsworth of Albany, N. Y., during the summer.

* * *

Mrs. James Francis Burke and Mrs. Charles Sibley Miller came down from the latter's home in Franklin in Mr. Miller's large touring car last Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. DeArmitt of Murray Hill avenue, are home from Cleveland, where they spent Sunday with Mr. DeArmitt's sister.

* * *

Mrs. William C. Fownes of Howe street, gave a dinner of 20 covers at the Oakmont Country club on Monday evening. The affair was very informal and was given without any special guest of honor.

* * *

A number of women from the East End and Allegheny went down to Sewickley Tuesday to be guests at Mrs. Frank Biddle Smith's reception. Mrs. James Robert Tindle, who left for Valley Forge during the week, was the guest of honor and her mother, Mrs. Philander Chase Knox, stood in the receiving line. The reception from 4 until 6 o'clock was followed by an informal supper for the aides of the afternoon. Mrs. Knox will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. Harton Singer, at her Sewickley home for a couple of weeks.

* * *

Post-nuptial announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Nellie La Verne McMurtrie, daughter of Mrs. Martha A. McMurtrie of Oakland avenue, and George Hammond Glass, which took place on Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Glass will live for a time in Oakland avenue, but will later go to housekeeping in the East End.

* * *

The Rev. J. Irving Lenker, pastor of the Grace Evangelical Lutheran church of Allegheny, officiated on Tuesday at the marriage of Miss Lula C. Fincke and Walter P. Hallstein, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fincke of Esplanade street, Allegheny. Miss Lillian Fried as maid of honor and Harry J. Fincke as best man were the only attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Hallstein are now in the east, but after August 1 will be at home in Ft. Wayne, Ind.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Persifor F. Smith and their daughter, Miss Laura Smith, sailed for Europe last week.

* * *

Upon returning from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Leonce Shelby Shields will reside at the Elmhurst Inn, Sewickley. The wedding was a quiet home event of Tuesday evening, the bride being Miss Helen Martin, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Martin of College avenue, East End. The Rev. William Thompson, rector emeritus of St. James Memorial Protestant Episcopal church, solemnized the marriage.

* * *

One of the week's most delightful social affairs was the tally-ho party and dinner given by Miss Helen Witherow, chaperoned by her mother, Mrs. William Witherow, on Wednesday evening. The guests, who included a number of young friends of the hostess, were driven to Luna park, where they visited the amusements. Dinner was served at the Pittsburgh Golf club.

* * *

Miss Mary Frew and C. J. Adler were quietly married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Margaret Frew, in Woodlawn avenue on Thursday evening. The Rev. J. W. G. Fast, pastor of the Oakland Methodist Episcopal church, performed the ceremony, the bridal couple being unattended. At their home in Hazelwood avenue Mr. and Mrs. Adler will receive their friends after August 3.

* * *

Last Thursday evening was the wedding of Miss Jane Pinkerton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Pinkerton of Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, and G. Thomas Harper of this city. The only attendants were Miss Mary Mitchell of Bellevue, and Roy Harper, a brother of the bridegroom. At-home cards have been issued, announcing days after August 1 in Monticello street, East End.

* * *

Music was a feature of the wedding of Miss Louise Mae Gable and Harold Gittings in the Shadyside Presbyterian church on Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. J. Kinsey Smith, pastor of the church, solemnized the marriage at 5 o'clock in the presence of about 150 guests. The bride entered the church with her brother-in-law, E. D. Montalcone, who gave her away. She was unattended save by her niece, Miss Renee Montalcone, and by two little nieces of Mr. Gittings, Henrietta Nausikaa von Kunitz and Aglaia Josephine von Kunitz. Dr. Harry St. John Midgeley served as best man for Mr. Gittings, while as ushers there were Edward J. Napier, John R. Roberts, George Pulen and George Schwan. The musical program prior to the ceremony was given by Joseph H. Gittings, father of the bridegroom, at the organ, and by Luigi von Kunitz, the violinist. The church choir sang the wedding march and during the ceremony gave Barnaby's "O, Perfect Love." An informal wedding supper was later held at the Gittings home in Ellsworth avenue, and during the evening the young couple went east for a wedding trip. They will be at home with the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary E. Gable, in Neville street, after July 26.

* * *

Mrs. Edwin S. Fownes of Murray Hill avenue was hostess at an informal little luncheon at the Oakmont Country club on Wednesday to meet Mrs. W. C. McPherson and daughter of Philadelphia.

* * *

In Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Buffalo, on Thursday evening, Miss Myrtle Hamilton Forster became the wife of Harry C. Pears of this city. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Pears will come to Pittsburgh to reside for a time at the latter's home in McPherson boulevard.

* * *

At home days in Massachusetts avenue, Allegheny, for after September 1 have been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Perry Gray, the latter formerly Miss Marian Anne Dickinson, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hays of Sheffield street, Allegheny. The marriage was solemnized in Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Allegheny, on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Gray leaving immediately after for Cleveland, the former home of the bridegroom.

* * *

Mrs. Edmund Morewood Ferguson and her second daughter, Miss Helen Ferguson, spent a few days in the city last week. They have just returned from Europe and will summer as usual on Fishers island.

* * *

Miss Laura Bentley of Edgewood park will entertain a garden party tomorrow evening, assisted by her cousin, Miss Ferguson, and by Miss Blanche Newcombe, Miss Florence Lorraine and Miss Gertrude Palmer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Graham Ferguson, the latter formerly Miss Minnie Burleigh, have returned from their wedding trip and will receive their friends on Thursdays in July in Oakland avenue.

* * *

Miss Ruth Weldon and A. X. Phelan have been chosen to attend Miss Florence B. Lanahan and William D. Phelan at their wedding next Monday morning. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Francis Keane in the Sacred Heart church, and will be witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the bridal couple.

* * *

Charles Frederick Holdship gave a dinner of 18 covers at the Duquesne club on Thursday evening following the rehearsal for the wedding of Miss Alice Holdship, a sister of the host, and the Rev. Edward Twitchell Ware, chaplain of the Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga. The guests included the men in the bridal party with a few additional friends of the host.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Moorhead of this city, who have been at Stockbridge, Mass., left last week by automobile for Manchester, Vt.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Wood and her daughter, Miss Margaretta Wood of Ellsworth avenue will spend the summer abroad, sailing some time this month.

* * *

Miss Emily Moorhead and Miss Katherine Murdoch are spending the summer together at Hyannisport, Mass.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Childs will go up to Port Hope, Canada, shortly to join their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield K. Shiras, who went up to the Dominion last week.

* * *

Miss Effie Josephine Deem, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Deem of Waverly avenue, East End, was married Wednesday evening last to Frank G. Monroe of Wilkinsburg at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. A. R. Van Fossen of the East End Presbyterian church, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Katherine P. Deem, as maid of honor. John R. Allison of Allison Park was best man. The ribbon bearers were Stanton and Virginia Stimmel. Miss Georgia Holmes of New Brighton played the wedding march. The bride wore a gown of white silk with trimmings of chiffon and duchess lace and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweet peas. After an eastern wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Monroe will be at home after August 1 at 335 Savannah avenue, Wilkinsburg. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Steadman, of New York City; Mrs. J. M. Stone, of Belpre, O.; the Misses McBryar, of Elizabeth, Pa., and J. H. McGlothlin, of Holloway, O.

* * *

Miss Helen Witherow, Miss Hester Singer, Miss Elizabeth C. Hamilton and Miss Ruth Walker, all of whom will be debutantes next season, compose the committee having charge of the dance to be given on Thursday evening in the Edgeworth club house. The patronesses are Mrs. William Marcellin Scaife, Mrs. Hay Walker, Jr., Mrs. J. G. Pontefract, Mrs. J. Judson Brooks, Mrs. Henry Irwin, Jr., Mrs. Charles Frederick Holdship, Mrs. William Witherow, Mrs. G. Harton Singer, Mrs. William D. George, Mrs. J. Frederick Haworth and Mrs. Frank Biddle Smith.

* * *

The First Unitarian church in Ellsworth avenue was the scene of an interesting wedding on Friday evening when Miss Alice Holdship, daughter of Mrs. Henry Holdship, became the wife of the Rev. Edward Twitchell Ware, of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Charles Frederick Holdship, a sister-in-law, and a little flower girl, Miss Ruth Anna Anderson, were the bride's only attendants. George Taylor, of Erie, Pa., served as best man, and the ushers were Willis Wood, of New York; Dale Tate and Clarence Fincke, both of Sewickley; Henry K. Siebeneck, of Allegheny, and Stuart Holdship Robinson, of this city.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Buhl, Jr.'s luncheon at her home in Sewickley on Friday was one of the largest and smartest affairs of the week. The guests, numbering 45, had been asked to meet Mrs. Philander Chase Knox, who is spending a fortnight with her sister, Mrs. G. Harton Singer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cox of Avalon sailed yesterday on the steamer St. Paul for an extended European tour.

* * *

Formal announcement was made by Mrs. Malcolm Hay, of Ridge avenue, Allegheny, of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edith Dallas Hay, and Hubert Moore, a son of Henry Moore, of Sewickley. The announcement was made at an informal little tea given on Friday afternoon by Miss Lucy Hay, assisted by Miss Margaret Hay, Miss Elsie Metcalf and Miss Sarah McKnight. Miss Helen Subers, of Ashbourne, Pa., a house guest of the hostess, was the principal guest of honor.

DREAM IN IRISH LACE FOR A BRIDE

Princess Margaret of Connaught, who recently was married to Prince Gustavus Adolphus, wore a wedding gown of shimmering white satin and very fine Carrickmacross lace, the latter the gift of the ladies of Ireland. The lace, in the shape of a deep flounce, took the form of an over-dress, falling from the waist and disappearing under the very long satin train. The bridesmaids were all dressed in simple gowns of soft English satin, dyed Irish blue of the shade of the ribbon of St. Patrick. —Illustrated London News.

* * *

Miss Lillian Dermitt of Stanton avenue, East End, will leave the city today for Lennox, Mass., where she will spend a month with Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse at Erskine Park.

* * *

Col. and Mrs. W. C. Connelly, Jr., of Graham street, East End, are spending the summer at Valley Camp, where they have taken a cottage.

* * *

An announcement of the week is that of the engagement of Miss Caroline M. Morris, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Effingham B. Morris of Philadelphia and John Frederic Byers, a son of A. M. Byers of Allegheny. The young people met while at Watch Hill, R. I., where their two homes adjoin.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon of this city were in Bay Head, N. J., on Friday to be in attendance at the wedding of Miss Ethel Conway Peters and Capt. Smedley Darlington Butler, United States marines, the latter a relative of Mrs. Ammon.

* * *

An announcement of interest to local society is that of the marriage of Mrs. Edward Donaldson Bingham of Oxford, Pa., daughter of the late S. Reed Johnston of Pittsburgh and George Eyster Scott of Philadelphia.

* * *

Fifty dollars was the amount cleared at the porch fete given last evening by Miss Else Jane Neff, Miss Bernice Loper and Miss Frances Heasley for the benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Milk and Ice association. Miss Neff was the originator of the benefit. Neither she nor either of her companions is over 10 years of age. All plans for the affair were formed and carried out by the three little women.

* * *

Miss Velma Mercer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. B. Mercer of Wilkinsburg, and John F. Hazen, Jr., were quietly married yesterday morning at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Theodore N. Eaton, pastor of the South Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, performed the ceremony, the bridal attendants including Mrs. William H. Mathews, Jr., and Joseph E. Bentley. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the Schenley, after which the entire bridal party left for Cambridge Springs to spend the Fourth together. They were accompanied by Miss Mable Mercer and Mr. Matthews. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen are to be at home in Bennett street when they return from their trip.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. George W. Gracy of Uhrichsville, O., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alma, to Mr. Philip W. Gundelfinger of Sewickley, Pa. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will take place in the early fall.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

A wedding of Thursday was that of Miss Mary Vetter and John Connelly, which took place in St. Kieran's Roman Catholic Church. Miss Louise Vetter, sister of the bride, attended her as maid of honor, and her cousin, Miss Rose Gerstbrein, as bridesmaid, while the flower girls were Miss Hildagard Dishebinger and Miss Alice Gerstbrein. Thomas Connelly, brother of the groom, served as best man. The ushers were A. John Sheridan and John Swift.

Very quietly the marriage of Miss Mildred R. Gaston and Elliot L. Hibbs was solemnized on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Anna L. Gaston, in Bennett street. There were no bridal attendants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Royal Harris, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Days at home in Donora, Pa., have been announced for after August 1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McQuiston of this city are registered at the Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay.

Class 23 of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Sunday school met at the home of the president, Miss Adah C. Kerr, in Bellevue on Tuesday. The members of the class are as follows: The Misses Adah C. Kerr, president; Mabel Davis, vice president; Grace D. Berkebile, secretary; Beatrice Mellors, treasurer and Bertha Ague, Pearl Best, Yetta B. Black, Alice Colville, Sarah Colville, Clara M. Cross, Lillian Gough, Beatrice Hobson, Pearl Hoover, Enna Hoover, Lena Jackson, Jean and Katherine McNally, Gertrude Morris, Florence M. Reep, Retta Schlegal, Jessie Schroth, Edith and Clara Stass, Mayme Wade, Sara M. Wilson, Bulah Potter, Bessie Miller.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Agnes Amanda Young of Allegheny and James R. Hood of Mt. Lebanon in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church on June 14. After August 1 the couple will be at home in Mt. Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schweitzer, nee Geyer, have returned from their wedding trip and will receive their friends in Hamilton avenue after August 1.

Miss Anna E. Jones of Bellefield avenue sailed for Europe on the steamer Celtic on Friday to visit her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Crumpton. She will return about September 1. Mrs. Crumpton will be remembered as Martha N. Hutchison.

Miss A. Merriman Eggers and Harold Easton Furniss were married in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Allegheny, by the Rev. Mr. Alexander of Hazelwood on Wednesday afternoon. The couple will reside in Leetsdale for the summer.

The pupils of Miss Jean Frances Carroll gave a piano recital on Tuesday evening in Carnegie Music hall.

The marriage of Miss Eva C. McCabe of Coraopolis and George W. Donnelly of this city was a home event of Wednesday evening. The bridal party included Mrs. Edwin L. Keiser as matron of honor; B. Wade Donnelly, best man; Edwin L. Keiser and W. P. McCabe, ushers; little Miss Margaret McCabe, flower girl.

The Rev. Robert M. Russell officiated on Thursday evening at the marriage of Miss Gertrude Brown Vandervort, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vandervort of Penn avenue, and Henry S. Sweitzer, which was a home event. The bridal attendants were Miss Mabel L. Vandervort, Miss Ida McIntosh, Miss Elizabeth White, Miss Marion Vandervort, Robert M. McIntosh, Horace M. Eastman and Fletcher White.

PITTSBURGH'S LITTLE BUT HIGH PRICED FARM

Corn and Potatoes Are Growing Luxuriantly in a Bit of Diamond Street Real Estate.

Pittsburgh has one of the highest priced cornfields in the world no doubt. It is right in the heart of the city, in Diamond street, midway between Wood and Smithfield, and just under the shadow of the great Colonial Trust Company's walls. It has a beautiful crop of corn growing, too, and there is not a farmer in Pennsylvania who would not be proud to have a field like it.

Right next to Phillip Flinn's Royal cafe, in Diamond street, there was a narrow strip of vacant ground. It was too narrow to erect a building on and it was not needed as an alley way to the rear of buildings, although it acted in that capacity a few years ago, before the old Italian courts in Diamond street were cleaned out. This ground was worth too much money to lie unproductive, so when a Greek bootblack came along and wanted to rent it, the owner promptly put a price on it. It was enough to buy a good-sized lot in the suburbs, but the Greek considered the rent nothing exorbitant. He leased it and erected a canvas roof on gas pipe frame and managed, somehow, to escape the vigilant eye of the building inspector.

There is quite a little patch of vacant ground in the rear of the bootblack's shop. He has turned this to good account. He has several rows of corn growing there, potatoes, beets and radishes. The soil is good and, barring the fact that a little more sunshine would not go amiss, his farming operations are proceeding on a magnificent scale. It is probably the smallest farm in Allegheny county. The Greek bootblack puts in his time between shines "out on the farm," and thus gets all the delights of a rural existence right in the rattle and roar of Diamond street, with bank vaults holding millions of dollars in cash and securities, for his next door neighbors.

KITCHEN NO PLAYGROUND WHILE MOTHER IS WASHING

Coroner's Reports Show Many Children Scalded to Death While Frolicking In Their Homes.

The coronial records show the kitchen should not be a children's playroom. Last week three children perished by being scalded while playing in the culinary department of the household. In each instance the child stumbled into a tub of hot water on the floor.

So far this year 22 children have been scalded to death while frolicking in kitchens. Last year 27 children met death in that manner. The coroner has decided that parents are to blame for most of these accidents. Tubs of hot water are placed on the floor preparatory to cleaning house or washing, and while the parent's attention is attracted in another direction the child meets with an accident.

Last year many of these children met death on Monday, when their mothers had filled tubs of hot water to wash clothes. In almost every instant the child was reported to be dragging a toy through the room and stumbled into the tub. Other deaths were caused by children pulling the kettle off the stove, the water and kettle falling on them.

Most of these accidents have occurred in households of poor people, where the mother is compelled to do the washing and look after the children at the same time. The children naturally must be kept in sight of the mother, and while the parent is not in a position to observe the actions of the child, the accident occurs.

Literary Treasure-Trove.

The recent romantic discovery at Great Missenden of a first edition copy of "Richard III." reminds a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette that it is not long since a first folio Shakespeare was found in an attic in the great poet's native Stratford. The only known copy of the "Hereford Missal" was picked up, covered with accumulated dust, on the garret floor of a small house in Bristol; and a couple of rare volumes, the first edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield," were discovered propping up the broken leg of a table in a country bookshop. One day last summer a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems, published in 1786 and worth every penny of £500, was bought by a tourist from the bookcase of a small Highland cottage, and a portion of Thackeray's rare "Flore et Zephyr" was found among the sweepings of a saleroom; the remainder, it was discovered, had been used for pipe-lights.

Weighing Pearls.

The method of weighing pearls differs from that of other gems, they being measured by their weight in grains. The grain used is not that of the troy grain, but is four-fifths of it, so that four troy grains are equal to five pearl grains and a troy ounce contains 600 pearl grains.

Among the Clubs.

By ANNA R. STRATTON.

THE club women have entered upon a brief season of rest save the three or four hundred who are engaged in the summer playground and vacation school work. The regular club meetings ceased a couple of weeks ago, nearly all of the committees have concluded their work for this season, several of the clubs have already issued their program books, and other year books are now in the hands of the printers to be sent to the club members during the summer. Club activities in general have ceased, but the opening of the summer playgrounds and vacation schools in Allegheny on Wednesday, July 5, and in Pittsburgh on Monday, July 10, will be the commencement of a busy season lasting until the middle of August.

In some of the clubs definite plans for the coming season will not be completed until September. The Twentieth Century club, whose former unobstructed view of the Allegheny and vistas of the Ohio river are now taken away by the unsightly red painted girders of the steel skeleton upon which the elevated railroad tracks will be laid, will be one of the last to formally open its doors in the fall for its lectures and classes.

The Columbian Council of Jewish Women next season will inaugurate a new scheme in its monthly lecture course, which is to be given free in Carnegie Music hall. Its plans for the season are not yet completed, but it promises some fine things for the fall and winter. Their study of foreign countries has created a longing to travel in the members of the Travelers, the Tourist, the Colonial and the Sorosis clubs. Mrs. Alexander MacLachlan, the president of the Tourists club, expects to sail July 12 with her husband, for Germany. They will spend a good deal of time in Berlin and other German and Austrian cities. Miss Irene McDermott, the vice president of the Tourists, is going soon to Boston to attend the annual convention of the Domestic Science Association.

The National Educational Association in Asbury Park this week will attract a number of educators and workers in the educational department of the Civic club, while the meeting in Newark, N. J., of the Manual Training Directors' association, of which Clifford B. Connelly, of Allegheny, is president, will be attended also by Mrs. M. E. Van Wagonen, of the Teachers' Art club.

Mrs. H. E. Lineweaver, of the Pittsburgh Sorosis, is in Holland with a party of Pittsburghers, conducted by Miss Marquis, of the Pittsburgh High school. Mrs. J. B. Kellogg, of the Colonial club, sailed June 6 for Europe to travel in Italy, Germany, Holland and France, and to spend some time in England. Mrs. Warren G. Partridge, of the New Era club, sailed on Friday for England with her husband and family to spend the summer in the British Isles. Mrs. Frank H. Van Gorder, president of the Pittsburgh branch of the Sunshine society, and Mrs. Henry J. Bailey and Mrs. Alfred Clark, of the Travelers and Pittsburgh Sorosis, are in Japan. Mrs. Samuel L. Seymour, the former president of the Colloquium, sailed the last of May for Europe; Miss Jane Murdock, secretary of the Consumers league, is now in Europe with a party conducted by Madame de Valley, of the Pennsylvania College for Women, and Miss Eliza D. Armstrong, the president of the Western Pennsylvania branch of the Consumers league, expects to leave for Germany and Switzerland the middle of July. Mrs. Harry P. Pears and Miss Minnie Sellers, of the Art Students' league, are sketching and painting in Holland, having crossed the Atlantic early in June to spend the entire summer in art study abroad.

Need More Inspectors.

The need of more tenement house inspectors was emphasized by the reading of the report of Mrs. Samuel H. Harper, tenement house inspector, yesterday morning before the board of directors of the Permanent Civic Committee of Women's Clubs in Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Levi Bird Duff presided. Mrs. Harper's report covered a house to house canvass of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards. The Eighth ward has 120 tenements, and the Seventh 90. The worst conditions exist in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth wards, according to the report. Out of 1,142 houses in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards only 75 tenements were found. There are now on record 1,112 tenements and these are inhabited by Italians, Arabians, Poles, Greeks and Russian Jews.

Playgrounds Ready to Open.

Arrangements are completed for the opening of the nine summer playgrounds and vacation schools in Allegheny this season. Wednesday, July 5, will be the opening day, and the sessions will continue six weeks. Teachers have been assigned to the different playgrounds and schools, and large committees of club women will be in charge to assist the teachers. The teachers' institute conducted under the direction of the Joint Committee of Women's Clubs, in charge of the Allegheny playgrounds and vacation schools, opened yesterday in the Sherman avenue, Second ward, school building, and will continue tomorrow morning and afternoon.

Will Establish New Kindergartens.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten Association at its monthly meeting Friday, the last meeting until fall, decided to open the two new free kindergartens in September. Their location has not yet been determined upon. The association was also quite elated over the success of the recent benefit entertainment conducted at the Kindergarten College. All returns have not yet been made, but the receipts will exceed $300.

Expect to Furnish New Hospital.

The Homeopathic Hospital Ladies' Aid Society is contemplating a mammoth entertainment in October which will be given to raise money for the furnishing of the new Homeopathic Hospital which is to be erected in Center avenue, Shadyside. The entertainment will be conducted in the Country Club in Squirrel Hill. The women hope to raise several thousand dollars by the affair.

Memorial to the Queen.

The endowment of a cot in the Pittsburgh Hospital for Children in memory of Queen Victoria was a very interesting event of Monday afternoon. Residents of Pittsburgh who were born on British soil and under the British flag made the memorial and raised the endowment within a few months after the death of the queen, but the handsome brass cot was not placed in the hospital until last week. Upon it is a tablet bearing the inscription:

"This cot was endowed Coronation Day, June 26, 1902, in memory of Queen Victoria by the British born residents of Pittsburgh."

Beneath it appears the following stanza from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

She wrought her people's lasting good.
Her court was pure, her life serene.
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother, wife and queen.

The cot bears upon its four corners emblems of the four sections of the United Kingdom, the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, the shamrock of Ireland and the leek of Wales.

A committee of the board of managers welcomed the British born men who represented the donors of the $2,281.02, the amount paid in varying subscriptions by over 50 subscribers, the receiving group including Mrs. George W. Guthrie, the president of the board; Miss Mary McKee, Mrs. James H. Reed, Mrs. Herbert DuPuy and Mrs. Horace Dravo, vice presidents; Miss Bessie Johnston, secretary; Mrs. W. D. Corcoran, Mrs. Dewees Wood and Miss Martha Childs. Among the contributors were James I. Buchanan, C. E. Childers, Robert Pitcairn and Alexander R. Peacock.

New Flower Committee.

Mrs. Minnie Ourey Roberts has been appointed chairman of the flower committee for the Pittsburgh summer playgrounds and vacation schools, Miss Eliza D. Armstrong, who had been chairman heretofore, being unable to take charge of the work this season. Mrs. Roberts is appointing a strong committee of her own and has arranged to use one of the rooms of the Central Young Women's Christian Association in Fifth street each Friday morning during the playgrounds season, where her committee will meet at 8 o'clock to arrange the flowers in small bouquets to be distributed among the children in the playgrounds. When it is known that not no less than 2,500 bouquets must be distributed each week and some weeks even more, as the attendance in the playgrounds increases, the extent of work which this committee will have in charge is realized.

Mrs. Roberts asks all those who have previously contributed to this work to co-operate with the committee this season, and arrangements will be announced later for the collection of the flowers in different parts of the city and outlying districts. It has been suggested that those who can do so call in their friends on Thursday evening to help them in arranging their flowers into small bouquets, thus facilitating the work of the committee the next morning when at least 25 women are confronted by a mountain of flowers of every description which in less than three hours must be tied and packed to be sent out by messengers to the different school buildings where the playgrounds are conducted.

Delaware's New Child Labor Law.

The following report comes from Wilmington, Del., where the new state law covering child-labor went into effect yesterday:

Delaware's new anti-child labor law may seriously affect several manufacturing establishments of Wilmington, especially the hosiery and shirt factories. The new law prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14, and children between the ages of 14 and 16 must produce certificates and affidavits signed by their parents or guardians that they have attended school for at least 12 consecutive weeks during the year before they can be employed. Children who support widowed mothers are exempt from these provisions. Gov. Lea will appoint a factory inspector in a few days.

Open St. Louis Playgrounds.

Six school vacation playgrounds were opened in St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, each one being attended by a big crowd of children. One is a closed playground, the others all being in the open air. At one of these playgrounds a concert will be given to the people every Sunday afternoon during the summer at 3 o'clock.

Daughters of Pioneers Picnic.

The members of the Keystone chapter, Daughters of American Pioneers, picnicked on Thursday at the Johnstone place in Center avenue. Their hostess was Mrs. John Musgrave, who welcomed them on the lawn wearing a quaint and bewitching gown of half a century ago. It was fashioned of silk covered with dainty sprigs and was ruffled almost to the waist. The skirt was worn over a modest crinoline, the short waist was almost covered with a fine linen lawn and lace kerchief, while the sleeves, close fitting above the elbow, opened out below to disclose full undersleeves of mull and lace. Mrs. Musgrave's hair was demurely parted and brought down low over her ears and she seemed throughout the afternoon the embodiment of some one of the ancestral portraits which adorn the halls of her home, once the Isaac Dickey place, Isaac Dickey being one of the first pioneers of Pittsburgh. The house is filled with relics of other days, massive furniture of antique design and dark with age and portraits of representatives of former generations filling the home with an old-time atmosphere very delightful to the visitors of last week.

Luncheon was served on the lawn at tables which were decorated with American flags, flags also adorning the house. The napkins were also embellished with the insignia of the society, a log cabin in the midst of a clearing. Souvenirs of the day were tiny flags. Mrs. Harmar D. Scully sang a number of the old songs, the Daughters drank a toast to Mrs. Henry J. Bailey and Mrs. Alfred Clark, members of the chapter, who are traveling in the orient, and before they parted for the summer they danced the Virginia reel and had a cakewalk, a custom inaugurated a few weeks ago by the Dolly Madison chapter, United States Daughters of 1812, at the Country club. Among those who were present were: Mrs. David Patterson of Allegheny, state regent of the Daughters of American Pioneers; Mrs. Harmar D. Scully, Mrs. Thomas P. Fleeson, Mrs. Minnie Ourey Roberts, Mrs. Dallas Albert, Mrs. John Musgrave, Miss Gertrude J. Guffey, Mrs. Jane Guffey Jackson, Mrs. Z. Boller Ogden, Mrs. Alfred Longmore, Mrs. C. P. Seip and Miss Ella G. Davis. Mrs. Roberts will entertain the chapter in September.

Duties of Probation Officers.

The recent appointment by the court of Mrs. Alice B. Montgomery to be chief probation officer, from whom all others must take their assignment to various cases and make their reports, led to a talk on "The Duties of Probation Officers" given on Thursday afternoon by Assistant District Attorney William D. Grimes in the Allegheny County Bar association rooms in the court house. Mr. Grimes spoke to the probation officers, members of the Juvenile Court association and others who are interested in the work of the juvenile court. He urged the officers to make a study of the criminal code, acquaint themselves with the child labor laws, to use tact and sympathy in order to understand the conditions surrounding the lives of children brought to their notice and to drop sectarianism as much as possible, their mission being only to elevate the condition of unfortunate children of any creed, nationality or color. Mr. Grimes was followed by Warner Marshall, who spoke in approval of the working of the juvenile court looking at it from a legal standpoint.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., July 1.—The summer has again come to Beach Haven and the many people who have frequented this resort will note many excellent improvements. New cottages have been erected and many of the older ones have been refreshed by artistic painting and made more attractive by many additions. The town itself has never presented such a neat appearance, and the usual well-kept condition of the town is now even more apparent than ever.

One of the marked pastimes for the coming summer will be interesting open shoots held by the Beach Haven Gun club on their excellent shooting field. The club numbers among its members many prominent men of Philadelphia and adjacent cities, and promises to become one of the most noted organizations of its kind along the New Jersey coast.

The bathing this year is particularly fine and can be indulged in at Beach Haven at a much earlier date than at other places along the shore, owing to the warmer temperature of the water at this place. The hotels are very well booked for the summer, and will no doubt enjoy the most successful year in the history of the place.

New Mineral Found.

Friedelite is the name given to a new mineral consisting of hydrated manganous silicate, with some chloride.

Sunday in Norway.

Since 1882 no newspapers have been printed on Sunday in Norway, and since 1885 no bread has been baked on that day.

DR. JAMES HEADACHE POWDERS
DO NOT AFFECT THE HEART
HEADACHE quickly relieved with Dr. James Miniature Headache Powders. Do not affect the heart. Perfectly harmless. At all druggists. 4 DOSES 10c.

THE PITTSBURGHER'S SUMMER HOME IS IN Atlantic City AND
VENTNOR
IS THE NEW SECTION OF ATLANTIC CITY.
Can you not afford to take a chance on a lot there at one-half the price of anything else in the market and see it grow in value as all other lots in Atlantic City have done to double and quadruple the present value?
1310 Arrott Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOME OFFICE.
444 Bartlett Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

Superfluous Hair
Removed by the New Principle
De Miracle
A revelation to Modern Science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair.
It is better than electricity, because it does not scar or produce a new growth. Better than X-ray because it does not burn, scar or paralyze the tissues under the skin. Better than depilatories, because it is not poisonous; therefore it will not cause blood poisoning or produce eczema, which is so common with depilatories, nor does it break off the hair, thereby increasing its growth.
Electrolysis, X-ray or depilatories, are offered you on the BARE WORD of the operators and manufacturers. De MIRACLE is not. It is the only method which is indorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. Booklet free, in plain, sealed envelope.
DeMiracle mailed, sealed in plain wrapper, for $1.00 by De Miracle Chemical Co., 1912 Park ave., New York. Your money back without question (no red tape), if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. For sale by

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No Branch Houses. Established 1865.
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CARPET CLEANING BY COMPRESSED AIR.
ALLEGHENY CARPET CLEANING CO., INC.
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A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.
Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 57 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

INTERIOR FINISH FROM YELLOW PINE
ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?
It Will Cost You Nothing
to visit the FLEMISH ROOM on the Sixth Floor of the Heeren Bldg., Penn Ave. and Eighth St.
We demonstrate the susceptibility of Yellow Pine Finish to artistic treatment, and the ability to reproduce the same decorative color effects in Yellow Pine as are reproduced in oak, mahogany, etc. For interior finish in Halls, Living and Diningrooms, Country Houses and Summer Cottages, no wood is more Decorative or Practical.
Architects, Builders, Contractors, Prospective Builders, will be especially interested in its rare beauty and merit, and should call at the first opportunity.
LADIES ARE INVITED
Entrance on Eighth Street.
SOUTHERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASS'N. EXHIBITORS.
INTERIOR FINISH FROM YELLOW PINE

SUMMER RESORT VISITORS WILL HAVE A JOLLY FOURTH

KOREAN PRINCE TAKES TO WATER

Prefers Splashing in Surf at Atlantic City to Wading in Gore at Home.

READY FOR A ROUSING FOURTH

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

ATLANTIC CITY, July 1.—Summer girls of marriageable age are taking deep interest in the visit of the royal son of the Emperor of Korea, who is struggling through an American trip under the name of Prince Yee. A real royalty who owns a $10,000 automobile, takes his daily dip in the ocean and is not even above taking his chances with the old fishermen at landing finny game, is something of a novelty even to blase Atlantic City, and the dapper little Korean, who resembles closely a Japanese of the better class, is attracting more attention than any former visitor of the year. The democratic spirit of the young scion of the blood was shown on the first day of his visit when he tumbled into the surf unattended, and even allowed some of the prettiest of the girl bathers to splash him with salt water without protest. So far he has not announced preference for anyone of the several thousand belles of the resort, and it is said that there has been an unprecedented demand for volumes containing information as to the married life of the ordinary Korean princess.

The new 60-foot boardwalk will not be one whit too large to accommodate the inrush of Fourth of July visitors who are coming down by thousands. Hotels are filled nearly to their limits of comfort tonight and cots will be in use before the dawn of the great American holiday.

Automobile enthusiasts are tickled over the announcement that the resort is to have a fine speeding track for the big machines before the closing of the fall season. Charles Myers, owner of the Hotel Rudolf and himself one of the greatest promoters of both motoring and yachting, is the moving spirit in the enterprise and has turned over an immense tract of land on the new meadow boulevard for the building of the new speedway. Plans for the track and its accompanying clubhouse were detailed by Mr. Myers at a dinner given at the Hotel Rudolf in honor of completion of his 10 years' proprietorship of the big hostelry. Mayor Stoy, city officials and prominent visitors were present and the host was presented with a massive silver loving cup.

The last batch of June brides are here this week enjoying their honeymoons and incidentally furnishing pleasure for fellow guests at the various hotels where their coming has generally been signalized by most cordial reception. The Hotel New England is sheltering no less than five newly married couples. Mr. and Mrs. F. Ellsworth and Mr. and Mrs. H. Persing, of Pittsburgh, head the list. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ward and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nice, of Pittsburgh, are honeymooning at the Raleigh and three interesting Western Pennsylvania bridal couples making their stay at the Hallewoode are Mr. and Mrs. James G. Ramsey, of Coshocton; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Mawhinney and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Engler, of Pittsburgh.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Jay Allen and Miss May Allen are among the Pittsburgh visitors at Marlborough House.

E. T. Gallagher a Western Pennsylvania railroad contractor, has joined Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Gallagher at the Iroquois.

R. W. Wagner, a Pittsburgh hotel man, is at the St. Charles.

Mrs. J. M. Davis and Miss Myrtle E. Klingsmith, of Pittsburgh, are prominent in the social affairs at the Grand Atlantic. Robert Miller and George O. Brown, young Pittsburghers, are making the Grand Atlantic their headquarters.

Miss Anna E. Freeman, daughter of Dr. E. J. Freeman of Freemansburg, Pa., who is with her father at the Boscobel, is entertaining Miss Helen Kitchen, of Easton.

Mrs. D. E. Hawkins, a pretty Pittsburgh bride, is here with her husband for their honeymoon, occupying a bridal suite at the Pierrepont.

Miss Virginia Conway, daughter of Mrs. M. Conway, of Latrobe, is a visitor at the St. Regis, where Mrs. Edward Connell is spending the summer.

Mrs. W. T. Marshall and Miss Marshall, who are spending the summer at the Marlborough, are entertaining Miss Steel and Miss Cummings, both Pittsburgh girls.

Mrs. A. C. Murray, who was one of the brides in a triple wedding celebration in Homestead a few days ago, is spending her honeymoon at the Hotel Louella with her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Jones, of Pittsburgh, are occupying apartments at the Albemarle, where Rev. and Mrs. William F. Jones of Johnstown are making a visit for the benefit of Dr. Jones' health.

Mrs. Nathan Henry and Mrs. Ira F. Bernaire, of the West End, are at the Strand. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Morrison are recent additions at the same hotel.

Louis B. Hays and Miss V. C. Hays, of Pittsburgh, are spending the summer at one of the big hotels. Miss Hays is entertaining Miss Gittens and Miss Rebecca Howard for the week. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Davis have closed their Pittsburgh home for a lengthy stay at the shore.

James H. Hammond, a Pittsburgh steel man, was noted on the boardwalk during the week, and W. L. Stewart came on from Pittsburgh to spend Sunday with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, are at the Chalfonte. Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Miller, of Sunbury, G. B. Norris, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gilfillan are recent arrivals from Western Pennsylvania at the same hotel. Clinton R. Stewart, of Johnstown, is resting at the shore, and R. G. Evans, of Pittsburgh, is making the Chalfonte his headquarters.

F. A. Ensign, of Pittsburgh, who is here with H. H. Miller, another Pittsburgher, is a guest at Green's Hotel.

A. R. Matheny and Mrs. Matheny of Pittsburgh, are at the Traymore. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gregg, of Allegheny, who are spending the summer at the Traymore, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson at dinner on Sunday. Frank M. Wentzel is another Pittsburgh visitor at the Traymore this week.

L. G. Woods of Pittsburgh has joined his family and John A. Bowen has been greeting Pittsburgh friends on the walk for several days past.

Mrs. Harry J. King and Mrs. Henry Lloyd are staying at the fashionable Brighton during July.

Mrs. George W. Theiss and George H. Theiss, are recent arrivals from Pittsburgh at the Dennis, where Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dunmire, of Tyrone, are enjoying a protracted visit.

George S. Schoyer, of Pittsburgh, has joined his father at the Garden. Mrs. D. W. Sellers, who has been making an extended European trip, is resting at the Garden before returning to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Delo, of Pittsburgh, are entertaining a party at the Seaside which includes Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hern and Miss Mather. Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Cronin, are recent additions to the Pittsburgh contingent at the Seaside and Frank C. Newell and Mrs. Newell arrived at the same house this week. Miss Edna Johnson and Miss Marguerite Johnson, who arrived here this week, will be joined by Mrs. Sullivan Johnson.

William Bailey McCreery of Pittsburgh is resting at the Islesworth, where D. F. Crawford, a Pittsburgh coal magnate, is staying with Miss Myrtle Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wild of Pittsburgh and Miss Edith Burton and Arthur Burton of Trainer are recent additions to the Pennsylvania colony at the Loraine.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ward, a Pittsburgh bridal couple, are spending the honeymoon days at the Raleigh, where Mrs. Charles B. Rice and Miss Caroline P. Rice of Pittsburgh are spending the summer days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Friesell make up a quartet of Pittsburgh visitors who arrived at the Raleigh this week.

Former Judge Cyrus Gordon of Clearfield is staying at the St. Charles with Mrs. Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wagner of Pittsburgh arrived at the St. Charles this week and Mrs. E. H. Smith of Pittsburgh is entertaining Miss S. E. Carter of New York at the same hotel.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Other Pittsburgh visitors who have registered at leading hotels during the week were:

Jackson—Mrs. Alice Yocum, W. C. Jackson, Mrs. W. Young, Mrs. Mahan, Frank G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, George Howorth, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Armstrong, B. H. Cook.

Berkeley—L. Ritzel and wife, D. H. Bryan, W. H. Smith, E. B. McHenry, E. C. Lew and wife, Mrs. E. B. McNary, Emily McNary, S. McNary, Lee McNary.

St. Charles—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wagner, Mrs. E. H. Smith, Joseph W. Sherry, Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. McKelvy, Margaret S. McKelvy.

Normandie—M. Nordheimer, Miss E. Kearns, John Thomas, Isaac Fisher.

Hotel Morris—Henry Sheffe and wife, James H. Brown.

Vermont House—Joseph M. Myers and wife, Dr. W. H. Gregory and family, Raymond Griffing, Mrs. W. Griffing, H. W. Griffing.

Elwood—Harry M. Raphael, Jacob Lichter, Louis H. Cadison, N. G. Amdursky, Thomas Moore and wife, Miss B. Francis Meyer.

Rio Grande—A. H. Kind, C. A. Rudolf, T. Naggie, P. T. Statesbury, J. F. Clarkson, E. D. Webber, K. E. Sphere and wife, W. E. Cauffer and wife, T. B. Custer and wife, S. T. Donaldson and wife, Miss R. K. Francis, A. Cummings, Miss S. Moore, Miss H. F. Jones, Mrs. T. D. Ferguson, Mrs. G. Nolan.

Hallewoode—James G. Ramsay and wife, M. S. Mawhinney and wife, Arthur Englert and wife, Mrs. Mary Stark, Miss Charlotte Stark, Joseph Heller and wife.

Coulter Hall—H. A. Hess, Mrs. A. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Bamberger, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Myers.

Islesworth—D. F. Crawford, M. Davis, Myrtle Crawford, George F. Wehe, Mrs. J. S. Lutes.

Valdewar—Clarence Thompson, M. L. Roth and son.

Iroquois—C. P. Moore, L. D. Buka, C. P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Welble, Miss Etta Welble, T. McDougall, E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Robinson, J. S. M. McGill, E. H. Waters and wife and son, J. Howard Rahter, J. C. Kirk.

Fredonia—G. Birdshaw, J. K. Porter.

Grand Atlantic—H. T. Nollaman, L. M. Morris, C. N. McDonald, A. M. Whitney, George C. Brown.

Lochart—J. Chester, Mrs. S. J. Keyser, Mrs. J. T. Keyser.

Runnymede—M. C. Wilde.

Traymore—S. A. Ranken and wife.

Chetwoode—E. M. McKeever, Mrs. S. J. Kayes, Mrs. G. T. Kayes.

Dennis—T. M. Paterson, the Rev. H. N. Jones and wife, Miss G. L. Jones, all of Wilkesbarre; C. H. Hempenstall, R. W. Paterson.

Hampton Terrace—Miss E. B. McIrving.

Pierrepont—Howard Greer.

Abbey—W. C. Hentep and wife.

Chalfonte—A. B. Vigley, G. B. Norris, J. Comley and wife, M. B. Laulick and wife, L. F. Beyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Keyser, C. H. Edmonds.

Elande—J. C. Parke, Harry L. Jones.

Loraine—E. C. Wilde and wife, Harry Smith.

Strand—P. C. Wolfe, Miss A. Tilson, Mrs. J. T. Brannane, Mrs. M. Henry, W. C. Hasellege and wife.

Morris—H. Phretter and wife.

New Holland—E. E. Kessler and wife.

Netherland—G. P. Garus.

Normandie—T. A. Middleton and wife, W. H. Young and wife, M. Nordheimer.

Rudolf—A. Davis, Miss F. Davis, W. H. Freisell and wife, L. M. Owner, Mrs. E. H. Smith.

New England—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ellison, G. McCann, H. Miller, T. A. Ensign.

Avalon—Dr. E. E. Hawkins and wife.

Bingham—S. D. Flail and wife, Miss R. M. Flail.

Ebbitt—T. Moore and wife.

De Ville—J. B. Haines, J. C. Schumberger and wife.

Muncaster—Mrs. W. T. Marshall, Miss V. Marshall, Mrs. M. H. Stiele, Miss D. Lehman, J. G. Williams.

Elwood—S. W. Bucholtz.

Hotel Openings and Improvements.

The Hotel Cornell will open tomorrow night under the management of Mr. C. Schulz, who intends making of the house one of the finest and most comfortable of the quiet family houses of the resort. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, repapered and redecorated under Mr. Schulz's direction and offers to the intending visitor every possible comfort and convenience. Both the rooming and ordinary arrangements will be under the personal direction of the new proprietor, who is a hotel man of wide experience.

Visitors here for the Fourth will be interested in the opening of the Pittsburgh Hotel and Buffet, to take place on the evening of July 8, for which a general invitation is extended by Mrs. Mary E. McQuade, the proprietress.

The Little Brighton, situated at the ocean end of South Carolina avenue, opens for the reception of guests today. This house is finely located, being right at the beach, and is newly furnished throughout. The cuisine is excellent and the buffet is stocked with the best brands of refreshment. Mr. Chris Smith, well and favorably known to the traveling public, will be in charge and the office will be in care of Albion F. Allen, who is well known to visiting Pittsburghers.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA., July 1.—The month of June has been an exceedingly pleasant and prosperous one at Cambridge Springs and increasing arrivals this week give promise of unlimited gaiety for the forthcoming months.

Among the prominent Pittsburghers at Hotel Rider are: Mrs. M. E. Lappe and friend, Mrs. F. N. Palmer, who will be guests at the Springs till the end of the summer.

Alex Gilfillan, a Pittsburgh attorney, accompanied by half a dozen young people of his family is sojourning at Hotel Riverside.

A. P. Shearer of Pittsburgh has been spending a week or two at the Springs, the guest of relatives.

Mrs. M. Miller of Pittsburgh this week purchased a cottage in Poplar street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Dick of Pittsburgh are newly wedded people spending their honeymoon here.

A. L. Watson, a Pittsburgh real estate man, is at the Springs for a few days.

Mrs. B. F. Darragh of the East End returned home early in the week after a pleasant month's sojourn at the Springs in search of health.

Miss Jane Lockhart, an Allegheny girl, was a guest at Hotel Bartlett this week with Miss Marjorie Hamilton.

Miss Teressa Carver of Sharon is being entertained at Hotel Riverside by Mrs. George W. Eberhardt of Pittsburgh.

Dr. D. W. Riggs of Pittsburgh is spending the summer at Hotel Riverside and is entertaining two young ladies this week, Miss Baldwin and Miss Jarvis of Pittsburgh.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Heckel of Pittsburgh are visitors at Hotel Rider.

The Rev. John J. Greavy of Pittsburgh and the Rev. Anthony Tarowski of Braddock are enjoying a 10 days' visit at Hotel Rider.

William Shore, the Pittsburgh detective, is a guest at Hotel Rider.

Col. J. M. Shoonmaker of Pittsburgh, vice president of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad, in company with his assistant, Bert C. Vaughn, and a number of other friends, was a visitor at the Springs this week.

Ex-Mayor Fulton of Pittsburgh is spending a few days at Hotel Rider.

The following residents of Pittsburgh and vicinity are late arrivals at Cambridge Springs hotels:

Hotel Riverside—A. S. Kress, E. L. Myers, E. A. Reineman, Alex. Gilfillan, Miss Margaret B. Gilfillan, John Gilfillan, Alexander B. Gilfillan, George W. Lapp, R. W. Kiefer, Mrs. Fred W. Kiefer, Mrs. W. R. Hadley, Fred Ostermann, T. E. Malone, Mrs. W. L. Clark, Mrs. Violet Kerr Lewis, F. B. Darragh, Evan C. Jones, F. W. Swerger, Miss Jarvis, Miss Ruth Baldwin, B. C. Vaughn, W. Allshouse, W. B. Kerr, Charles J. McCarthy, R. Toohill, Robert E. Frazer, B. Blum, J. M. Dieterle, Mrs. J. M. Dieterle, James Tanney, Joseph Kreuer, John Baker, Miss Helen Hadley, H. G. Gabel, Miss Emma Gabel, Mrs. A. P. McCauley and children, N. Frank McCombs, Mrs. N. McCombs, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cooley, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Reaney, Monessen; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mildren, Oakdale, Mrs. George A. Scott, Munhall; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sempton, Rochester; Miss M. Ross, Miss Dorothy Patterson, Alan R. Patterson, McKeesport; Charles W. Fraleigh, Homestead; George V. Farshaw, Canonsburg; John Aiken, Washington, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Clinton, Mrs. Alexander, Butler.

Hotel Rider—Mrs. F. N. Palmer, Mrs. M. E. Lappe, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Graham, A. L. Watson, Max Baer, Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Heckel, E. L. Myers, William Shore, Charles A. Fagan, Master Charles A. Fagan, Jr., Sol Wolk, Mrs. J. J. Lawrence, Mrs. Augusta Wolf, Mrs. Harry Jay Lawrence, M. E. Sunstein, Frank B. Pope, John J. Halen, Jr., Philip A. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Mattern, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Stetson Leach, J. M. Schoonmaker, B. C. Vaughn, George H. Stengel, William C. McCarthy, Miss McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blackwood, A. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Darragh, J. B. Sweitzer, John J. Greaney, J. Bowman Sweitzer, H. M. McCabe, Ed Lockey, D. M. Macpherson, Pittsburgh; Mrs. A. O. Groff, Sewickley; J. K. McCance, Allegheny; C. F. Young, McKeesport; Mr. and Mrs. Coldwater, Rochester; Rev. Anthony Tarkowski, Braddock; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Reid, Ellwood City; John M. Wilson, Richard Kennerdell, Franklin; W. H. Matthews, Butler; S. H. Koester, Morris Nathanson, Sharon; Miss Grace Theobald, Titusville.

Hotel Bartlett—F. Levand, E. I. Morris, J. J. Booth, George R. Davies, J. A. Crimer, H. L. Glendenning, Charles J. Lang, W. J. Spaulding, M. C. Jones, L. E. Safford, F. B. Schenk, F. W. Gordon, J. F. Collins, Edward Schenk, A. J. Adelsheimer, Mrs. A. J. Adelsheimer, Mrs. Laura R. Knolle, J. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ward, Edward Lockey, W. F. Orr, A. L. Crosby, James H. Filson, A. E. Bohn, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald E. De Sio, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Patton, Mrs. H. Eisler, Pittsburgh; William McBroom, Jr., Homestead; Miss Jane Lockhart, Allegheny; D. W. White, McKeesport; M. Emrey, Rochester; Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Dickson, Sharon; J. D. Smith, Franklin; B. J. Smith, Butler; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Melay, Kane, Pa.; W. W. Strasier, Corry; John C. Somen, Titusville.

Hotel American—T. E. McVeigh, Noel Connor, E. H. Reiber, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Golman, Allegheny; Frank Shatz, Oil City; A. M. Bell, Franklin; J. M. Gibson, West Alexander.

Shady Lawn—I. D. Mars, H. R. Kramer, Philip Kramer, F. M. Curry, Edward A. Gearling, E. F. Halligan, William C. Jones, J. A. Zimmerman, Mrs. M. Kramer and daughter, Miss Sarah E. Keech, G. B. Keech, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Reaney, Monessen; T. M. Kurtz, Elmer H. Hess, Thomas Rogers, Punxsutawney; William McAllister, Apollo; Mrs. W. A. Crouch, Thomas, Pa.; A. W. Sweet, Union City.

Homestead Cottage—Miss Anna Hass, Mrs. P. M. Palmer, Pittsburgh; Mrs. William Worton, Munhall; D. R. Jones, Homestead; Clyde Kesselman, Mrs. M. A. Jones and son, Kane.

Todd Sanitarium—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Stevenson, Vandergrift; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winston, Townville.

Held Cottage—M. Slougenhoupt, Mrs. M. Slougenhoupt, W. E. Slougenhoupt, George W. Woods, Mrs. George W. Taylor and two children, Pittsburgh; Mrs. C. Gauss, Mrs. E. Bluhage, Mrs. Charles Brosi, Miss Amanda Brosi, Miss Emma Williams, Allegheny; Howard Stewart, R. Shattuck, Butler.

Hotel Cohn—Jacob Feigenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fankel, Pittsburgh.

Ticknor Cottage—Mrs. L. Gaskill, Mrs. Joseph Cunningham, Pittsburgh; Mrs. James Warden, Miss Edith Warden, Mt. Pleasant.

Fish Cottage—John Kappel, Peter Endres, Allegheny; W. H. Bargman, Homestead.

Anderson Cottage—Mrs. M. H. Hastings, Washington, Pa.; S. S. Espy, Homestead.

Waverly Cottage—Mrs. Bermester, Miss Annetta Stevenson, Vandergrift; M. Bost, Greenville.

Wing Cottage—Rev. and Mrs. E. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. William Senteck, Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith and daughters, Waynesburg.

Quay Cottage—Mrs. M. Long, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Tisdale, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamil, Pittsburgh.

Long Cottage—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, Ross McKee, Freedom; F. M. Curry, Waynesburg.

Lyhes Cottage—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Clark, Mrs. V. K. Lewis, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, George Lawson, Harold Lawson, Francis Lawson, Leeland Lawson, Homestead; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawdenbeek, Wilkinsburg.

Maple Shade Inn—H. N. Adamson, Waynesburg.

Clyde Sensor Cottage—J. V. Hoofersmidt, Pittsburgh; Mrs. James Glenn, Samuel Glenn, Eugene Glenn, Washington, Pa.; John Wick, Bellevue.

Hotel De Vita—Mrs. S. S. Overlander, Mrs. J. H. Dietz, C. A. Jenkins, P. F. Conlon, M. F. Miller, H. H. Berlin, R. H. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Wall, Miss Anderson, Pittsburgh; Miss Cora J. McBride, McDonald; Charles Boyd, Butler.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 1.—Interest in tennis is growing with every succeeding week of the summer. I. R. Thomas and Miss Edna Schanberger won this week's tournament. Tournaments will be held almost every week until the end of the season. A dance will be held at the Leighton this evening, opening the social season here.

At the Leighton from the Smoky City are Henry Smock and William Cumberland.

The Warwick Arms is entertaining George Ransom and Edward Fields from Pittsburgh.

Malcolm Johnston and Miss Grace Severance are sojourners for a brief period at the Carrollton.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 1.—Chautauqua, in her new dress of 1905, is more beautiful and attractive than ever. The lot formerly occupied by the old market place is being laid out in flowerbeds and is already a spot of beauty, although the plan to convert the lot into a park several hundred feet in length cannot be completed during the present season.

Kellogg Hall has been moved west two blocks and on its former site the new market place has been erected, although the building is not completed. The work on the Hall of Christ is being carried on steadily. The tent covering over the Hall of Philosophy will probably be used during the present season. The Athletic club house on the lake front will be used for the first time this summer.

The program for the season of 1905 is more brilliant than that of any previous year. First in interest and importance is President Roosevelt, who has accepted an invitation to lecture on August 11. This will make the fourth time Mr. Roosevelt has been a guest at Chautauqua. Probably the second name in prominence is that of the governor of Missouri, Joseph W. Folk, who is scheduled for August 23, while that of William Travers Jerome of New York is third. The name dearest to all old Chautauquans, Bishop Vincent, is also given on the August program. Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of New York, Dr. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia, President Charles Cuthbert Hall, Union Theological Seminary.

Miss Anna Rinehart Lazear.

Dean Charles H. Williams of Cleveland and Professor George E. Vincent, University of Chicago, are prominent speakers scheduled for August.

The opening of the thirty-second annual assembly of the Chautauqua institution was all that could be desired, both as to the weather and the audience.

Bishop Vincent arrived Thursday morning looking well and very happy to be in the world-renowned place which is the child of his genius and loving care.

Pittsburghers are proud of the distinction given one of their own number, Miss Anna Rhinehart Lazear, who was selected to give the first reading of the season. Her first reading was on Thursday evening, when she delighted an appreciative audience by her reading of "The Taming of the Shrew." On Saturday evening Miss Lazear read "The White Cowl."

Mrs. Fred McKee and family of Pittsburgh came up the middle of the week and Mr. McKee will come the beginning of the week. Although their handsome cottage on the lake front will be kept open all season, Mr. and Mrs. McKee will probably go to Canada about the first of August with the Iron City Fishing club.

Mrs. Albert Ulrich of Pittsburgh opened her cottage the first of the week.

Mrs. T. O. Evans and family have been occupying their cottage for several weeks and expect to remain during the season. Mr. Evans expects to make week-end visits.

Dr. and Mrs. Thoburn and family have been in their pretty cottage about ten days. Dr. Thoburn returns to Pittsburgh the first of the week.

Mrs. J. R. Gilmore of Sewickley, who opened her cottage the latter part of May, has Miss Little and Miss Harriet Cunningham as guests for the season.

Mrs. J. W. Baker, her sister Miss White and Mrs. Jackson are occupying a cottage on the hillside.

Mrs. C. P. Hunter of Sewickley is established in her cottage for the season.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH., July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kalkthaler of Pittsburgh are stopping at Frank's cafe.

Donald McDonald of Pittsburgh rendered a very pleasing solo at the concert given under the auspices of the Presbyterian church.

The following appear on Mt. Clemens hotel registers from Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The Park—Pittsburgh, L. L. Satler, C. A. France and wife, Edwin J. Agden; Meadville, Rose Stein, Rita F. Stein.

The Olympia Bath—Pittsburgh, R. L. Young, J. W. Lockhart, J. F. Cowen, Mrs. H. E. Boyle, W. J. Mangarrall, J. A. Johnson, W. B. Baker, J. R. Quss, P. Spencer Ward, Miss Rose Rau, M. Lepparo, D. Lepparo; McKeesport, W. H. Meluish, Butler; Frank D. Kelly.

The Fenton—Pittsburgh, J. Milton Ryall and wife, F. Mugle; Bradford, Alex Watson and wife; Uniontown, G. H. Gorby.

The Avery Annex—Pittsburgh, Mrs. Nathan A. Means, Fleming Nevin, Thomas Paul Bedellon, Otto Hartzel, C. S. Dick and wife; Titusville, George A. Eckert and wife, Miss Florence Eckert; Union City, W. J. Lephan and wife.

The Villa—Pittsburgh, R. L. Young; South Sharon, W. A. Williams; New Castle, Henry Houston.

The Monroe—Pittsburgh, Patrick Martaugh, Joseph J. White; Braddock, E. N. Patterson.

The Plaza—Pittsburgh, J. T. H. Smith and wife, W. C. Douglas.

The Clementine Bath—Pittsburgh, D. D. Hughes, C. R. Wilson, George W. McNally, Robert Hyssop, J. C. Stilley, J. H. Chilcott, John Patterson, P. T. Boyd, George Sloudt, W. H. Goellning, Hugh Doyle; Allegheny, Mrs. Beatty, G. H. Frederick, Mrs. Frank Bowman, Mrs. Archibald Good, John Ladeble and wife, Mrs. F. H. Frederick, Mrs. C. R. Wilson, C. A. Rishey, Thomas Hanna, P. P. McDonagga; McKeesport, J. D. Cowan, William C. Kline; California, J. N. Padhingshafer; Washington, J. W. Stockton; Homestead, William Bowen.

The Eastman—Pittsburgh, Miss V. Woul, Miss I. McCauley, George McNally, Robert Hysop, M. J. Thornton, J. C. McCoa, J. H. Chilott, J. C. McCall; Beaver Falls, Frank Tuffel; Bradford, L. W. Herringhoff, N. H. Brady; Allegheny, Barney Kroll; Johnstown, J. A. Smith; Wilkesbarre, Robert A. Topping; New Brighton, Charles Roberts and wife.

The Colonial—Pittsburgh, Mrs. R. L. Gates, A. E. Succop and wife, T. M. Roet, Theodore G. Daub, F. A. Brobst and wife, Dr. L. W. Snope and wife, J. H. Dewalt.

The New National—Pittsburgh, W. J. Pfeiffer, James Keenan.

The Medea Hotel and Bath—Pittsburgh, J. W. Patterson, John Burns, E. G. Mooney, W. E. Griffiths, James Evans, Allen S. Evans, J. M. Barnes, W. H. Goehring and wife, F. Brobst and wife, H. E. Reynolds, Lewis Wehn, Mrs. H. J. Dewalt, Simon Goldpart, L. Rothchild.

The Sherman—Pittsburgh, H. E. Reynolds, C. R. Wilson and wife, Mrs. F. H. Frederick, Joe Weichselbaum, J. C. Stilley, Harry Rupert and wife, George Shaffer; Allegheny, F. H. Frederick.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 1.—The 11th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar association this week brought hundreds of people. Quite a number of Allegheny county judges and Pittsburgh lawyers arrived and the majority of them intend remaining some time.

Mr. Charles B. Kenny of Pittsburgh arrived on Monday. Mr. Kenny has spent more summers at Bedford Springs than any other living person.

Among the distinguished personages who arrived at the Bedford Springs hotel Tuesday was his excellency, Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker. This is the governor's first visit to this resort and he was delighted with the place and climate. He intends staying here some days.

Among those who registered at the Bedford Springs hotel this week from Pittsburgh were: W. H. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Scandreet, Rebekah Scandreet, N. B. Scandreet, Jr., J. J. M. Scandreet, F. C. McGirr, Charles B. Kenney, Charles Dicken, R. S. Frazer, Charles Orr, Edwin M. Smith, S. A. McClung, J. J. Miller, J. M. Swearingen, J. M. Macfarlane, J. M. Shields, Edwin B. Scull and wife (six horses and three men), Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, Thomas S. Brown, Mrs. Thomas S. Brown, J. H. Harrison, Charles M. Thorp, W. H. Garther, John D. Shafer and wife, Charles D. Gillespie, E. S. Tierman.

From Uniontown—R. E. Umble, Mrs. R. E. Umbel, child and maid, John M. Cons, Mrs. John M. Cons and daughter, Edward W. Boyd.

From Johnstown—The Hon. Francis J. O'Connor, James B. O'Connor.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 1.—Arthur Pryor's band has inaugurated the summer concert season at the Arcade. The town is in a ferment of excitement over the coming of the National Educational association which before Monday night is expected to muster 20,000 strong in the twin cities. To the boardwalk the coming of this vast army of school marms has given a degree of picturesqueness altogether new entrancing.

At the hotels the influx has contributed to a lively opening of the social season. Hops were given tonight at the Columbia, Hotel Brunswick, Coleman house, Plaza, West End, Ocean hotel, Lafayette, Sunset hall and Monmouth house. In the beach casino hundreds arriving on every train are formed in line for registration, while the national headquarters at the Coleman house is the center of bewildering confusion.

Pittsburgh is represented at the West End by Mr. and Mrs. James Mallory and Miss Mallory.

At the Brunswick is Mrs. B. M. Longley from Pittsburgh. She will be joined later by her daughter, Miss Belle Longley.

The Colonial is entertaining from the Smoky City Dr. and Mrs. George S. McKnight.

At the Grand Avenue hotel are Mrs. Dunlop Moore and Miss Moore from Pittsburgh.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 1.—In honor of the National Educational convention which comes here on Monday and the coming of President Roosevelt in a few days, the great Auditorium was this week placed in the hands of 50 decorators who transformed its interior into a veritable gallery of all nations.

Gov. Stokes will open the convention Monday night. All the general sessions of the body will be held next week and President Roosevelt will address the assembled teachers Friday afternoon. It is estimated that 100,000 people will be in and around Auditorium square on President's day. To guard the distinguished visitor, extraordinary precautions have been taken. Twenty-five private detectives have been employed and a regiment of soldiers sent as a special escort will form a hollow square around the park.

At the Alaska are Mr. and Mrs. John G. Casey, residents of Pittsburgh, who will spend the heated term at this hotel.

James B. Collins of the Smoky City is at the Arlington.

Miss E. C. Allshouse of Pittsburgh has arrived at the Sea Side.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 1.—The Fourth of July celebration at Spring Lake is likely to be a memorable one. While there will be automobile races and foot races from the Casino club on Ocean avenue with aquatic sports in the pool at the Casino, the event in which the interest of the day will center is scheduled for the evening, when the summerites will gather around the little lake which lies in the center of the town for a water carnival.

Mrs. W. B. Rogers of Pittsburgh is spending the summer at the Essex and Sussex.

Pittsburgh is represented at the Wilburton-by-the-Sea by James Buchanan. He is accompanied by his sons, William and Charles.

Among the Pittsburghers at the New Monmouth is Miss Irene M. Nesbitt.

BELMAR, N. J.

BELMAR, N. J., July 1.—A series of races has been planned by the Belmar Yacht club for the Fourth. At the Casino on the ocean front there will be a series of races on bicycles, afoot and in automobiles throughout most of the day. Sandford's band of Lakewood will furnish music all day long and for a dance in the evening.

Among the Pittsburghers at the Colorado & Atlantic are Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Taylor, accompanied by their son Malcolm.

The Hotel Columbia is entertaining Frank R. Coates from Pittsburgh.

At the Neptune is Miss Natalie Snyder from the Smoky City.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., July 1.—The Inn, the largest hotel here, began receiving guests on Wednesday, when its new proprietors, Beggs Brothers & MacDowell, pulled up the flag in inauguration of a season which promises to be the most prosperous this house has known.

Pittsburgh is represented at the Marlborough by Mrs. Morris McNamara.

Willis Sweeney of the Smoky City is at the Buckingham.

The Oxford is entertaining James B. Applegate from Pittsburgh.

Miss Virginia V. Schoonmaker is a Pittsburgher at the Avon Inn.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 1.—The Sea Bright horse show, from the showing made today at the opening, gives promise of being even more successful than it was last year. The Octagon casino on the ocean front opened this morning and throughout the season from now on there will be daily music there.

Among the Octagon arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. James N. Merchant of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Benjamin D. Burtis is a Pittsburgh guest at the Sea Bright inn.

The Peninsula is entertaining Miss Dorothy Miller from the Smoky City.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 1.—The big Long Branch horseshow, one of the events to which society all along the coast looks forward with much interest all summer, will this year become something of a flower show as well. Workmen are arranging flower boxes all around the two tiers of boxes.

The West End is entertaining Miss Jessie Gladstone of Pittsburgh.

At the Hollywood for the remainder of the season are Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Cooke and Miss Cooke of Pittsburgh.

DEAL, N. J.

DEAL, N. J., July 1.—The first event of the summer schedule of matches at the Deal Golf club was played off this morning when upward of 40 golfers took part in an open handicap.

Pittsburgh is represented at the Hathaway inn by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hoffmire.

The Country club is entertaining from the Smoky City James G. Goodenough.

SEA GIRT, N. J.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 1.—Among the Pittsburghers at the Parker house are Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Bergoin and their son, Herbert.

The Tremont is entertaining James T. Totten from the Smoky city.

At the Beach Avenue house is Miss Marie Blanchard of Pittsburgh.

ALLENHURST, N. J.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 1.—Pittsburgh is represented at the Curlew by W. R. Kennervell, who will spend several weeks here.

FADING FOOTPRINTS

By R. T. WILEY.

Long War Between French and English for Possession of the Monongahela Valley.

The French were the first Europeans to explore the valley of the St. Lawrence river and the chain of great lakes, which feed it. From there, by the latter part of the seventeenth century, their voyagers had pushed into the valley of the Mississippi, and explored that stream to its mouth. According to their custom at the time, they claimed for their king, by right of discovery, the country drained by it, to the source of every tributary. A column was erected at the mouth of the great river, and other marks placed at the mouths of principal tributaries, suitably inscribed, to attest this claim. This was the original basis of the claim of the French for title to the lands about the head of the Ohio. Later they claimed it also by reason of an alleged grant from its Indian possessors, but the latter repudiated that claim.

The claim of France for possession of what is now Western Pennsylvania thus came from the west, but the English claim from the east. Various efforts had been made by Dutch and Swedish colonists to establish settlements along the Delaware, but the region finally came into possession of the English, and in 1681 a grant was made to William Penn of what now comprises practically the great state, though its western limits were indefinite. It was towards the middle of the eighteenth century that white men began penetrating the wilderness about the head of the Ohio, and that soon brought dissensions between the French and the English concerning ownership of the region. The two peoples watched each other with jealous eyes and each was quick to move in an effort to forestall the other in actual possession and settlement.

Naturally this could not long continue until a clash should come. Emissaries of both parties were sent into the region to treat with the Indians and arrange for its occupancy by white settlers. Even that early the district was claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia and later that contention made its own trouble for the residents. Pennsylvania, by its executive councils, was the first to send an emissary into the upper Ohio valley for the purposes referred to above, though a few white traders had ventured there during some previous years. This was in 1748, and the same year the Ohio Company was formed in Virginia, and received a large grant of land between the Monongahela, Ohio and Kanawha rivers. In 1750 it sent Christopher Gist into the Ohio country as its representative, and three years later George Washington, then a youth who had just passed his majority, was dispatched on a like mission.

Celoron's Expedition.

But the French had not been passive spectators of these moves. In 1749 the governor general of New France (Canada) sent Monsieur Louis Celeron de Bienville, at the head of a party, in boats down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, warning all British subjects they met that the country belonged to his master, the king of France. Leaden plates setting forth the same thing were buried at the mouths of some of the principal tributaries of the rivers named. There were six of these in all, and they were 11 inches long, 7½ inches wide and ½ of an inch thick. In each case an iron plate was affixed to a tree near by, directing attention to the buried plate, with its inscription. Some of these have been found in later years, but others have been long sought in vain. Both Celoron and the chaplain of his expedition kept diaries which tell of the successive days' experiences, and of the burying of these plates. A strange thing in connection with this is the fact that no mention is made in either journal of the Monongahela river, which was one of the most important streams passed.

The exciting events of the following years are well known to all students of the history of the region. The start made in the building of a fort at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers by Virginians in 1754; their surprise and forced evacuation of the post by reason of the arrival of a large force of French who came down the Allegheny river before their work was completed; the building of a fort by the newcomers and their occupancy of it, under the name of Fort Duquesne; the march of a force under Washington from Virginia to reinforce the frontier fort; its battle in the mountains of what is now Fayette county with a force under Jumonville, in which that brave French officer was killed and his force put to flight; the subsequent engagement at Fort Necessity, hastily erected by Washington, near by, and his capitulation and return to Virginia in the face of a greatly superior force; the coming of the splendid army under Gen. Braddock the following year, and its disastrous and humiliating defeat by the French and Indians on the hill overlooking the Monongahela; the taking of the site of Fort Duquesne by Forbes in 1758, it having been blown up and burned by the French before its evacuation in the face of the strong force of English advancing against it, and the erection near by of Fort Pitt; the defeat of the reconnoitering party under Maj. Grant, on the hill overlooking Fort Duquesne, before it was abandoned and destroyed; the exciting history of the fort in the succeeding years of the Indian troubles, and Col. Bouquet's gallant rescue of the endangered post in 1763, after his brilliant exploit in administering a crushing defeat to the Indians at Bushy Run. These were the principal events in a most exciting period which the histories have made generally familiar.

Braddock's Old Road.

The passing years and the great changes made in improvements of various kinds have effaced nearly all the marks of those events, but a few yet remain, and many others have been seen by people still living. Not many years ago parts of the great highway made by the axmen and sappers of Braddock's army were discernible. Crossing the Youghiogheny high up among the mountains, they crossed the Chestnut Ridge by what was nearly the route subsequently improved by the government in the famous National road. The Youghiogheny was crossed again at the site of Connellsville, and there, in recent years, a part of the old road was plainly visible. Coming out on the Monongahela at Riverton, now within the city limits of McKeesport, the army forded the stream, marched down its west bank and crossed back at the upper end of what is now the town of Braddock, a short distance below the mouth of Turtle Creek. It was necessary there to cut a deep notch in the steep bank of the river, to make a road for the horses and artillery, and it was plainly discernible for more than a century. In recent years it has been completely filled and covered over by slag from the furnaces of the Edgar Thomson steel works of the Carnegie company.

The scene of the battle was between two ravines near the Braddock station of the Pennsylvania railroad, but such have been the changes in contour of the ground by building and grading there in recent years that but little remains with any semblance to what it was 150 years ago. In former years many relics of the bloody engagement were picked up there—rusty weapons and shot, bullets, buttons and even bones of the fallen. Occasionally some of these things are yet found in the excavations for building or street improvements.

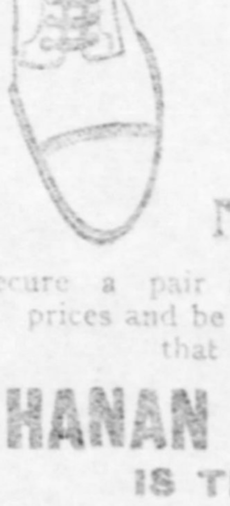
In Pittsburgh the best-known and most conspicuous relic of the stirring events under consideration is the old blockhouse, or redoubt, built by Col. Henry Bouquet in 1764. It is in the Point district, but a short distance from the buildings of the Pittsburgh Exposition society. It is a square building of brick, loop-holed for musketry, and marked by a tablet of stone in its wall, giving the name of its builder and year of its erection. The building is now owned and carefully maintained by a local patriotic society. Near it are the locations of the two forts, these not being exactly on the same spot. But their sites are completely built over, and nothing remains of either.

Scene of Grant's Defeat.

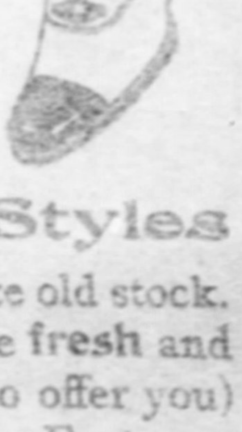
That splendid pile, the Allegheny county court house, marks the scene of Maj. Grant's defeat. The place was called Grant's hill before the city was built up over it, but in later years it has come to be known as "The Hump." Maj. Grant's name also lives in the street on which the court house fronts. On the Grant street and Fifth avenue corner of the building a tablet was placed some years ago, telling of the occurrence which the spot witnessed in 1758. The names of a number of men who had prominent parts in the events of those times are preserved in the titles given to streets which intersect Fifth avenue east of the court house, such as Washington, Gist, Van Braam, Jumonville, Dinwiddie, etc.

After the battle by the Monongahela the shattered remnants of the British and Colonial forces retreated, bearing with them Gen. Braddock, mortally wounded, to the camp on the Fayette county mountains in which the reserve army under command of Col. Dunbar had remained. Dunbar's camp was on one of the highest peaks of the Chestnut ridge, about six miles from Uniontown, and in plain view of that place. Many relics of the army's occupancy have been found there. The retreat was continued, but Braddock died and was buried. It was years afterwards that his remains were dug up in the work of constructing the National road, and identified by some marks of clothing, etc. The grave of the unfortunate officer is now plainly marked in a small enclosure by the roadside, about eight miles east of Uniontown.

Two miles farther along the same highway are the Great Meadows, where was hastily thrown up Fort Necessity. Half a century ago much remained of the crumbling structure, and today parts of its site can be traced. Jumonville's camp, where the youthful Washington had his first taste of war, is still a well identified spot in the same mountain region, and soon after the close of the rebellion was chosen by the grateful commonwealth as the place of one of the schools it established for the training and caring for of the children of its fallen defenders.



All Summer Footwear Must Be Sold



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Secure a pair at these low prices and be convinced that a

HANAN SHOE IS THE "Best on Earth"

We do not intend to accumulate old stock. We cut the price while goods are fresh and stylish; (no "last year's" stock to offer you) and thus close out all our Summer Footwear at GENUINE CUT PRICES. Look them over before you make your final purchase for Summer Footwear—It will pay you.

Men's

Patent, Tan, Calf and Kid Oxfords, $3.50, cut to	$3.15
" $4.00, "	$3.45
" $5.00, "	$4.45
" $6.00, "	$4.85
" $7.00, "	$5.25
" $9.00, "	$7.25

Women's

Patent, Tan, Plain Leather and White Oxfords, $3.50, cut to	$3.15
" " $4.00, "	$3.45
" " $5.00, "	$4.25
" " $6.00, "	$4.85
" " $7.00, "	$5.25
Tan Kid Blucher Ties, $3.00, cut to	$2.35

Hanan-Kern Shoe Co.

435-437 WOOD STREET

FINANCIAL REVIEW

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

The rather unexpected engagement of $3,300,000 gold for export to Paris, which was made last Monday, fully tested the sentiment underlying the stock market. The week had opened with continued heavy selling of American securities for foreign account. Owing to the disturbances in Russia and the open revolt of section of the army and navy, the continental markets were disturbed, particularly the market at Paris, which is sensitive to anything likely to affect the financial credit of Russia. Paris sold English consols and other international securities in the London market, and London sold in New York, thus throwing part of the burden of French liquidation upon New York. It is estimated that London sold fully 250,000 shares of American stocks in Wall street during the week ended with last Monday. All these offerings were readily absorbed and prices advanced. The Pennsylvania Railroad group of stocks advanced to the highest prices on this movement. Reading common advanced to 100¾, the first time in its history that it was sold above par. Baltimore & Ohio advanced on the expectation that the increased revenue it will receive from its holdings of Reading stock will enable it to increase its own semi-annual dividend to a 5 per cent basis. Pennsylvania advanced on the theory that it would benefit from its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western, which latter company is expected to increase its rate of dividend. The buoyancy of this group had a sympathetic effect upon all the smaller roads traversing the industrial section of the country. The Eries became very active and strong on the election of E. H. Harriman to a position on the executive committee of Erie. This action is said to have been J. P. Morgan's answer to the rumors of friction between himself and Harriman interests, and at the same time it revived rumors of the probability of a new ocean-to-ocean system embracing Union Pacific and Vanderbilt interests, a rumor which did yeoman work last spring when the Northern Securities tangle was adjusted. The declaration of the regular 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on Louisville & Nashville, where an increased rate had been looked for, barely checked bullish enthusiasm, and the failure of the Southern Pacific to declare anything on the common stock before the end of the half year was taken with complacency. A little later in the week when London turned a buyer of our stocks, the market became buoyant, and even the advent of semi-annual settlements, with a 6 per cent rate for call loans, the highest of the year, did not do more than check the upward movement.

Sentiment Continues Bullish.

The week closed with sentiment quite bullish in Wall street. This is based as much upon a feeling that the large financial interests are in harmony with the advance, as upon a feeling that trade and crop prospects are good. The future of prices will, of course, depend almost entirely upon the money market and the crops, although there is the possibility of the foreign situation becoming a temporary factor. It has been a long time since so much confidence was expressed in the future ease of the money market. The flurry in call loan rates on Friday soon subsided, and although yesterday's bank statement was regarded as unfavorable, it was at the same time pointed out that an expansion in loans and a decrease in surplus reserves at this season is the almost invariable rule. It is estimated that between $135,000,000 and $140,000,000 in interest and dividends will be distributed this month, and in preparation for these disbursements there is naturally much shifting of credits. In London, Paris, and Berlin the weekly reports of the government banks always reflect quarterly and semi-annual settlements, but monetary conditions at those centers return to the normal more rapidly than in New York. Following shows the totals in Saturday's bank statement, with the net changes for the week:

Loans	$1,130,868,000	Inc.	$18,056,300
Specie	214,744,100	Inc.	374,500
Legal tenders	86,424,600	Inc.	1,001,200
Deposits	1,166,038,900	Inc.	19,246,000
Circulation	48,586,800	Inc.	478,100
Reserve held	302,168,600	Inc.	1,375,700
Reserve required	291,509,725	Inc.	4,811,500
Surplus reserve	11,658,875	Dec.	3,335,800
Surplus in 1904	36,105,300	Dec.	2,347,375
Surplus in 1903	8,377,675	Dec.	4,546,175

Competition in Banking.

The board of directors of a large Pittsburgh institution had under consideration last week the advisability of increasing the rate of dividend. They decided to allow the rate to remain unchanged for the remainder of the year. It is said the thing which had the most weight in reaching this conclusion was the large increase in deposits during the past quarter, together with the accumulation of funds due to the sale of securities, which have been carried for some time. There has been no corresponding increase in the demand for money—that is, at 5 to 6 per cent, the rates usually quoted in the local market. Every dollar of increased deposits represents so much money practically borrowed by the bank from its customer, for all classes of deposits bear interest, ranging from 2 to 4 per cent. The great consolidations have not reduced the ratio of expense in conducting the banking business that was calculated upon. Therefore, to make a good showing of profits, every available dollar must be kept employed. The only outlet now is the investment-security market, and values here are relatively high for that class of security, which has intrinsic value, and at the same time a ready market.

The competition in the banking business is as keen as in merchandising, and the alternative is becoming more pressing of reducing or abolishing the rate of interest allowed upon checking accounts, or of investing still more largely in securities. The compilation of the comptroller of the currency, which was completed last week, shows how the 5,668 national banks in the country are being forced into the security market. These 5,668 national banks have loans and discounts of $3,899,000,000, and total investment securities of $869,545,000. In the last year there has been an increase in loans of $304,000,000 and an increase in securities held of 103,293,000. In other words, for every dollar of increase in loans there has been 33 cents increase in holdings of investment securities. Both loans and investment securities held are now at the maximum, and yet during the last six months the call loan rate in New York has averaged below 3 per cent, and time loans have ranged between 3 and 4½ per cent. At a time when the supply of loanable funds has apparently been so largely in excess of commercial demands, the national banks have increased their note circulation to the largest total in the history of the system, adding to the redundancy. This large investment in securities has also occurred at a time when the requirements of trade are evidently at the maximum. The question naturally arises, What will happen when contraction occurs in general business and the trade demand for money falls off? What would happen to the market value of investment securities if anything should happen to disturb confidence and banks were compelled to turn their investments into a form of bankable funds that would meet the demands of depositor? These questions might properly receive the attention of bankers at a time when their discussion would not cause any disturbance to business interests.

Dangers of the Policy.

This matter of paying excessive rates of interest on deposits was discussed at the annual meeting last week of the National Association of State Bank Supervisors, and in the course of an address by Frederick D. Kilburn of New York the following statement was made:

"My observation leads me to believe that there are more banking failures directly traceable to exorbitant rates of interest paid upon deposits than to any other one cause. In my own state we have communities where the banks pay as high as 4 per cent on a large proportion of their deposits. You must convince the public that you hold the safety of depositors, the soundness and conservatism of your institution, as of more importance than the payment of dividends. I would rather have a large surplus as an attraction to draw business than the most persistent personal solicitation, the payment of dividends, or even the payment of interest on deposits."

Efforts have been made in the past to get the bankers of New York to agree to abolish the payment of interest on deposits. Such efforts were made after the panics of 1857, 1873 and 1884. All but three or four of the members of the clearing house on each of these occasions voted in favor of abolishing interest. The opposition of a few, however, was sufficient to defeat the reform every time, because it seemed necessary to have unanimous action. The experience of this year, however, in which there has been a continuance of the scramble for deposits, and the payment of interest to secure them and at the same time long-continued low rates of interest to be secured on loans, have caused a reduction in earnings and in some cases forced the banks into bond and stock investments to earn their dividends.

Saturday's Market—Net Changes.

The stock market on Saturday was almost buoyant, and, considering the impending holiday and the absence of brokers, the trading was active, footing up 320,000 shares for the two hours. The first impetus was given by the higher London quotations, and the absence of any particular disturbance in continental markets, which led Wall street to infer that the situation at Odessa had been exaggerated. London's operations were not all on the buying side, but were unusually large for a closing day of the week. Purchases of about 20,000 shares Erie common by one prominent trader, whose order appeared to be unlimited as to price and amount, strengthened the entire list. United States Steel common was also very strong, and after the bank statement appeared there was a strong upward movement in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which carried the price to 71⅞, the highest of the year. The market at the close was strong.

The net changes for the week show many important gains and only a few insignificant losses. In the railroad list the largest advances were in the Eries and the Pennsylvania group. Next to these came the tractions, in which Thomas F. Ryan, the new owner of control of the Equitable Life, is the dominating factor. The industrials are also generally higher than a week ago. United States Steel common closed 2⅜ higher and the preferred 1⅞ higher, the latter equal to a quarterly dividend. Amalgamated Copper has been somewhat of a laggard all week, but closed about a point higher. Republic Iron & Steel preferred closed 3¼ per cent higher on talk of a resumption of dividends in October. Following compares closing prices yesterday with one week ago:

	Jne. 24.	July 1.	Ch'ge
Amalgamated Copper	81	81⅞	+ ⅞
American Car & Foundry	34¼	34⅛	− ⅛
Do preferred	95	97	+2
American Locomotive	47⅝	48¼	+ ⅝
Do preferred	113	112	−1
American Smelting	116¾	117¾	+1
Atchison	82⅝	83¾	+1⅛
Do preferred	103½	101½	−2
Baltimore & Ohio	111	113⅞	+2⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67⅞	71⅞	+4
Canadian Pacific	150⅝	151¼	+ ⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	51	53⅛	+2⅛
Consolidated Gas	192¼	190¾	−1½
Chicago Great Western	19⅜	20	+ ⅝
Colorado Fuel	43⅝	44⅞	+1¼
Cotton Oil	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
Colorado Southern	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Erie	41½	46⅛	+4⅝
Do 1st preferred	79⅝	82⅛	+2½
Do 2d preferred	67	72	+5
General Electric	174¾	176¼	+1½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	28	29	+1
National Lead	44	45⅞	+1⅞
Metropolitan Street Ry.	124	127⅞	+3⅞
Missouri Pacific	100⅝	99⅝	−1
M., St. P. & S. St. M.	113½	122¾	+3¼
Mexican Central	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
Northern Pacific	185½	188	+2½
Nashville	147½	149⅝	+2⅛
New York Central	143⅜	145	+1⅝
Norfolk & Western	83⅝	85⅜	+1¾
North American	99⅝	100	+ ⅜
Ontario & Western	51	53⅜	+2⅜
Pacific Mail	39	43½	+4½
Pennsylvania R. R.	139	140⅝	+1⅝
Peoples Gas	101½	104¼	+2¾
Pressed Steel Car	38	39⅝	+1⅝
Do preferred	92	93	+1
Reading	97⅝	99⅞	+2¼
Railway Steel Spring	32	31	−1
Do preferred	96½	96½	0
Republic Iron	18¼	19½	+1¼
Do preferred	75¼	78½	+3¼
Rock Island	29⅜	29⅞	+ ½
Do preferred	75¼	75½	+ ¼
Southern Railway	31½	32⅝	+1⅛
Do preferred	97	98	+1
Southern Pacific	63¾	64⅝	+ ⅞
Sugar	137	139¼	+2¼
St. Paul	176¼	177¼	+1
Tennessee Coal & Iron	81¼	83½	+2¼
Texas	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
T., St. L. & W.	38⅝	38	− ⅝
Do preferred	57	55	−2
Union Pacific	125⅝	127⅝	+2
United States Steel	30	32⅜	+2⅜
Do preferred	97½	99⅜	+1⅞
Wabash	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Do preferred	40	40½	+ ½
Wisconsin Central	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅝

PITTSBURGH OIL AND GAS MADE A NEW LOW RECORD

The Stock Broke to 51 and Recovered to 58 on the Cut in the Dividend—Pittsburgh Coal Preferred Also Closed Lower.

The feature of Saturday's local stock market was the violent break in Pittsburgh Oil & Gas. The stock had sold down to 59½ on Friday and closed at 58 bid. After the close of the market on that day the directors met and cut the quarterly dividend from 2 to 1 per cent, and announced that the earnings applicable to dividends for the quarter ending June 30 were equivalent to only 5½ per cent on the $6,000,000 capital. The decline in the stock during the week had prepared traders for a reduction in the dividend rate, but no one thought the necessities of the company would require that it be cut in two.

At the opening yesterday an initial sale of 10 shares was made at 58. On the sale of only a hundred shares, in 10 and 20-share lots, the price broke to 51, the lowest ever quoted, and 24½ points below the highest price of last spring. On the decline the stock was well supported and recovered to 58, thus making the "round trip." All transactions were ex-dividend of 1 per cent, the transfer books having closed yesterday for the dividend, which is payable July 15. There were no transactions in any of the other gas stocks, and prices remained nominally unchanged.

Pittsburgh Coal common closed unchanged at 14⅝, but the preferred lost 1 per cent, selling down to 63¼, and closing at 63 bid.

The rest of the market was dull but firm and generally higher. United States Steel common gained 1⅝ and the preferred 1⅛, and Crucible preferred closed ¼ higher at 61½. Westinghouse Electric advanced a dollar a share to 83. Iron City Trust sold at 125, a decline of 5 per cent from the last previous sale.

Pittsburgh did not share in the buoyancy of Wall street during the week, and with the exception of Westinghouse Air Brake, the important changes in the strictly local list were declines.

Following were the sales in detail on the exchange at the short session of Saturday:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

50 U. S. Steel com 31¼	10 Pitts. Oil & Gas*53
5 Crucible com... 10½	10 do...*51
50 do... 10½	20 do...*53
50 Crucible pfd... 61½	50 do...*52
10 Pitts. Oil & Gas*58	100 do...*53
20 do...*57	25 P. Plate Glass..118
20 do...*56	50 P. Brew. com... 26½
20 do...*55	50 do... 26½
10 do...*54	75 do... 26½
10 do...*53	5 Phila. com... 42½

10:30 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.

15 Pitts. Oil & Gas*53	10 Pitts. Coal com. 14¾
50 do...*53	5 do... 14¾
10 do...*53	75 P. Plate Glass..118
20 do...*54½	25 do...118
10 do...*54½	40 Electric 2ds... 83
50 Pitts. Coal pfd. 64	10 do... 83
20 do... 63¾	50 Iron City Trust.125
100 do... 63¾	10 do...125
2 U. S. Steel pfd. 98⅝	5 do...125
10 P. Brew. com.. 26½	

11:00 A. M. to 11:30 A.M.

25 H.-W. Ref. pfd 60	50 do... 63½
20 P. Brew. pfd... 47	20 do... 63½
25 Electric 2ds... 83	50 do... 63½
25 do... 83	25 do... 63½
50 Crucible com... 10½	25 Pitts. Coal pfd. 63½
25 Pitts. Coal pfd. 63¾	50 Pitts. Oil & Gas*55
30 do... 63¾	100 Pitts. Coal com. 14⅝
25 do... 63½	100 do... 14⅝
50 do... 63½	50 Luster... 23¾
10 do... 63½	

11:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

100 U. S. Steel com 32¼	10 Pitts. Oil & Gas*57
50 do... 32¼	50 do...*57
25 do... 32¼	10 do...*57
100 do... 32¼	10 do...*58
50 U. S. Steel pfd. 99½	10 P. Brew. pfd... 47½
2 do... 98⅝	30 Ind. Brew. pfd. 29⅞
100 Pitts. Oil & Gas*56	$6000 P.M'K.&C.5s.*102
10 do...*56	

*Ex-dividend.

Summary.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	Chg.
105	Crucible Steel	10½	10½	10½	0
50	Do preferred	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
25	H.-W. Ref. pref.	60	60	60	0
30	Ind. Brewing pref.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
50	Luster Mining	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
5	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42½	42½	−1¼
185	Pgh. Brewing	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
30	Do preferred	47½	47	47½	+ ½
215	Pgh. Coal	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	0
480	Do preferred	64	63½	63½	−1
675	Pgh. Oil & Gas	†58	†51	†58	−1½
125	Pgh. Plate Glass	118	118	118	0
325	U. S. Steel	32¼	31¼	32¼	+1⅝
54	Do preferred	*99½	*98⅝	*99½	+1⅛
100	West. Elec. 2ds	83	83	83	+1
	BANKS, ETC.				
65	Iron City Trust	125	125	125	−5
2569					
	BONDS.				
$6000	P., McK. & C. 5s	†102	†102	†102	−2½

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend or ex-interest.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par	Bid.	Ask.
Pittsburgh Banks—			
Arsenal	50	140	155
Fifth Avenue	50	75	....
Safe Deposit & Trust	100	400	410
Traders & Mechanics	50	70	....
Allegheny Banks—			
Allegheny Trust	100	140	....
Miscellaneous—			
American Sewer Pipe	100	33¾	34½
Consolidated Ice	50	....	5
Do preferred	50	23⅝	....
Crucible Steel	100	10½	....
Do preferred	100	61½	61¾
Luster Mining	10	23	24
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	34¼	....
Marsden	100	....	4¼
Monongahela Incline Plane	50	63	....
Monongahela River Coal pref.	50	24	25
Monongahela Water	25	....	25¾
National Fireproofing pref.	50	34	....
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	39¾	....
*Pittsburgh Oil & Gas	100	56	....
Philadelphia Co.	50	42⅞	....
Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse	100	82½	105
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	26⅜	....
Do preferred	50	47	47½
Pittsburgh Coal	100	14½	14⅝
Do preferred	100	63	....
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	100	117½	....
Standard Underground Cable	100	....	205
Tonopah Extension	1	....	4.75
Ohio Tonopah	1	.32	.34
United States Glass	100	55	....
Westinghouse Electric 2d pref.	50	82¾	83
Westinghouse Electric 1st pref.	50	89	....
Mt. Oliver Incline Plane	50	....	50
Independent Brewing pref.	50	29¾	....
BONDS.			
Pgh. & Ally. Telephone 5s	....	83½	84
Independent Brewing 6s	....	105	105½

*Ex-dividend.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Much disappointment was expressed in local stock market circles over the drastic cut in the dividend of Pittsburgh Oil and Gas, not alone by holders of the stock who bought at much higher prices, but by traders who have no direct interest in the stock. It was felt that the incident would prove to be another backset to the recovery that was slowly but surely taking place. The dealings in the stock yesterday were restricted by the fact that the transfer books were promptly closed on Saturday and will not reopen until after the payment of the dividend on the 15th inst. While the official statement of the company says that the dividend was reduced in order not to draw too heavily on the cash assets, and to provide additional working capital, it is apparent that the full rate was not earned during the quarter, and the only alternative was to reduce the rate or draw upon the surplus, which at the close of the fiscal year March 31 last was reported at $497,000. According to street gossip, the investments of the company in the new Butler oil pool were made at excessively high prices, and the latest developments indicate that they will not prove profitable. Large purchases of Pittsburgh Oil and Gas stock were made around 70 to 75 last year by small investors, who were influenced by the financial standing and representations of some of the directors of the company.

John B. Barbour, Jr., treasurer of the Pittsburgh stock exchange, has been elected president of the Oriental and Masbate Gold Mining Company, which was organized last spring by Pittsburgh and western capital. Mr. Barbour succeeds W. S. Gray, who has been appointed general manager of the company, and is now on his way to the Philippines to superintend the erection of the dredge and the operation of the property. It is expected that dredging will begin by October 1.

Dealings in Consolidated Ice stocks on the local board have been extremely light this year. Last month only 51 shares of the common and 75 shares of the preferred changed hands. The company has maintained the full dividends on the preferred stock, but has never paid any on the common. It is said that the ice business this year will be the best in the history of the company.

Controller J. B. L. Hornberger of the Pittsburgh Coal Company said yesterday that the company had the day before made cash payment of $1,100,000 to meet its interest charges on bonds, sinking fund and rental of the Wabash properties, formerly operated by the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company. The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, controlled by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, has made an exceptional record in production and shipments. This is largely attributable to the advantageous conditions of the river, permitting of southern shipments. The mines of the River Company have been operating to approximately their capacity, with the result that during April, May and June the company's earnings exceeded any other three months in the past two years. The price at which this record shipment of coal has been sold promises much to the advantage of the company, regardless of the fact that this is an off year in coal trade.

The Union Trust Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 15 per cent, payable to stock of record June 25.

The Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh yesterday paid the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent.

The Standard Underground Cable Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 10 to stock of record July 5.

The Farmers and Mechanics bank of Sharpsburgh has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable on and after July 15.

The Real Estate Savings and Trust Company of Allegheny yesterday paid a dividend of 1½ per cent.

Wall street had a report yesterday that 370,000 shares of Erie common stock had recently been transferred to new owners, and that the certificates were for 1,000 shares each.

Gross earnings of Erie for May increased $266,078 and net earnings decreased $181,977.

Gross earnings of Southern railway for May increased $318,843 and net earnings increased $149,353.

A seat in the Montreal stock exchange sold last week at $29,000, a decline of $2,500 from the last previous sale and a decline of $7,000 from the high price of 1903.

The managers of the Western Pacific bond syndicate have notified subscribers that they may, at their option, pay in the full amount of their subscriptions on July 6, the date when the first installment of approximately 50 per cent is due. The total amount of bonds underwritten by this syndicate is $49,500,000.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 25. Books close July 5 and reopen July 26. This dividend was declared for the purpose of giving the preferred stock the full 7 per cent dividends for the fiscal year ended May 31.

The sales of Japanese 4½s in New York last week aggregated $14,550,000, at prices ranging from 92⅛ to 91⅛.

More than $1,500,000 United States Steel sinking fund 5s changed hands on the New York board last week, at prices ranging from 94⅝ to 94.

Edward Wasserman, who has been largely interested in the pool in Reading common, is still somewhat bullish, as may be judged from the following expression of opinion credited to him: "Reading will sell at 150 and then at 200, and five years from now, if you want to see 100 shares of Reading common you will have to go to the Metropolitan Museum."

The Allegheny Bridge Company has declared a dividend of $1.75 a share, payable forthwith.

The strength in wheat did not affect the stock market. A dispatch from a Chicago house said: "The action of the market is strong. Public interest is increasing daily, and this on the theory that there will be harvested, all told, not the bumper crop so freely predicted a short two months ago, but only an average crop. When we consider conditions prevailing on the other side, disappointing prospects for their crops and the disturbed political situation, it seems reasonable to assume that our wheat will be wanted, and from present outlook, if reports are true, only in part, we shall not have any great quantity to spare. The market has had a big sharp upturn, and a setback would not be at all unseasonable. Conditions, however, we must not forget, are the most bullish we have had for some time. Small disappointing yields throughout the winter wheat country and damage by excessive moisture, rust, etc., in the spring wheat country, all do much to cut down what, at one time, seemed like a most brilliant crop prospect."

The trust companies of New York are rapidly narrowing the gap between them and the national banks, and will soon overtake the latter at the present rate of increase. In an extended article comparing the progress of the two classes of institutions during the past three years, the Wall Street Journal finds that the trust companies have gained in every item. Their resources have increased 25 per cent, while those of the national banks have increased 21 per cent. Their deposits have increased 39 per cent, while those of the national banks have increased less than 22 per cent. Their capital and surplus have increased 23 per cent, while those of the national banks have increased but 18 per cent. Their stock and bond investments have increased over 16 per cent and those of the banks over 34 per cent. It is in the item of cash reserves that the trust companies are still very low as compared with the national banks. The latter remain as in former years the great reserve institutions. The percentage of growth of the trust companies in three years in the item of cash on hand has been large, but the actual increase is not great when brought into comparison with their immense deposit liabilities. The national banks of the state of New York now hold over $282,000,000 in specie and legal tenders, while the cash on hand of the trust companies is less than $31,000,000. Moreover, it would appear that the trust companies have recently reduced the amount of cash which they have kept in reserve in their own vaults. This is shown by the following table giving the gross deposits, the cash on hand and the percentage of cash on hand to deposits of the trust companies of the state in July 1903, July 1904, January, 1905, and June, 1905:

	Deposits	Cash on hand.	Pct. of cash.
July, 1903	$887,501,494	$10,451,713	1.18
July, 1904	976,496,611	15,519,416	1.61
January, 1905	1,167,817,390	15,131,987	1.27
June, 1905	1,232,663,605	26,987,221	2.19

A notable feature of the bank and trust company statements is their large holdings of bonds and stocks. The national banks and trust companies of the state now hold together $657,000,000 in bond and stock securities. Three years ago their joint holdings amounted to $443,000,000, an increase of $214,000,000 in the last three years.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

Following is a summary of the transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ended July 1:

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	Chg.
6	Ally. Valley pref.	33½	33½	33½	−1½
	Con. Gas pref.	35	35	35	0
1	Consolidated Ice	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
1055	Crucible Steel	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
827	Do preferred	62	61¼	61½	+ ¼
904	Fire Proofing pref.	34½	33½	34¼	− ¼
25	H.-W. Ref. pref.	60	60	60	0
161	Ind. Brewing	15½	15	15	− ½
212	Do preferred	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
615	Luster Mining	24	22⅞	23¾	−1
1872	Mfrs. L. & H.	*36	33½	34½	0
50	Marsden	4¼	4¼	4¼	0
10	Monon. Water	25½	25½	25½	0
110	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40	0
1400	Ohio Tonopah	.34	.32	.32	−.02
5	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42½	42½	−1¼
620	Pgh. Brewing	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
320	Do preferred	47½	46⅞	47½	+ ½
1896	Pgh. Coal	*15	14	14⅝	− ⅝
2273	Do preferred	66¾	63	63¼	− ¾
978	Pgh. Oil & Gas	61	§51	§58	−3
225	Pgh. Plate Glass	118	118	118	−1
295	River Coal pref.	25	24¾	24¾	− ¼
535	Sewer Pipe	36	34	34	−2
500	Tonopah Extension	4.70	4.65	4.70	0
600	United Copper	23¼	23	23¼	....
2596	U. S. Steel	32¼	30¼	32¼	+2¼
1062	Do preferred	99⅝	*97½	*98⅝	+1⅜
387	West. Air Brake	150	*145	†150	+6
227	West. Elec. 2ds	83	*82	83	−2
50	Wind. Glass pref.	40	40	40	+10
	BANKS, ETC.				
28	Bank of Sec. Sav.	165	165	165	+6
20	Fidelity T. & T.	535	535	535	−35
5	Franklin S. & T.	50	50	50	+3
65	Iron City Trust	125	125	125	−5
25	Safe Dep. & T.	400	400	400	0
22124					
	BONDS.				
$20000	Ind. Brewing 6s	107¼	107¼	†107¼	0
6000	Pgh.-Buffalo 5s	†104⅞	104½	104½	+ ½
8000	P., McK. & C. 5s	§102	§102	§102	−2½
3000	River Coal 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	0
500	Sewer Pipe 6s	†101½	†101¼	†101½	+ ½
$34500					
	SCRIP.				
$500	Ind. Brewing 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	[illegible]

*Less than 10 shares. †And interest. ‡New high mark. §Ex-dividend or ex-interest. [illegible]Cash.

STOCKS ARE STRONG AND ARE RECOVERING

Business Is Poorly Distributed, With Action Confined to Limited Number of Issues.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning will say: Stocks were strong yesterday, the general list recovering about as much as it lost on the preceding day, while some of the highly manipulated specialties which held the market against more extensive declines than was recorded on Friday scored further advances. Business was again poorly distributed, with action confined to a limited number of issues, and the dealing appeared to be largely professional.

It is saying nothing new, however, to refer to the latter feature. All things considered, the market gave an excellent account of itself, and particularly so for a summer Saturday preceding a week which will be broken by a holiday. If there was much "evening up" of control, such as usually precedes such an interval, considerable of it must have been in the nature of short covering. The position of the large professionals is bullish.

Advices as to the Russian situation were highly contradictory and confusing, but the foreign markets improved, and London sent a higher range of quotations for American stocks. Traders in consequence naturally concluded that the news was favorably interpreted abroad. News, however, appeared to have very little real influence in the markets.

The bank statement was not good, but as the changes were unquestionably a reflection of the arrangements made for the half-yearly settlement, the great expansion in loans and the loss in surplus reserve excited no adverse influence. The announced default of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company was ignored. Crop and weather news was not wholly favorable, but this, too, was void of effect in the stock market.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 1.—(Special.)—The $18,056,300 expansion in loans shown in today's weekly statement of the associated banks, is the heaviest increase reported in July dividend week for a quarter of a century. Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of separate institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's individual statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$107,600	......
Manhattan Company	3,101,000	......
Merchants National	......	$245,000
Mechanics National	429,000	......
Bank of America	1,241,900	......
National City	......	3,415,000
Chemical National	493,000	......
American Exchange	533,000	......
Commerce	......	268,000
Mercantile National	397,000	......
North America	......	15,000
Hanover National	......	1,616,000
Corn Exchange	4,000	......
Importers and Traders	582,000	......
National Park	......	393,000
Fourth National	104,000	......
First National	1,226,000	......
Chase National	......	580,000

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$405,000	......
Manhattan Company	......	$426,000
Merchants National	......	263,000
Mechanics National	936,000	......
Bank of America	977,000	......
National City	4,490,000	......
Chemical National	......	36,000
American Exchange	1,925,000	......
Commerce	......	112,000
North America	1,028,000	......
Hanover National	2,738,000	......
Corn Exchange	53,000	......
Importers and Traders	616,000	......
National Park	451,000	......
Fourth National	604,000	......
First National	2,845,000	......
Chase National	904,000	......

FINANCIAL AND TRADE NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $1,312,247. No receipts or expenditures issued today.

NEW YORK, July 1.—(Special.)—Nearly $100,000,000 in dividends and interest disbursements by the large railroads, industrial corporations, banks and trust companies fall due today. In this month's disbursements the railroads will pay out for interest and dividends about $57,000,000, the industrial corporations $40,000,000, the United States government $4,280,000, and the street railways, banks and trust companies $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 more.

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Closing Bid.
9700	Atch., T. & S. F.	83¾	84¾	83⅝	83⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	101½
	Am. Cot. Oil	....	....	....	31½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	99
800	Am. Sug. Ref.	138⅝	139⅜	138⅝	138½
300	Am. Locomotive	47½	48⅛	47⅜	48⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	112
300	Am. Car & F.	34½	34½	34½	34¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	97
6100	Amal. Copper	82¼	82½	81⅜	82
200	Anacon. Copper	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106½
4800	Am. Sm. & Ref.	117½	118⅛	117⅛	117¾
600	Do preferred	....	....	....	119½
10800	Balto. & Ohio	113⅝	114	113¼	113⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	97
27000	Brook. Rap. Tran.	70⅛	71⅜	70⅛	71⅜
3400	Canadian Pacific	150⅝	151¾	150⅝	151⅛
1700	Ch. & Gt. West.	20	20⅛	20	19¾
	Consol. Gas	....	....	....	190¼
	C., C., C. & St.L.	....	....	....	95
2000	Ches. & Ohio	53⅝	53⅝	53	51¼
200	Chicago & Alton	35	35½	35	35¾
100	Do preferred	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	77½
1000	Chi. & N. W.	207	208	207	208
700	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44⅝	44	44½
700	Corn Products	11	11	11	10¾
300	Do preferred	48½	48¼	48½	48¼
200	Col. Southern	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜
	Do 1st preferred	....	....	....	57½
	Do 2d preferred	....	....	....	38⅜
1100	Del. & Hudson	188⅜	190⅛	188⅜	190½
53900	Erie	44⅞	46⅜	44⅞	46⅛
9600	Do 1st preferred	82	82⅝	82	82⅜
9600	Do 2d preferred	71½	72⅛	71¼	71⅞
100	Gen. Electric	176¼	176¼	176¼	176
	Hocking Valley	....	....	....	90
300	Ill. Central	166½	166½	166½	166
	Internat. Paper	....	....	....	19
300	Do preferred	....	....	....	78½
1600	Louis. & Nash.	149½	149⅝	149¼	149½
	Manhattan	....	....	....	164½
800	Mo. Pacific	99½	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
700	M., K. & T. com.	28½	29	28½	29
	Do preferred	....	....	....	62½
7900	Metropolitan	128	128	127⅛	127⅞
4400	Do securities	83½	84	83¼	83½
1600	Mex. Central	21½	21⅝	21¼	21½
200	Nat. Lead	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	46
	National Biscuit	62½	62¼	62⅛	62¼
	Do preferred	118	118	118	118
1600	N. Y. Central	144½	145	144½	144⅞
	N. J. Central	....	....	....	200¼
3800	N. Y., O. & W.	53½	53⅝	53⅜	52⅞
4700	Norf. & Western	85	85¾	84⅞	85⅜
	Do preferred	....	....	....	92
	North Am. Co.	....	....	....	100
200	Peoples Gas	104	104¼	104	104¼
200	Pacific Mail	43½	43⅝	43½	43¼
700	P. Steel Car	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93
15600	Pa. R. R.	140½	141	140½	140⅝
	Ry. Springs	....	....	....	31
	Do preferred	....	....	....	96¼
12900	Reading	100	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
500	Do 1st pfd	91½	92	91¼	91¾
500	Do 2d pfd	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
5700	Rock Island	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
300	Do preferred	75½	76½	75½	75¼
500	Republic Iron	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19¾
100	Do preferred	78½	78½	78½	78⅞
5300	Southern Pacific	64	64⅝	64	64⅝
2500	Southern Ry.	32½	32⅝	32½	32½
100	Do preferred	98	98	98	97½
1800	St. Paul	177	177⅝	177	177
100	St. L. & S. W.	....	....	....	23¾
100	Do preferred	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	60½
900	T. Coal & Iron	83	83⅝	83	83¼
	Tex. & Pacific	....	....	....	34
	T., St. L. & W.	....	....	....	38
	Do preferred	....	....	....	55
31000	U. S. Steel	31⅝	32⅛	31¼	32¼
15700	Do preferred	98⅝	99⅛	98⅝	99¼
	Do 2d 5% bonds	94½	94⅝	94½	94½
25400	Union Pacific	127⅛	128⅛	127⅛	127⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	96
800	U. S. Rubber	40	40¼	40	39¾
600	Do preferred	106½	108	106½	108
	U. S. Leather	....	....	....	12½
100	Do preferred	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅛
	U. S. C. I. Pipe	31½	32	31½	31⅛
	Do preferred	94½	94¾	94½	94¼
100	Wabash	19½	19½	19½	19¾
100	Do preferred	40½	40½	40½	40½
100	W. Un. Telegraph	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
	W. & L. E.	....	....	....	18
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	40
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	24
	Wis. Central	....	....	....	23¾
100	Do preferred	52	52	52	52
	W. Elc. 2ds.	....	....	....	165
100	Northern Pacific	188	188	188	187½
	Am. Woolen Co.	35	35	35	35
	Do preferred	....	....	....	103½
	INACTIVE LIST.				
	Am. Steel Fd. pfd	....	36	36	35¾
400	Am. H. & L. pfd.	....	38	37½	37½
	American Malt	....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Chi. T. T. pfd.	....	....	....	....
600	D. & R. G.	....	30	30	30
	Detroit Union Ry.	....	93⅝	93¼	93½
200	K. C. & S. pfd.	....	....	....	....
	Knickerbocker Ice	....	25½	25	25¼
	Met. Securities	....	84	83¾	83¾
	M., K. & T. com	....	29	28½	28¾
	Pittsburgh Coal	....	....	....	14
	Do preferred	....	64	63½	63
300	Va. Car. Chem.	....	33⅝	33⅛	33½

NEW YORK BOND MARKET.

Following is a record of sales on the New York stock exchange yesterday, reported over the private wires of Whitney, Stephenson & Co., Frick building:

106 Jap 4½s... 91⅛	20 Erie con 4s... 105½
20 do... 91⅜	10 do... 106
1 do... 91⅛	30 do... 106⅜
7 do... 91⅛	10 do... 106⅜
95 do... 91⅛	5 do... 106¼
20 do... 91⅛	50 do... 106½
85 do... 91⅛	7 Erie pr lien 4s... 101½
1 do... 91⅞	45 do S 20... 101½
10 do... 91⅛	3 do... 101½
15 Jap 6s... 100⅞	2 Ft W & D C 1st... 106⅜
11 do... 100⅞	10 G B Bs... 23
28 do... 100⅞	20 do... 23
21 Jap 2ds 6s... 98⅞	15 do... 23
14 Cuba 5s... 106½	17 Havana Elec. 5s 93
1 U S Mex 4s... 93¼	6 Kings Co. El 4s. 92⅛
5 do... 93⅛	26 do... 94
1 Am Ship 6s... 96	6 do... 94¼
18 Am Tob 4s... 75	25 do... 95
2 Am Tob 6s... 115	10 Lack Steel 5s... 105⅝
2 Atch gen 4s... 103⅝	2 L S & M Sdeb 4 101¼
3 Atch adjt... 96¼	40 Long I ref. 4s... 102⅝
23 A C 4s... 102½	10 Mex Con 1st inc. 21¼
1 B & O 4s... 105¼	1 Mich Cent 4s... *106
10 do... 105¼	2 M K T 4s... 101¼
10 B R T 4s... *88⅛	3 Nassau El 4s... *87
5 do... 89⅛	10 N Y C 3½s R... 90
25 do... 89	2 N Y G E I L H & P 5s... 110¼
7 do... 89⅜	26 No Pac prior 4s *105¼
25 do... 89½	1 O S L 6s... 126
21 do... 90	3 Peo & E 1st 4s 100⅝
10 do... 89⅞	2 Rio G W 4s... *98
20 do... 89⅞	5 S S Con 4s... 81⅛
5 do... 90	23 do... 81⅜
38 Bkn Un 1st... 110½	3 do... 81⅜
3 Cent Ga 2d inc. 84	1 So Pac col tr 4s 93½
1 Cent Pac 3½s... 88¼	2 S P ref 4s tp ctf 95⅜
30 C & O 4½s... 107⅞	1 S R 5s... 118
7 Alton 3s... 86	1 S R S L 4s... *98
1 Alton 3½s... *80¼	2 U P 4s... *105¼
1 B Q joint 4s... *101	1 do... 105
1 Chi & E I 5s... 120	1 U P cv 4s... 127
2 C G & C 1st 5s *108½	25 do... 127⅜
1 R I ref 4s... 96⅞	1 Frisco 4s... 90
10 R I 5s... 94	147 U S Rea deb 5s 100
1 do... 94¼	5 do... 101
5 do... 94	67 U S R R 6s... 100
6 Col. Ind. 5s B... 71	62 U S S 5s... 94½
1 Col 2d 4s... *75	1 do... 94⅝
17 D & R Gcon 4s *100½	9 Wab-Pgh 1st 4s. 90⅝
3 Dist 5s... 80	

*Ex-dividend. Total sales, $1,515,000.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison... 83⅞	American Sugar... 139
Do preferred... 101½	Do preferred... 135½
*Boston & Albany 255	Am. Tel. & Tel... 139¾
Boston & Maine... 175	*Am. Woolen... 35¼
†Boston Elevated 157½	Do preferred... 103¼
Fitchburg pfd... 145	*Dom. Iron & Steel 22
Mexican Central... 21½	Mass. Gas... 44
N Y N H & H... 199	*United Fruit... 108½
†Pere Marquette... 98	*Unit. Shoe Mach. 96
Union Pacific... 127⅝	*Do preferred... 31
Am. Arge. Chem... 23	U. S. Steel... 32⅛
Do preferred... 89½	Do preferred... 99
Am. Pneu. Tube... 5¾	

*Bid. †Asked.

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

American Rys... 51	Penna. Steel pfd... 97
Cambria Steel... 20⅝	Philadelphia Co... 42¾
Cambria Iron... 49	Do preferred... 47½
Cons. Trac., N. J. 83	Philadelphia Trac. 100
Lake Sup. Corpn... 16	Do Rapid Trans.. 28⅝
Elec. Storage com. 76	Phila. Elec. Co... 8⅝
Elec. Co. of Am... 11⅝	Tidewater Steel... 1
Lehigh Valley... 61¾	Do preferred... 3
Marsden... 3⅞	Union Traction... 60
Penna. R. R... 70⅜	United Gas Impt... 93½
Penna. Steel com. 50	Welsbach Co... 18

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Am. Tin Can... 11⅛	Otis Elevator... 89
Do preferred... 67⅝	Do preferred... 107
Electric Vehicle... 16¼	Seaboard Air Line. 20¼
Do preferred... 20	Do preferred... 41½
Greene Con. Cop... 23⅝	Standard Oil... 619
Interborough... 200½	Tenn. Copper... 23
Int. Mer. Mar... 10½	Tonopah... 12⅛
Do preferred... 27	Bethlehem Steel... 28
International Salt.. 24	Do preferred... 75
Do 5s... 63	Greene Gold... 5
North. Securities... 165½	

Electric Stocks at Boston.

*Edison Elec. Ill... 245	*Mass. Elec. pfd... 63
General Electric... 175	West. com... 83
Mass. Electric... 18	

*Asked.

Government Bonds.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg. 104	U. S. new 4s, reg. 132
Do 2s, coup... 104½	Do 4s, coup... 132½
U. S. 3s, reg... 103¾	U. S. old 4s, reg... 104
Do 3s, coup... 104	Do 4s, coup... 104

Express Companies' Stocks.

Adams... 243	United States... 122½
American... 225	Wells-Fargo... 235

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY, June 26.—Stock market active, firm and higher, despite continued selling for foreign account, and the engagement of $3,300,000 gold for export to Paris. United States Steel issues, Smelting, Union Pacific and the Pennsylvania group the strongest stocks. Cotton firm and higher. Wheat advanced in the early trading, but later lost the gain. Pittsburgh Coal makes a strong rally and closed 2 per cent higher. Call loan rates in New York remained easy at 2 to 2½ per cent.

TUESDAY, June 27.—The stock market opened strong under the influence of higher London quotations and foreign buying and advanced during the early part of the day. In the afternoon a reaction accompanied profit-taking, and prices closed slightly lower. United States Steel preferred reached par for the first time in nearly two months. No more gold was engaged for export, and call loan rates remained easy at 2 per cent. In the local market Pittsburgh Coal preferred and Westinghouse Electric declined. Grain markets were strong and higher.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.—Stock market buoyant, prices advancing under the lead of the Pennsylvania group. Reading common crossed par for the first time in its history. Industrials less active, but firm. Call loans easy at 2 to 2¼ per cent. Bear panic in cotton, which advanced 40 points. Grain markets also closed strong and higher. Moderate rally in Pittsburgh Coal preferred on the local exchange. Announcement of the merger of N. Holmes & Sons and the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh.

THURSDAY, June 29.—Open rebellion in the Russian army and navy depressed foreign stock markets and caused some decline in Wall street. Russian bonds, French rentes and English consols all declined, while Japanese bonds in London advanced in the face of a report of an impending new issue. Grain and cotton markets active and excited. Call loan rates remained easy.

FRIDAY, June 30.—Call loan rates in New York advanced to 6 per cent, the highest of the year, but later declined to 2 per cent. Foreign markets continued depressed by the news from Russia. New York stocks sold off slightly, but rallied before the close. Grain markets strong and higher. Sharp break in cotton. Report confirmed that the United States Steel Corporation had closed a contract to furnish the Pittsburgh Steel Co. with 1,000,000 tons of steel deliverable over a period of five years. Pittsburgh Oil and Gas directors cut the quarterly dividend from 2 to 1 per cent. Earnings for the quarter reported at $90,000. Pittsburgh bank exchanges for June the largest with one exception in the history of the city.

SATURDAY, July 1.—Stock market fairly active and strong under the leadership of the Eries, tractions and United States Steel. Closing prices near the best of the day. Bank statement showed a large increase in loans, a small increase in cash reserves, and a decrease in surplus reserves. On the local board Pittsburgh Oil and Gas broke to 51 and recovered to 58.

FINANCIAL.

MINING STOCKS

I WILL SELL

Alaska Copper ... Bid
1000 Anchor Oil and Gas ... .15
1000 Blue Bird Consolidated ... .09
3500 Black Bird Gold ... Bid
1000 Center Hump Gold Mine ... .12
300 Elsinora M. & M. Co ... Bid
105 Eureka Oil and Gas ... .06½
200 Empire State Oil Refining ... .03
1000 Five Bears Mining ... .08
1000 Goldfield Double Eagle .05½
1000 Goldfield Coming Nation ... .05½
1000 Goldfield Big Elk ... .03½
2000 Goldfield Rex ... .04⅛
200 Great Standard Copper .12
1000 Hearst Jagger ... .11
500 Montana Mineral Land D ... .27
500 Highland Gold Mines ... .11
2000 Lige Harris Bullfrog ... .04½
1000 Par Value Consolidated .03¾
2000 Pittsburgh Consolidated (Brighton) ... Bid
300 Pittsburgh Consolidated (Brighton) ... Bid
2 Realty Investment ... Bid
500 Santa Rita Copper ... .16½
1100 Surprise Gold Mines ... .02½
50 Star Petroleum ... .55
500 Tonopah Treasure Mining ... .03
1000 Tonopah Prospectus ... .03
2 Vista Hermosa (100 paid) ... 80.00
3 Vista Hermosa (100 paid) ... 320.00
2436 Wabash Consolidated ... Bid

All unlisted stocks bought and sold.

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Guanajuato Reduc. | Giroux Cons.
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San Luis | Troy Manhattan
Waldorf

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1,000 Black Diamond Coal.
10,000 Columbus Cons.
1,000 Capuraya M.
3,000 Galice Cons.
1,000 La Luz Mining & T.
1,000 Montgomery Mt. M.
5,000 Mines Co. of America.
500 Mine La Motte.
50 Mitchell Mining.
1,000 Pacific Cons.
1,000 Sonora Mill & M.
1,000 Southern Mining.
1,000 United Rico Mines Co.
500 American De Forest.
3,000 Bornite Copper.
5,000 Copete
7,500 Golden Empire.
150 George A. Treadwell.
2,000 Log Cabin.
1,000 Milwaukee Gold Ex.
10,000 Marble Creek Cons.
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MANIPULATION BY INSIDERS, SECRETS OF WALL STREET

Revelations Are Made of a Crime Untouched by the Law—Need of Better Men in High Financial Places.

By EDWIN LEFEVRE.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The improvement in prices in the stock market in the past fortnight, it must be admitted by the most optimistic students of the situation, did not reflect a proportionate improvement in sentiment. The public may not be as prejudiced against Wall street and its "methods" as some of the shrewdest of the "big men" not long ago were beginning to fear, but there is no widespread clamor to be allowed to gamble in stocks. That the gambling proclivities of the people of this country cannot be visibly subdued by any exposures or arraignments of the unfair practices of some of the great financiers is perfectly obvious. If the English with their temperament can gamble insanely at times, as during the Kaffir boom, not to go back to the South Sea Bubble, what can't the Americans with their temperament do? And as for insiders' practices, even granting these are as bad as the Amalgamated Copper crowd is said to have been, do not people who wish to gamble often play against professional gamblers and ignore, with eyes wide open, the house's percentage in its favor? If the Equitable Life affair did make the stock buying pause, and if the market, because of it and other things, became very dull, that did not mean that the public would never again look longingly at the ticket tape.

The greater part of the recent improvement has been due to manipulation, but this does not mean that a new crime is in process of execution against a short-memoried public. There was a bull market that did not begin with what the financial writers call "manipulation." It is the only way the whole manufacturers have discovered of marketing their wares. The injured expressions of those views did not coincide with the market opinions or exigencies of the manipulators, therefore they are not worth considering seriously. The striking point of any decided upward movement at this moment would be the shortness of the public's memory. It is the one thing that the big professionals of Wall street can bank on. It has never failed them in the past. It has permitted the practice of the aforementioned inside practices.

It is of no use to philosophize on the "ethics" of insiders or the conditions prevailing in the financial district or the apathy and indifference of the people that tolerates the abuse of position and breach of trust. The law does not allow the misuse of a corporation's funds, but it allows the misuse of information, of knowledge obtained by virtue of a position as an officer or a director of a corporation. And if such practices as those with which the inside clique in the Equitable Life [illegible] as "James H. Hyde and associates" are identified, are common and reprehensible and so considered probably even by the participants, there are others every whit as common and ethically not much improper by those who constantly profit by them. Wall street cynically calls it human nature for a man to take advantage of what is convertible into dollars, no matter whom the dollars come from—provided, of course, the shadow of the penitentiary does not hang over him as he works.

It seems a little unfair, but at this moment I recall only one instance when an important change in the dividend rate of an important stock was not preceded by a decided change in the quotations of the stock affected, and that was at the time the Union Pacific dividend was made 4 per cent. Mr. Schiff expressed the opinion for publication, though his name was not mentioned, that the road was doing so well and seemed so certain of continuing to do well that he thought the stockholders were entitled to 4 per cent. It was his opinion as a stockholder, as a director and as a conservative business man. This was as good as an official declaration, so far as the stock market was concerned. And yet, when Mr. Schiff spoke, the stock for weeks had been fluctuating within such a narrow range that it was evident the insiders had not been acquiring large speculative line in anticipation of what they, as insiders, knew would happen. Perhaps they had as much as they cared to carry, but even if that were so, the public had every chance to buy as cheaply as the insiders themselves.

Of course the stock went up, but it went up with everybody, insiders and outsiders, knowing why. In all the other recent instances before the street knew or suspected anything, the tape always told the news first, always before the official announcement, and always told it because when the street saw otherwise unexplained buying it wisely concluded that the insiders were "discounting" their own action. The man who didn't know and had the stock and saw the rise was tempted to sell out and sold. You may say that nobody forced him to sell; that the price was satisfactory to him, and that any complaints against such "inside" practices must be prompted by anger at selling too quick. It is not so, and it is easy to see how an injustice is done to other people than stock "traders"—to say nothing of the fact that the directors should not be elected directors in order to speculate in their own stock, but to promote the prosperity of their corporation in behalf of the stockholders, all the stockholders and nobody but the stockholders.

By virtue of their position directors are similarly enabled to learn long before the mob, any turn for the worse in the affairs of their companies and to unload. That procedure is not yet punishable with fine or imprisonment or both. It is a question complicated by the fact that it is not good business sense to inform competitors that all is not well with you. Publicity is probably the real and only remedy for the trust evil, and for the inevitable abuse of inside information. But to be fair it must be made to apply to all stock corporations large and small.

The Equitable Life, it is, of course, well known, is not the only institution which has been run as though it were the personal property of a family or clique. There are few large railroads in the United States that have not had saddled upon them at one time by the "insiders" smaller lines purchased cheap and sold dear—little roads that the selling insiders called feeders, but which the late Addison Commack, the most philosophical bear operator our stock market has ever known, used to call "suckers." There are large railroads entering New York city which have made contracts with other companies on terms so favorable to the latter as to enable the latter to return fat dividends to their owners, the owners being almost entirely the men who control the large railroads—the same thing as the small rents asked by the Equitable Life from some of its "sucker" companies. These practices are not considered graft at least they were not up months ago—and there has been no evidence of the cessation of them.

The ticker is to blame. Until the stupendous boom which culminated in the Northern Pacific corner it was found that the public would take all the securities offered to it and ask for more. The demand created a supply and in making the supply a few men made fabulous fortunes. This was not, however, the main point, which was that the fabulous fortunes were made overnight. To work five years and at the end be a million or two richer was satisfactory. But to work a month and make twice as much was better. The boom could not last and hay must be made while the sun shone. There would come rainy days and somebody might damage the mowing machines. The "big men" therefore got the ticker habit in its most acute form. They have not yet outgrown it. When they do the stockholders will have their innings.

It should be understood that the so-called "insiders" do not desire to hurt the companies which they dominate. They would be injuring their pocketbooks if they did. But the desire for "perquisites"—that is what inside information amounts to—affects their views. Such cases as that of American Matting where the dominant cliques for stock gambling purposes declared dividends that had not been earned, are really unusual and infrequent. The guilty directors had to make restitution to the company but not to the public they deceived into paying absurd prices for securities of little worth. The "milking" of the corporations by certain cliques is not very exhausting. It is that there is any milking at all that is wrong and that is precisely what the officers don't see. Nobody is hurt; not a soul is ruined; the lightest stockholder cannot feel it. Elect good men to offices—that is the remedy for political corruption. It's very easy. The reformers will swear to that. Elect good men to the directorates of corporations. It's very easy. Put in men who are [illegible]-deaf; men who do not go ahead and then ask the consent of the stockholders and get it for the asking. To find such men, that is the problem. There seems to be only one solution: Educate these men to listen to public opinion. They are in a listening mood, just now. There ought to be no scarcity of teachers and there are relatively few pupils to teach.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS.
Saturday, July 1, 1905.

Cattle—Supply light and market steady. Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 50@5 65; fair, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., $5 25@5 50; good, 1,350 to 1,350 lbs., $4 85@5 20; fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $4 35@4 75; common, 700 to 900 lbs., $3 00@3 75; fat heifers, $4 00@4 50; common to fair, $3 00@3 75; common to fat cows, $2 00@3 75; good fresh cows and springers, $35@45; common to fair, $15@20.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light and market steady. Choice wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $5 40@5 60; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $5 15@5 25; fair mixed, 70 to 80 lbs., $4 75@5 00; culls and common, $2 50@3 50; lambs, $6 00@6 25; spring lambs, $5 00@8 50; veal calves, $5 50@6 75; heavy and thin, $4 00@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 double decks; market slow and lower. Prime heavy Yorkers, medium and pigs, $5 70; roughs, $4 00@4 75; stags, $3 00@3 75.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 25@5 75; poor to medium, $3 75@5 05; stockers and feeders, $2 40@4 40; cows, $2 50@4 60; heifers, $2 50@4 75; canners, $1 40@2 30; bulls, $2 40@4 00; calves, $3 50@6 25; Texas-fed steers, $4 00@4 75. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market steady to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5 25@5 50; good to choice heavy, $5 40@5 55; rough heavy, $4 90@5 20; light, $5 25@5 45; bulk of sales, $5 35@5 45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady. Lambs 10c higher; choice wethers, $5 00@5 60; fair to choice mixed, $4 25@4 75; native lambs (including spring lambs), $5 50@6 60.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head, including 250 head southerns; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@5 75; fair to good, $4 25@5 00; western fed steers, $4 75@5 25. Stockers and feeders, $3 75@4 50; southern steers, $2 75@4 75; southern cows, $2 25@3 50; native cows, $2 25@4 50; native heifers, $3 25@5 00; bulls, $2 25@3 75; calves, $3 00@5 25; receipts for the week, 36,700 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; market steady; top, $5 60; bulk of sales, $5 52½@5 57½; heavy, $5 50@5 55; packers, $5 52½@5 57½; pigs and lights, $5 20@5 40; receipts for the week, 49,800 head. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500 head; market nominally steady; native lambs, $6 50@7 25; western lambs, $6 75@7 00; fed ewes and yearlings, $4 25@5 50; Texas clipped yearlings, $4 75@5 10; Texas clipped sheep, $4 35@4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 50; receipts for the week, 23,800 head.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Butter quiet and unchanged; receipts, 5,748 packages. Cheese quiet and unchanged; receipts, 2,048 boxes. Weekly exports—Butter, 30,000 lbs.; cheese, 1,000 lbs. Eggs steady and unchanged; receipts, 8,210 boxes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Butter quiet; extra western creamery, 21½c; do nearby prints, 22c. Eggs firm; nearby fresh, 17½c, loss off; nearby fresh, 16½c at mark; western fresh, 17@17½c at mark. Cheese firm; New York full cream, fancy new, 10@10½c; do fair to good new, 9¼@10c; domestic Swiss, 11@12c.

CHICAGO, July 1.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady. Creameries, 16@20c; dairies, 15@18c. Eggs weak, at mark, cases included, 13c; firsts, 14c; prime firsts, 15½c; extras, 17½c. Cheese firm at 9¾@10½c.

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Total imports of merchandise and drygoods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $10,996,507. Total imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending today were 427,467 silver and $4,700 gold. Total exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending today were $506,428 silver and $3,857,953 gold.

The Metal Markets.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The metal markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Spot tin is quoted at $30 40@30 62½. Copper remains unchanged, with Lake Superior and electrolytic quoted at $16 00 and casting at $15 75. Lead is firm at $4 50@4 60. Spelter easy at $5 20, iron quiet at recent prices, but still rather easy and unsettled in tone.

WHEAT CLOSES WEAK ON PROFIT-TAKING

Improved Weather Conditions Were Factor in the Market. Corn and Oats Up.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 1.—Eleventh hour profit-taking preliminary to the holidays caused a rather weak finish in the wheat market today. Final quotations on July were off 4c, September, however, was down only a shade. Corn is up ¾@⅞c. Oats show a gain of ⅜c. Provisions are unchanged to 7½c higher.

Influenced by improved weather conditions in the northwest, sentiment in the wheat pit had a rather bearish cast at the start. Initial quotations on July were off ¾c to ⅞c at 93½c to 93¾c. September was up a shade to ⅛c to ¼c lower at 89¼c to 89⅝c. For a short time there was considerable selling by small holders, but offerings soon became less free and a firm tone developed. Conditions in general were not favorable to the bears. While the weather on July corn was fine, it was practically heavy, rains in the southwest and further delayed harvesting operations. In addition an official forecast predicted widespread showers for tomorrow throughout both the spring-sown and fall-sown wheat sections. Another bullish influence was an advance in the price of wheat at Liverpool. Later the market received fresh stimulus. Provisions had a bullish report by Minneapolis crop expert. An expert estimate from the total crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas at 163,000,000 bushels. To attain these figures, the report stated that it would be necessary to have perfect weather during the remaining period of crop growth. The demand became so aggressive as to force the price up to 90¾c, a quotation 2½c (September) advance to 90¾c. During the last 15 minutes of trading, the market was subjected to general liquidation, which was started by a break in prices at Minneapolis, following heavy profit-taking there by a prominent bear. Many traders here were anxious to realize profits the exchange being closed for the Fourth of July. From the start the market was weak the remainder of the session. The main pressure was on July, which sold off to 92¾c, the closing figures. Final quotations on September were at 90⅝c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 85,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 585,000 bushels, against a holiday a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 219 cars, compared with 143 cars last week. Sentiment in the corn pit was quite bullish. Besides a moderate amount of business, scarcity of offerings rather than any great volume of demand was responsible for the firmness. Strength of wheat at early opening gave the bulls additional encouragement. The market closed firm with prices near the highest point of the day. September opened a shade lower to ¼@⅜c higher at 61½c to 61¾c, sold up to 61⅞@62c, and closed at 61¾c. Local receipts were 659 cars, with 21 cars of contract grade.

Damage reports from the northwest imparted firmness to the oats market. Trading was fairly active, September opened unchanged to ⅛@¼c higher, at 31⅝c to 31½@31¾c, sold up to 31¾c, and closed at 31¾c. Local receipts were 149 cars.

Provisions were firm, in sympathy with a 5-cent advance in the price of live hogs. The volume of business was very small. At the close September pork was up 7½c at 813 03½. Lard and ribs were each unchanged at $7 37½ and $7 55@7 07½, respectively.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 13 cars; corn, 585 cars; oats, 174 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

The leading futures, as reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., Farmers' bank building, Pittsburgh, members of Chicago board of trade, ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Friday's Close.
WHEAT, No. 2					
July	92⅞	94¾	92⅞	93	93⅞
September	89⅜	90¾	89⅛	89⅝	89⅜
December	89¾	90¾	89¼	89¾	89¼
CORN, No. 2.					
July, old	56⅛	56⅞	55⅞	55⅞	56
July, new	56¼	56¾	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
Sept., old	54⅞	55¼	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜
Sept., new	54⅝	55	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜
Dec., new	48⅝	49¾	48½	49¼	49⅛
OATS, No. 2.					
July	33⅜	33	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
September	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅞	31⅞
December	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32½	32¼
MESS Pork					
July	12 07½	12 75	12 05	12 75	12 07½
September	12 07½	13 02½	12 07½	13 02½	12 05
October				13 05	12 09
LARD.					
July	7 27½	7 37½	7 27½	7 37½	7 37½
September	7 47½	7 47½	7 47½	7 47½	7 47½
October	7 52½	7 62½	7 52½	7 62½	7 62½
SHORT RIBS					
July	7 70	7 75	7 70	7 75	7 70
September	7 95	7 97½	7 90	7 97½	7 95½
October	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, easy; winter patents, $4 00@4 40; straights, $3 80@3 90; clears, $3 50@3 70; spring patents, $4 00@4 25; straights, $3 80@3 90; clears, $3 60@3 80. No. 2 spring wheat, 84@85c; No. 3, 81@82c; No. 2 red, 90@91c; No. 3 red, 87@88c; No. 2 corn, 56½c; No. 3, 56½c; No. 2 yellow, 56½@56¾c; No. 3 yellow, 56½@56¾c; No. 4 yellow, 56½@56¾c; No. 2 white, 56½@56¾c; No. 3 white, 56½@56¾c. No. 2 oats, 32½@32¾c; No. 3, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 mixed, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 mixed, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 white, 32½@32¾c. No. 2 rye, $1 00; No. 1 timothy seed, $1 35; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 35; No. 1 northwest, $1 33; prime timothy seed, $2 55@2 60; mess pork, per bbl, $12 75@13 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, $7 32½@7 37½; short rib sides (loose), $7 75@7 87½; short clear sides (boxed), $7 75@7 87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 27; clover, contract grade, $11 75@12 00.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	7,700	15,700
Wheat, bushels	4,000	9,400
Corn, bushels	35,300	220,000
Oats, bushels	124,700	124,300
Rye, bushels		
Barley, bushels	2,000	2,500

TOLEDO, O., July 1.—Clover seed, prime cash, $7 40; October, $5 80; prime timothy, $2 35; prime alsike, $7 40.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Flour—Receipts, 14,723 barrels; exports, 18,438 barrels; firm but quiet; winter patents, $4 80@5 20; winter straights, $4 65@4 80; Minnesota patents, $5 20@5 50; winter extras, $3 10@3 65; Minnesota bakers', $3 75@4 15; winter low grades, $3 00@3 50. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $4 25@4 60; choice to fancy, $4 60@4 80. Corn meal firm; fine white or yellow, $1 25@1 30; coarse, $1 10@1 15; kiln dried, $2 85@3 00. Barley slow; feeding, 46c c. i. f. New York; malting, 49@52c c. i. f. Buffalo. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, $1 05 in store; No. 1 Northern, $1 09½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1 08½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard Manitoba, $1 12 f. o. b. afloat. Trading in the spot market was slow, due to clear, wheat ranged off a little, but later developed positive strength on a stiffish northwest crop estimate and heavy covering of shorts, the close showing ⅝@⅞c net advance. July, 96⅝@96¾c, closed at 97½c; September, 90 7/16@90¾c, closed at 91½c; December, 90¼@90⅝c, closed at 91⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 429,000 bushels. Spot firm; No. 2, 62c elevator and 62½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 62½c, No. 2 white, 63c. There were no transactions in the spot market which closed unchanged to ⅛c higher. July closed at 61⅜c; September closed at 61½c. Oats—Receipts, 42,500 bushels; exports, 935 bushels. Spot market steady; mixed oats, 30@32c; natural white, 32@36c; clipped white, 34@39c. Lard, 7.37½c. Pork, $12 75@13 00. Butter, 17@22c. Cheese, 9½@10½c. Eggs, 17@17½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 90c; July, 90½c; September, 89½c. No. 3 hard, $1 05. Corn—No. 2 cash, 54½c; July, 54½c; December, 49¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29c; July, 29½c; September, 29½c. No. 2 white, 33½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.11@1.11½; No. 2 northern, $1.08@1.11½. Rye—No. 1, 87c. Barley—No. 2, 58c, sample, 55@57c. Corn—No. 3, 56@57c; September, 54½@55c asked.

DULUTH, MINN., July 1.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.11½; No. 2 northern, $1.07½; No. 1 durum, $1.11½; No. 2 durum, $1.07½; September, new, 89½c; September, old, 90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 1.—September wheat closed at 84⅝c; December, new, No. 1 hard, $1 12⅝; No. 1 northern, $1 10⅝; No. 2 northern, $1 07⅝@1 08⅝; September, new, 87¾@88c; December, 89½c. No. 3 yellow corn, 52½@53c. No. 3 white oats, 29½@30c. Flax, on track and to arrive, $1 32½.

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Moody's Manual for 1905.

The new edition of Moody's Manual of Railroad and Corporation Securities is so comprehensive and complete that the claims made by the publishers, that the book is superior in every department to that of any publication in the country, is a statement that cannot be repudiated. This year's edition comprises 2,400 pages, 7x9 inches; the book is 4 inches thick and weighs over 12 pounds. It contains over 1,000 bonds and covers the entire field of corporation securities. Each of the ten sections to the volume and each section has been prepared by its own special experts, who have made it their entire work to make the book complete and up-to-date in every possible sense of the word. The increases in information over the 1904 edition are about as follows: In steam railroads, 50 per cent increase; in electric traction companies, 25 per cent; in gas and electric light companies, 40 per cent; in water supply companies, 50 per cent; in telephone, telegraph and cable companies, 32 per cent; in industrials, 21 per cent, in mines, 45 per cent; in bank and financial institutions, 90 per cent. The book is becoming more and more to be looked upon as being as necessary a feature in the average banking or brokerage office as is the ticker or telephone. The volume is published in two bindings, one being full Russia leather at $12 per copy, and the other red cloth at $10. Express charges are prepaid in the United States, Canada and Mexico, by the publishers, the Moody Corporation, 35 Nassau street, New York.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices in response to featureless cables. Offerings were very light and a little demand in the late session closed the market firm, not unchanged to 10 points higher. Sales were reported of only 3,250 bags, including July at 7.50c; August at 6.45c; September at 6.60c; December at 6.60c; May at 7.10c. Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 7¾c; mild steady; Cordova, 10@11c. Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3¾c; refined steady; No. 6, 4.85c; No. 7, 4.75c; No. 8, 4.85c; No. 9, 4.90c; No. 10, 4.95c; No. 11, 4.85c; No. 12, 4.80c; No. 13, 4.75c; No. 14, 4.70c; confectioners' A, 5.10c; mould A, 5.25c; cut loaf, 5.60c; crushed, 5.60c; powdered, 5.20c; granulated, 5.10c; cubes, 5.35c.

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, July 1.—Money with the month turn was abundant on the market today, so much so that it was calculated that over $25,000,000 was coming to the Bank of England. It is realized that the large dividends due will most

Berea Grit Development Leads in Results in the Southwest

Throughout the whole range of the lower southwest fields nothing better than light wells are found. Occasionally a producer good for 100 barrels or more a day is found, but they are few and far between. The Berea grit development on Yellow creek, Calhoun county, is furnishing more producers with a good average in production than any other in the lower southwest. Leonard, Carr & Gilmore have now drilled their test on the William Rogers farm through the Berea grit, and the well is producing 3 barrels a day, natural. When given a shot the production is almost certain to run to be barrels a day. The location of this test makes it look favorable for an extension to the northeast. In the same district the Carter Oil Company's No. 2, on the L. G. Fluharty farm, is producing 700 barrels a day, and is the only well in the district now producing that amount. Both of the South Penn Oil Company's wells on the Rose L. Norman farm have followed their pilot. In the Tuscarawas Run end of the Tellers creek field the Southern Oil Company has drilled its No. 1 on the Samuel Cooper farm, located on Little creek, through the Mason sand, and has a duster in that formation. This location is 500 feet north of the same company's No. 1 on the same farm. It will be drilled to the lower sands.

On Tellers run, Ten Mile district, Harrison county, the Independent Oil Company has completed and shot its test on the A. & N. Rice farm, and will not have better than a 25-barrel pumper in the Gordon. In the Salem district, Harrison county, the Royalty Oil company has completed and shot its second test on the Charles Lanahan farm, and has a producer that has been averaging 20 barrels a day from the fourth sand. A fourth sand producer in that district is a good feature, and will lead up to drilling other wells to that formation. All the other wells are Gordon and recleaners. On Sycamore run, McClellan district, Doddridge county, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company has completed tests on the H. L. Smith and A. J. Ashcraft farms, and has light pumpers in the Gordon.

In the Calvin district, Pleasants county, S. Y. Savage has completed his test on the Ellis farm, and has a five-barrel pumper in the Cow Run sand. On the Big run, McElroy district, Tyler county, the Tri-State Gas Company has drilled its test on the James P. Powell farm, and has a five-barrel pumper in the Gordon sand. On the Big Isaac district, Tyler county, the Tri-State Gas Company has drilled its test on the Thomas Hall farm through the Big Injun and developed a light gas pressure, and is now drilling to the Gordon. South of Mannington, Marion county, the South Penn Oil Company has completed its No. 8 on the C. B. Morgan farm, and has a 10-barrel pumper. The same company has finished its No. 7 on the J. L. Price farm, located near Shinnston, and it is producing 125 barrels a day. On Ten Mile creek, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled a test on the Elsie Lambert farm 10 feet into the stray and has no show for a producer at that depth or to the sand. It is now drilling to the Gordon. The same company has drilled a second test on the H. C. Ogg farm, four feet south of Gordon and has a show for a 10-barrel producer. The South Penn Company has completed No. 1 on the Andrew Spindle farm, and it is producing 75 barrels a day. The same company's test on the Jemima Sandy farm has been drilled into the top of the Gordon and is drilling.

Southeastern Ohio operators are not finding anything better than light pumpers. In the New Matamoras district, Monroe county, A. H. Stewart has completed No. 1 on the M. S. & E. D. Collins farm, and has a five-barrel pumper in the Keener sand. In the same district, the Camden Oil Company has completed its No. 4 on the A. Pauble farm, and has a duster. William Hyde & Co. have completed a test on the S. Cochran farm, and have a five-barrel pumper in the Keener. In the Wolf Creek district, Washington county, A. L. Lee Drew & Co. have completed their No. 11 on the L. M. Palmer farm, and have a duster.

In the Macksburg field the Ress Oil Company has completed a test on the Joseph Stephens farm, and has a duster in the Berea grit. They are not satisfied with a test in the Berea, and will drill to the Gordon. In the Marietta district, William Reeder has completed a test on the Wallace farm, and has a show for a good 10

WIND-UP OF THE SCHOOL SEASON

Graduates, Wise and Otherwise, Will Now Be Compelled to Take Back Seats.

SCHOOL REUNIONS A FEATURE

The local school and college commencement season is now over. The growing tendency to have elaborate commencement exercises in the ward schools as well as in the higher institutions was a striking feature of the season and a valuable as well as interesting new departure in education, as many believe. On this point Supt. Samuel Andrews said yesterday:

"These ward school commencements are made an occasion for a general educational rally in the sub-districts. It is a pleasant custom by which the young graduates are duly congratulated and presented with diplomas as showing they have completed the elementary course of study. A literary program interspersed with the best music obtainable is rendered. Speeches suitable to the occasion are made by prominent educators, by members of the board, by the city superintendent and often by the state superintendent of instruction.

"I look upon this custom as a very healthful, popular feature in the educational activities of the sub-district. The meeting is always crowded with the parents and friends of the schools who receive an inspiration to yield to the schools increased loyalty and support. It places a deserved emphasis of praise and appreciation upon the young graduates for their success, encourages the pupils in the lower grades to persist in their efforts to reach a similar distinction, and deepens the interest of the whole neighborhood in its schools."

An Interesting Commencement.

One of the most interesting of these grammar school commencements was that of the Homewood schools, Twenty-first ward, at which A. J. Wurtz, who enjoys the distinction of being the first man selected for the Carnegie "tech" faculty, made an address to the class. The members of the latter were as follows:

Agnes B. Addison, M. J. Haugh, Harry R. Allison, Mary E. Horner, Eva M. Auld, Rebecca Eicholtz Hubley, Dale W. Bauer, Alice Hubley, Mary Beatty, Edith Husband, Robert Bradburn, Waldo Kaighin, Marcella J. Brubach, Agnes E. Kelly, James H. Cappe, Edwin E. Killian, Ethel Capper, Clarence Leety, Alberta B. Conner, Annie M. Lieb, Mary Cross, Edward Martindale, Charles F. Cruciger, Nellie Martindale, Arthur Cuddy, Jeannette L. Meyer, Edna M. Cyphers, Nellie McClure, Lulu Davidson, Marjorie McElroy, Lydia Eizenrauch, Alberta McElwain, Max Funcke, William B. McFall, Clara E. Ganoe, James J. McKee, Arthur Gasaway, Annie F. McMillan, Hazel M. Graham, Olive Page, Ralph L. Groff, John M. Powell, Floyd Thompson Hague, James E. Ritchey, Dana K. Harris, Ada K. Ruger, Edwin E. Harris, Harry Schwenderman, Annie V. Sellers, William H. Sellers, Mary B. Smith, Joanna D. Sulzner, Anna H. Vance, Sylvia Walker, Christian Wunderlick, Mary R. Young.

Another conspicuous feature of the season which attracted unusual attention was the reunion of old students of various schools, notably that of the Duquesne school in the First ward, and those of the alumni and the "Old-Timers," so-called, at the California state normal school. These affairs taught at least one forcible lesson to the younger people, namely, the importance of greater care in making records of passing events for future reference. At each of these meetings questions verging almost into angry disputes arose as to when certain events occurred and as to who did so and so.

Tribute to Old Professors.

The Old-Timers' reunion at California was presided over by the Hon. J. A. McIlvaine, president judge of the Washington county courts, who paid a warm tribute to the late professors, Maynard and Fanning, and told how the former was among the first union officers to give up their lives in the civil war. Prof. Hertzog's historical sketch was exhaustive and interesting. He has been connected with the school as student, teacher, trustee and secretary of the board for 39 years, and seems good for many more years of service.

The Southwestern state normal school is the outgrowth of an academy first opened in 1852. On May 1, 1849, the attractive town of California was laid out by a company of six enterprising men who gave the new town the name suggested by the discovery of gold in that year on the Pacific coast. Not only was the site for the town well chosen, being perhaps the most convenient and attractive on the Monongahela river, but good judgment and foresight were shown in the plans adopted. The streets are straight and of unusual width (65 ft.) Within the last few years marked progress has been made in beautifying and improving the town. Although only a few squares have been paved as yet, the preparatory work of placing sewers and laying water mains, gas lines, etc., has been completed. Many handsome edifices have recently been erected, including two of the best bank buildings and two of the largest business blocks in the Monongahela valley. The new Cumberland Presbyterian church is an ornament to the town.

California attracts families seeking good educational advantages together with the conveniences, culture and comfort of a residence town. The private residences recently built are in keeping with the imposing new business houses and the town is rapidly becoming a place of beautiful homes. No saloons have ever been opened in the town or within several miles of it.

Governor Packer's Veto.

As early as the fall of 1851 a public school was opened in a brick building afterwards enlarged by adding a story and an annex. In the so-called "academy" Samuel Rothwell was the first teacher. From the beginning the school aspired to be more than a mere public school. In 1852 it assumed the name "Academy," and was in that year placed in charge of the late E. N. Johnson of Alliance, O., who successfully conducted its affairs for several years.

Another interesting paper on the Old-Timers' program, but which was omitted for want of time on motion of the author himself, told the story of "The Veto of '59," briefly as follows:

The year 1859 was famous for the big June frost, which caused flour to advance to $16 a barrel in one night. While that great frost killed the vegetables and the grain, there was another blight, quite as bad, it was then thought, which fell upon this community about the same time in the shape of a message from Gov. William F. Packer vetoing a bill entitled "An act incorporating the California seminary of Washington county" and clothing it with the privileges of a state normal school.

Washington county was represented in the senate at that time by the late George W. Miller and in the house by the late George V. Lawrence and William Graham. Through their influence the bill was passed without much trouble, but the governor promptly vetoed it because it proposed to combine the three-fold functions of the common school, an endowed private seminary and a state normal school; because its provisions were inconsistent with each other and with the common school law, as well as with the general law in regard to state normal schools, and because the practical operations of the bill would be subversive of the interests and prosperity of the common schools of the borough and of the rights and interests of the people of the Tenth normal school district.

Was a Far-Seeing Governor.

The governor then discussed the various sections of the bill showing how conflicts of jurisdiction would arise among the representatives of the common schools and the trustees of the seminary, and added:

"There is no apparent reason why the Tenth normal school district should be organized under a special law, nor why the California seminary should be recognized as the normal school of that district before it has been properly organized and established under the general law."

It was a wise veto. It was a great disappointment to the people of California at the time, but now, 46 years later, we are forced to admit that Gov. Packer was right. The board of trustees today would hardly exchange present conditions with the best that could have been attained under the proposed law of 1859. Think of a great institution being organized under a tripartite agreement between a borough school board, the trustees of an academy and the representatives of the stockholders of a normal school! Such a triangular agreement would be sure to result in a tri-partite disagreement.

A similar bill relating to the Westminster academy, now the well-known University of Pennsylvania college at New Wilmington, was vetoed at the same time and for the same reasons.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME

Handsome Building in Bellevue Just Purchased.

NEW RESCUE HOME IS IN BELLEVUE

Purchase of a Handsome Property Is Completed by the Salvation Army.

OPENING PENNY ICE DEPOTS

Maj. Andrews, commander of the Salvation army in the Pittsburgh district, has just received the papers from the property department in New York ratifying the purchase of the property at Mead and Division streets in Bellevue for a rescue home for $17,500. Negotiations have been pending for some time, having been somewhat retarded by the farewell of Mrs. Col. Higgins, the national secretary of the rescue work of this country. Up to the present the largest subscription to this enterprise is from John S. Kuhn, who has subscribed $1,000. Others have subscribed lesser amounts. The new building will be taken over August 1 when the rescue home will move from Mt. Washington.

The penny ice wagon, which has now become a popular enterprise of the Salvation army in this and other cities, has been put in operation this week, a generous chunk of ice being sold to the poor of the city for 1 cent. In cases of the needy sick the ice is free. A new feature is being added to the cheap ice enterprise this year by the opening of depots. The first of these will be opened at the slum post of the Salvation army in Negley run. This will enable poor families, who cannot be reached by the wagon, to get the penny ice at the depots. Other depots will be opened in other parts of the city next week.

The Salvation army is celebrating Children's day all over Pittsburgh today. Maj. Andrews, assisted by a band of special musicians from Altoona and other points in the Pittsburgh division, is circulating around the different army posts. Homestead was visited last night. Allegheny will be visited this morning, Lawrenceville this afternoon and No. 1 corps at the Citadel building, Seventh street and Penn avenue, tonight. A united rally will be held at the Citadel building tomorrow night, East Liberty Tuesday night and McKeesport Wednesday night. At the two latter places the band will be reinforced by another band from Uniontown, under Staff Capt. Trevitt from that city.

Demands for tickets by poor mothers and children for the outing to be given on July 5 is enormous. Only a few tickets of the 2,000 now remain. These will be supplied to the most deserving tomorrow night at the Citadel building. Tickets for the lunches for all who wish to attend the excursion will be given at this gathering.

TONS OF CHAMPAGNE.

Americans Are Great Consumers of the Sparkling Beverage but Get Many Substitutes.

PARIS, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—America alone, during the present era of prosperity, consumes more champagne than is produced in all France.

During the last 10 years the consumption of champagne in the United States has increased much more rapidly than the production, and as the people of France do not believe in depriving themselves of the sparkling wine to gladden the hearts of the prosperous Americans, thousands of bottles of champagne, which is not champagne, is annually exported from here across the sea.

Most of this is Rhine wine and French white wine which has been treated so as to make it look and taste sufficiently like champagne to deceive people who are not connoisseurs.

It is labeled exactly like to genuine goods, and although it has been exported by nearly all the leading firms of Epernay or Rheims for years, not one complaint has been received from the American consumers.

Motor-Cycles for German Police.

The German mounted constabulary are being provided with motor-bicycles. America was first in adopting motor-cycles for policemen, and has quite recently increased the number of their ranks.

Britain's Largest Orchard.

The largest orchard in Great Britain is said to be that at Toddington, Gloucestershire, and comprises 600 acres in extent.

Many Wooden Ties in Use.

It is estimated that the number of timber sleepers in use on the railway lines of the world is about 1,494,000,000.

GODDESSES ON FOURTH OF JULY

Muses Tell of Independence Day Celebrations of Today and Those of Long Ago.

ENTHUSIASM FROM THE BARREL

"How are you going to celebrate the Fourth?" asked Agriculture of Mining, as the goddesses of the Farmers bank building gathered to exchange opinions.

"The celebration is one in which women should play no part," answered Mining. "Women announced their declaration of independence long before America was discovered, and such a trifling event has no special significance for them.

"However, there are many methods by precedence have become authoritative means by which to commemorate the great occasion. Blowing off fingers and hands and extinguishing eyes has of late become obsolete. The women of today show their patriotism on the Fourth of July by testing their ice cream consuming ability or by measuring their appetites on sandwiches in the woodland. Men seek the spirit of '76, but usually become satisfied with 5-year-old Kentucky enthusiasm. Others, armed with the bung starter, strike the blow of liberty on the beer keg."

"Seems as if it has become the custom to swallow one's enthusiasm," suggested Agriculture.

"Not without exception," corrected Mining. "Some of the younger Americans show their reverence for the anniversary of the birth of the nation by playing baseball or engaging in the boisterous, strenuous, and vicious games of golf and tennis. I have even known so-called patriots to attend race tracks just to see their colors run. Usually their colors were not fast enough to run.

"Probably the most useful individual on this momentous day is the orator who inflicts upon a peaceful nation the indigestions of his mind. His worth lies in his healing powers, for as a curer of insomnia he has yet to know an equal, while as a producer of chills on a warm day, he is unsurpassable.

"Formerly it was the custom to parade, but owing to the usual oppressive heat it has been decided that it is unseasonable to have a march day in July."

"But the weather has no effect upon athletic events," remarked Courage.

"Oh, no," answered Mining. "Those at home indulge in high jumps and others seek the sea shore for low dives."

FALLING OFF IN RECEIPTS.

Postmasters in Turtle Creek and Monongahela Valleys Complain of Bad Business During Year.

The receipts in nearly every postoffice in the Monongahela and Turtle Creek valleys fell below their average last year, and as a result a number of postmasters have lost a small portion of their salary. The postoffice at Braddock was the exception, as a gain of several thousand dollars worth of business over the previous year was made.

The offices, however, have all shown substantial gains during the present fiscal year. The postmasters say they have done more business in the past two months than during any similar period in their experience, and all are confident of a large volume of business during the summer and winter months and good increases in salaries next year.

Cat Nurses a Rabbit.

Finding that one of her kittens had been destroyed, a cat belonging to Mrs. Cann, of Little Bowley farm, Canbury, Devon, went out into the fields and brought in a young rabbit. Puss lavishes as much care on the rabbit as on her two remaining kittens.

"Word Hunt" Answer Blank

Manager "WORD HUNT," The Gazette,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have selected the following words from your issue of July 2, 1905, and submit them in competition for one of the prizes named.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Value of each letter		POINTS
Word		

Selected from .... ad,

Page........., of Section........., Column.........

Value of each letter		
Word		

Selected from .... ad,

Page........., of Section........., Column.........

Value of each letter		
Word		

Selected from .... ad,

Page........., of Section........., Column.........

Value of each letter		
Word		

Selected from .... ad, Total Points

Page........., of Section........., Column.........

MRS. BLUEBIRD BUILDS HER NEST IN SIGNAL BOX

"Chir-r-r-p! Chir-r-r-p! Chir-r-r-p!"

Mrs. Bluebird sat above her nest on a trolley signal box, out the old Washington road at Mt. Lebanon. In the distance she saw a car approaching up the hill from West Liberty, but it disturbed her not. The motorman looked back toward the rear platform and shouted to the conductor:

"Say, Bill, there's a blue-signal again."

The car came up to the switch which the signal box guarded, and the motorman stopped. The conductor got out and walked up to the box with a look of reverence. The passengers stared. What could the blue signal mean?

"Chir-r-r-p, chir-r-r-p," said Mrs. Bluebird.

"Now, Maggie," roared the motorman.

The conductor pulled the levers which threw the proper red signal lights into view of the cars at the other end of the block, while he talked in confidential tones to the bird. Mrs. Bluebird fluttered about on the top of the box but did not leave her perch. When the car started the conductor told the story to those who stood around him on the rear platform.

"Out on this cross-country line," he said, "with only a single track the cars are operated on the block signal system just to make us believe we are running as fast as the Pennsylvania special. The toughs out here started monkeying with the signal levers and we were compelled to put padlocks on the boxes. Last spring we were surprised one day to find that Mrs. Bluebird there had managed to build a nest beside the red light globes. One crazy horse on the line tore it out. She started to build again and another crazy horse destroyed her nest.

"I came along one day just after this and she looked bluer than ever. 'Old bird,' says I, 'You've figured in hard luck and I'm for you.' I took a piece of pie out of my bucket and placed it on top of the box. On the next trip I noticed that she and Mr. Bluebird had eaten a good dinner. Do you know it, I felt a whole lot better?

"Well, the next day I noticed that she had started building a third nest and I told the dispatcher to tell the crazy horses that I'd lick any sport that would disturb the bird. That was a week ago and now her nest is nearly finished. She's going to raise a family there and I stand ready to break the face of the man who tries to do her dirt."

And he looked as if he intended to keep his word.

GLASS NAMES HIS SUB-COMMITTEES

Those Who Will Play a Prominent Part in the Coming Labor Day Celebration.

CHOOSE MARSHAL THIS WEEK

N. S. Glass, chairman of the general committee on Labor day celebration has just appointed the sub-committees. A meeting of the general committee will be held this week at which a chief marshal for the parade will be elected. The only candidates announced so far are Henry W. Legleitner of the ornamental iron workers, and M. Galentine of the structural iron workers. Following is a list of the committees:

Finance—John Fernau, Knights of Labor; P. J. McArdle, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; George W. Miller, Order of Railway Conductors; C. C. Douglas, Iron City Central Trades council; Uriah Bellingham, coal miners; John Dolan, Allied Printing Trades council; Frank B. Boyce, switchmen; N. F. Storm, carpenters; T. J. Williams, Building Trades council; J. J. Gallagher, United Labor league; W. A. Mussels, machinists; J. A. Schwalm, window glass workers; Alfred Firth, painters; Daniel Glidernew, bricklayers; M. Galentine, structural iron workers.

Souvenir and Printing—N. S. Glass, sheet metal workers; George Boyd, structural iron workers; M. R. Cawley, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; G. H. Driver, printers; W. J. Kelly, carpenters.

Badge—J. J. McKee, plumbers; John Fernau, Knights of Labor; George Dabney, printers; Chris Kuil, brewery workers; Thomas Hilands, elevator constructors; C. B. Hayes, salespeople; Alexander Hunter, painters; George Bradley, printers; W. Craven, shipwrights; Charles Kemmler, blacksmiths; H. C. Whitfield, carpenters.

Transportation—William Beats, railway conductors; W. J. Burke, railway conductors; W. T. Hamilton, railroad trainmen; Harry Fortune, carriage drivers; J. C. Negley, street car men; Charles J. Fuchs, leather workers; John P. Gibb, carriage and wagon workers; E. W. Buechling, patternmakers; Eugene Grabert, tailors; George Weber, bakers.

Music—A. M. Swartz, carpenters; Frank S. Jarrett, patternmakers; J. K. Showers, barbers; J. W. Ansell, sheet metal workers; Andrew Weis, patternmakers; B. F. Boozer, lathers; P. F. Mulvehill, slate and tile roofers; Isadore Colotte, marble and mosaic workers; C. G. Rice, asbestos workers; H. F. Young, boilermakers; Charles Fagin, iron molders.

Sports and Prizes—S. A. Maginn, steamfitters; F. C. McClelland, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Frank Boulton, teamsters; A. J. Harney, pavers and rammers; John F. Mullen, bartenders; Alexander Newall, electrical workers; J. A. Connelly, tile layers; Maurice Breen, structural iron workers; J. W. Patterson, paperhangers; Edward McElroy, bill posters; Thomas Drum, Firemen's Protective union; F. A. Silvis, coopers.

Grounds and Refreshments—H. W. Legleitner, housesmiths; J. J. Toole, plumbers; T. Scully, plasterers; George Jones, stonemasons; Peter Preston, stonecutters; S. D. Young, electrical linemen; Frank Curran, painters; John Brunken, tinworkers; George Hess, carpenters; Miss Rose Cirger, laundry workers; T. R. Farren, retail clerks; Miss Lottie Williamson, garment workers; Frank McBride, carpet layers; G. C. Doty, carpenters.

Ant Builders.

A species of Brazilian ant is shown by Dr. Goldi to use its own larvae in a curious way in building its nest. It requires fine spider-like threads to draw together the leaves and twigs. The adult ant cannot produce these threads, but the larvae can. So the ant will take a larva in its jaws and use it as a sort of shuttle. Fastening the silken thread which issues from the mouth of the larva to the required spot, it carries it hither and thither until the required weaving is accomplished. So also does an East Indian ant use its offspring in weaving its nest. Certain green ants in Queensland, which also make their nests of leaves and flowers spun together, are said to keep spiders to spin for them. Whether these latter do it spontaneously, or require to be held as the larvae of the other species, does not seem to have been determined.

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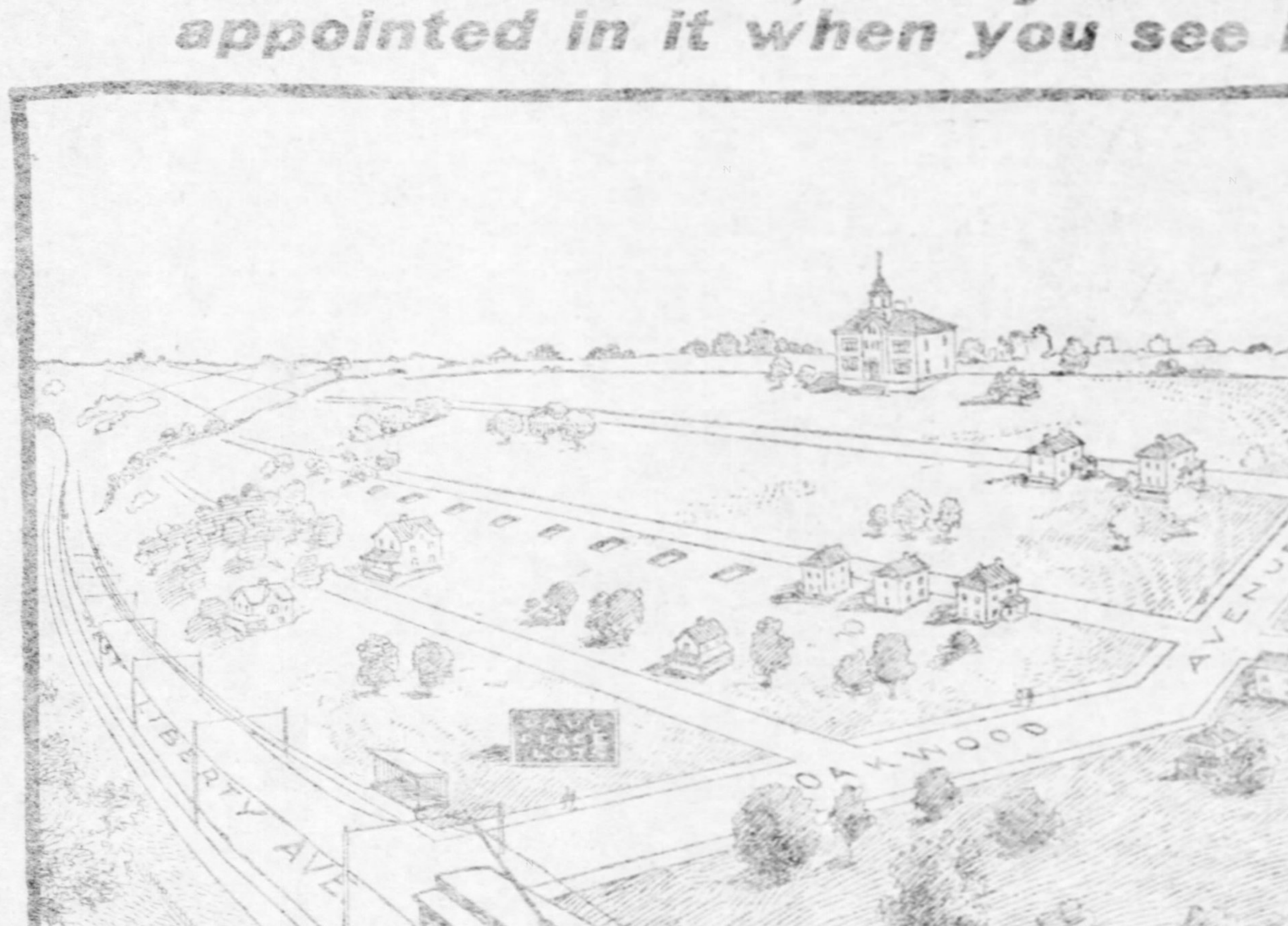

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SPORTING SECTION

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SPORTING SECTION

FIFTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905. SIX PAGES.

PIRATES AND CARDINALS MAY SWAP PLAYERS

TRADE OF PLAYERS IS VERY LIKELY

Secret Conference Held With Cardinals' Manager—McBride a Favorite With Fans.

THE RAIN PREVENTS GAME

An air of mystery pervaded local baseball headquarters yesterday, all caused by a secret conference between President Dreyfuss and Manager Burke, of the St. Louis team, with George McBride, the Pirates' clever utility infielder, as the party of the third part. Nothing was given out as to the nature of this conference, but it is a good guess that there is a deal on for a trade in players.

This deal, it is said, will involve the shifting of McBride and Dave Brain of the Cardinals as well as one of the pitchers on the St. Louis team. If the trade involves only players McBride and Brain, then the local club owner will raise quite a howl about his ears, as the followers of the game have arrived at the conclusion that in McBride the club has one of the coming players of the country and though still young, has shown such marked ability that he is looked upon as a regular fixture.

There is no denying the fact that Brain is a clever ball player and one who would strengthen many of the league teams, but at present there does not appear to be any place for him on the Pirates, as all the infield positions are well filled at present. Brain's work for the Cardinals has not been such high class that there should be such a scramble for his services and in the games played in this city his work with the bat has not been such as would make him a great source of strength to the local team. Another fact to be taken into consideration is that Brain is a third baseman and is lost in any other position, while McBride can play short even more effectively than he does third. However, the club owner may be figuring on something for the future if such a deal is made.

The gates at Exposition park were not opened yesterday afternoon. The management waited until nearly 2:30 in hopes that the showers would cease and the Pittsburgh-St. Louis game could be played but there was no let up and the game had to be postponed. As there is no open date in the schedule it will be necessary for Pittsburgh and St. Louis to play a double header here on August 31 on their return from the final eastern trip of the season. The postponement was a disappointment to Manager Clarke. He figured that he had Burke's team on the run and believed he could make the record of six straight now, while the Cardinals may strike their real gait when they return next month and prove troublesome.

The Pirates left at 8:50 last night for Cincinnati, where they will play today. President Dreyfuss and Manager Clarke had charge of the team and Secretary Locke remained at home to complete the arrangements for the games at Exposition park tomorrow and Tuesday with the Reds. Clarke took 12 players and the others were left at home to rest. Gibson, the new catcher, was supplied with Pittsburgh uniforms and left with the team for Cincinnati. He will probably be behind the bat in today's game as Peitz is on the hospital list nursing a lame foot.

Homer Hillebrand has recovered from the effects of the spiking that Sherwood Magee of the Phillies gave him and is practicing pitching. Clarke may give him a trial on the rubber any day now. Lynch, who had some trouble in getting into condition, is now the picture of good health and may pitch against the Reds here tomorrow. Clarke is of the opinion that when Lynch once gets his proper swing he will not lose many games.

Howard's continued good work at first base is highly appreciated by the management. The new man was sized up during the training season as a first-class batsman but his proper fielding berth was not discovered until he was sent to first base in an emergency, and from the start he played the position as though he had been accustomed to it for years. One of the best features of Howard's work is that he has good judgment and is continually coaching the infielders while the team is in the field.

Peitz, Wagner, Leever and Clymer are among the players who are likely to receive Fourth of July presents in the form of returned fines. Members of the board of directors have been asked to vote upon the proposition to return this money which the Boston judge decided in the McGraw case was collected improperly. President Dreyfuss voted to return the money. Harry Pulliam in an interview yesterday intimated that if the majority of the members vote in the affirmative he intends to play a joke upon the magnates by sending the checks direct to the players. He seems to be laboring under the impression that the magnates paid all the fines. He is mistaken so far as the Pittsburgh club is concerned and he will not err in sending the money direct to the players.

Boston 9—Philadelphia 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Boston defeated Philadelphia in the final game of the series by batting the ball to all corners of the field. Attendance, 7,044. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel'a.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Abbat'o, s	2	4	3	5	1	Thomas, m	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1	2	4	13	1	0	Gleason, 2	1	3	4	1	0
Dolan, r	2	2	3	0	0	Courtney, 2	0	0	2	1	1
Del'anty, 1	0	2	1	0	0	Titus, r	2	3	2	1	1
Wolv'n, 3	1	2	0	2	0	Magee, 1	0	1	3	1	0
Cannell, m	0	2	2	1	0	Bransf'd, 1	1	1	4	1	0
Raymer, 2	0	2	1	3	0	Doolin, s	0	0	3	4	0
Moran, c	0	1	2	0	0	Dooin, c	1	1	6	4	1
Fraser, p	2	1	2	2	0	Duggleby, p	0	0	1	0	0
						Sutthoff, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Caldwell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	20	27	14	2	Totals	5	9	27	14	3

Boston .... 0 1 0 0 4 3 0 0 1—9
Philadelphia .... 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—5

Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Doolin, Wolverton, Abbaticchio. Two-base hits—Gleason, Cannell, Abbaticchio, Dolan 2, Tenney. Three-base hits—Titus, Dooin. Home run—Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double play—Doolan and Bransfield. Hits—Off Duggleby, 11 in 4 1-3 innings; off Sutthoff, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Caldwell, 4 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; by Duggleby, 1; by Sutthoff, 1. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 1; off Caldwell, 1; by Fraser, 2. Passed ball—Moran. Hit by pitched ball—Dolan. Time—1:45. Umpire—Johnstone.

New York 7—Brooklyn 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 1.—The New York Nationals took the game from the Brooklyns at Washington park today with comparative ease, although the locals hit Wiltse hard and often. Hanlon had to use two pitchers. Jones, who began the game, having been taken out in the fourth inning. Scanlon was substituted and while he did good work the visitors' lead was too great to be overcome. Score:

New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Browne, r	1	2	2	0	1	Dobbs, m	0	1	1	0	1
Donlin, m	1	1	1	1	1	Hall, 1	1	2	5	0	0
McGann, 1	0	2	7	0	1	Lumley, r	0	2	1	0	0
Mertes, l	1	1	3	0	0	Batch, 3	0	1	0	2	0
Dahlen, s	0	0	2	3	0	Malay, 2	1	2	2	0	0
Devlin, 3	1	1	1	0	0	Babb, s	1	1	2	2	1
Strang, 2	2	2	1	1	0	Mitchell, 1	1	2	6	0	0
Bow'man, c	1	0	9	0	1	Ritter, c	1	1	5	1	0
Wiltse, p	0	1	1	4	0	Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Scanlon, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	7	10	27	12	4	Totals	5	12	27	6	2

New York .... 0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—7
Brooklyn .... 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—McGann, Strang, Hall, Malay, Dobbs. Three-base hits—Browne, Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Wiltse, Scanlon. Hits off Jones, 8 in 3 2-3 innings; off Scanlon, 1 in 5 1-3 innings. Stolen base—Babb. Double play—Donlin and Bowerman. Left on bases—New York 8, Brooklyn 9. First base on balls—Off Scanlon 5, off Wiltse 2. First base on errors—New York 1, Brooklyn 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Scanlon 1. Struck out—By Jones 1, by Scanlon 4, by Wiltse 7. Time of game—1:56. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance 4,870.

Chicago 13—Cincinnati 5.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Chicago today batted Walker out of the box in the seventh, and hit Overall for two singles, a double and a triple in the same inning, scoring 7 runs. Harry ... benched and ordered off the field in the sixth because of an argument with O'Day. Attendance 6,800. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cincinnati	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle, m	1	3	4	0	0	Huggins, 2	0	2	4	5	3
Schulte, l	1	0	2	0	0	Barry, 1	1	1	6	1	0
Maloney, r	1	2	1	0	0	Kelley, 1	0	0	1	0	0
Chance, 1	2	3	12	0	0	Odwell, 1	2	2	1	0	0
Hofman, s	3	2	2	3	0	Seymour, m	0	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2	2	2	0	5	1	Corcoran, s	1	2	1	1	0
Casey, 3	2	1	1	6	0	Sebring, r	0	2	1	0	0
Kling, c	1	4	5	0	0	Steinfeldt, 3	0	1	2	2	0
Weimer, p	0	0	0	1	0	Bridwell, 3	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	3	1	Schlei, c	0	1	7	1	0
*M'Carty	0	0	0	0	0	Walker, p	1	0	0	2	0
						Overall, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	13	17	27	12	2	Totals	5	11	24	11	3

Chicago .... 0 0 0 1 1 1 7 3 *—13
Cincinnati .... 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1—5

Hits off Weimer, 6 in 4 innings; off Brown, 5 in 5 innings; off Walker, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; off Overall, 6 in 1 2-3 innings. Left on bases—Chicago 7, Cincinnati 10. Two-base hits—Evers, Casey. Three-base hit—Slagle. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Steinfeldt, Schulte. Stolen bases—Maloney, Hoffman, Kling. Double play—Schlei and Corcoran. Struck out—By Weimer 1, by Brown 2, by Walker 1, by Overall 4. Passed ball—Kling. Bases on balls—Off Weimer 2, off Brown 1, off Walker 2, off Overall 2. Wild pitches—Weimer 1, Overall 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Weimer 1. Time of game—2:08. Umpire—O'Day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.		
Pittsburgh	Rain	St. Louis
New York	7—Brooklyn	5
Boston	9—Philadelphia	5
Chicago	13—Cincinnati	5

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	48	19	.716	Cincinnati	34	30	.531
Philadelphia	39	25	.609	St. Louis	25	40	.385
Pittsburgh	40	26	.606	Boston	20	45	.308
Chicago	38	28	.576	Brooklyn	18	49	.269

NATIONAL SUNDAY GAMES.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.		
Cleveland	14—Detroit	3
Chicago	3-2—St. Louis	2-0
Philadelphia	1-3 —New York	0-2
Boston	4—Washington	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	37	21	.638	Boston	26	28	.481
Chicago	37	21	.638	New York	23	33	.411
Philadelphia	36	23	.610	Washington	22	37	.373
Detroit	29	31	.483	St. Louis	22	38	.367

AMERICAN SUNDAY GAMES.

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

PULLIAM STILL STANDS FOR CLEAN BASEBALL

President of National League Tells of Instructions Given to Umpires. Not a Close Reader.

That President Harry Pulliam is a close reader of The Gazette is shown by the fact that he takes exceptions to the article published last Sunday which was headed "Too Much Clean Baseball." In a letter to the Sporting Editor of this paper, written from National league headquarters in New York, the president of the National league says:

"The only basis for your argument was that I had required the umpires to address the players as 'Mr.' and also the players in their turn to address the umpires with the prefix of 'Mr.' Half of this is true and and only half.

"I have directed the umpires to address the players as 'Mr.' on the supposition that the ball players are gentlemen. If the player is a gentleman he will appreciate the courtesy of being addressed as 'Mr.;' if he is not a gentleman it certainly will do no harm. The players can address the umpires as they see fit. They are not required to prefix their remarks by the title of 'Mr.'

"I am absolutely committed to clean ball and no criticism, just or unjust, will deter me one iota from following out my course of action. If the National league desires to go back to the old regime of rowdy ball, when players assaulted and spit in umpires' faces and drove good people out of the grandstands by their foul and indecent manners, it will have to get another president, because there are too many openings for me to make a more congenial living.

"Clean ball does not mean dull games; it means the best phase of sport. It means for the players to play the game cleanly, to accept things as they come and not act like a lot of ruffians in foul talk and a lot of whining curs trying to put their mistakes upon one poor individual who is out in the broiling sun continuously, giving decision after decision, while they, half the time, are reclining on a cool bench.

"Yours truly,
"HARRY C. PULLIAM."

President Pulliam is mistaken in his statements that the only basis of argument was the requirement of the umpire to address the player as 'Mr.' and vice versa. Had Mr. Pulliam read the article closely he would have discovered that the basis of the argument was the fact that umpires have been given entirely too much authority, in fact have been made autocrats of the playing field and if allowed to go much further, the club owners might just as well put a lot of automatons on the field. This position was taken after a thorough discussion of the subject with such well-known leaders in baseball as Managers Clarke and Hanlon.

FAMOUS OLD TURFMAN RECALLS HIS LARGEST BET

Mike Dwyer Is a Tottering Physical Wreck, but His Mind Is Still Clear on Turf Matters.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Poor Mike Dwyer, just a tottering physical wreck, was a daily attendant during the Gravesend meeting, for he lives in a little house on the club's grounds, but the trip of a mile over the Sheepshead Bay is too much for him, and he waits for the returns of the races when the horsemen come back in the evening. His head is still clear, and he studies form closely, picking the winners with a succes that brings back memories of the days when he was the plunger of the world, or perhaps it would be better to say of this country writes Frank J. Boyan from New York.

In a recent interview Joe Ullman tells a story of once having seen Mr. Dwyer bet $70,000 on Joe Cotton to win $20,000. This particular tale is in part correct, but the figures are a little wide of the mark, for Mr. Dwyer at one time told the writer the full fact of the plunge.

His story came one day after he had read some yarn about his betting $100,000 on a race. He was then in his prime and plunging every day, still he was far from pleased when he read or heard stories of his investments or winnings that were not true. On this particular day he was seated on an upended feed box just outside the stall in his stable that sheltered the great old campaigner Kingston.

As he laid down the paper he had been reading he went to the old horse and gave some directions as to his care, for at that time he was being treated for a lame shoulder.

He then came over to where his trainer, Hardy Campbell, and the writer were seated, and he told his story in the following words: "I have often been credited with betting sums away above anything like facts. My winnings have been magnified and my losses reduced until it comes pretty close to being funny for me to read of my investments. The biggest bet I ever made was $20,000 to win $5,000, and I made that without knowing it."

When asked for particulars, he continued: "One day at Sheepshead Bay I went to the track firmly resolved that my investment would be light, for the card, after a careful review, looked to me one that would be hard to beat. My losses on the first two races were about $6,200, and I resolved to get this back in the third race, in which I was running Joe Cotton. It looked the next best thing to a sure thing for my horse, and for this reason I never thought to ask the price against him. I sought our 'Smiling' John Kelly and told him to go into the ring and to place enough to win $3,000 for me. I gave the same commission to another party, and when they returned they told me that I was on and that each had placed $10,000 to win $3,000.

"I won the money, but it was the closest kind of a call, for my horse won by a nose from Binette, a mare that Porter Ashe was racing at that time, and to win he had to hang up a record for a mile and three-sixteenths that stood for many years."

ATHLETICS WON BOTH THE GAMES

Both Were Pitchers' Battles. Conroy's Wild Throw Cost the Second Game.

OWENS WINS TWO GAMES

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—Philadelphia took both games of the double-header from New York today. In the first game the visitors shut out the home team owing to Coakley's good pitching. It required 11 innings for Philadelphia to win the second game, scoring the winning run in the final inning on Conroy's high throw to the plate to catch Davis. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Dough'ty, l	0	2	0	0	0	Hartsel, l	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, r	0	0	1	0	0	Hoffm'n, m	0	1	1	0	0
Conroy, 3	0	0	1	6	0	Davis, 1	0	1	11	0	0
Willia's, 2	0	0	2	3	0	Cross, 3	0	2	0	5	0
Chase, 1	0	0	13	0	0	Seybold, r	0	0	3	0	0
Elber'fd, s	0	0	1	2	0	Murphy, 2	0	0	4	0	0
Fultz, m	0	1	1	0	0	Knight, s	0	1	1	4	1
Kleinow, c	0	1	8	1	0	Schreck, c	1	2	6	3	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	1	2	0	Coakley, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	0	4	27	14	0	Totals	1	7	27	13	1

Philadelphia .... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Sacrifice hits—Kleinow, Cross, Coakley. Stolen bases—Fultz, Hoffman. Double play—Williams and Chase. Left on bases—New York 4, Philadelphia 5. First base on balls—Off Chesbro 1, off Coakley 2. First base on errors—New York 1. Struck out—By Chesbro 5, by Coakley 6. Time of game—1:40.

SECOND GAME.

New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Dou'rty, l	0	1	6	0	0	Hertsel, l	0	0	2	0	1
Keeler, r	0	0	0	0	0	Hoffman, m	0	0	4	0	0
Elber'fd, s	0	3	3	3	2	Davis, 1	2	1	9	1	0
Willia's, 2	1	1	0	3	0	Cross, 3	1	1	2	1	0
Conroy, 3	1	2	1	0	1	Seybold, r	0	1	1	0	0
Chase, 1	0	0	11	0	0	Murphy, 2	0	0	3	4	0
Fultz, m	0	1	5	0	0	Knight, s	0	0	1	1	1
McGuire, c	0	0	7	0	0	Schreck, c	0	1	10	3	0
Hogg, p	0	0	0	2	0	Waddell, p	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	2	8	33	9	3	Totals	3	5	33	13	2

Philadelphia .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
New York .... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Elberfeld. Three-base hit—Cross. Sacrifice hits—Chase 2, Keeler, Cross, Waddell. Stolen bases—Keeler, Elberfeld, Fultz. Double play—Elberfeld and Chase. Left on bases—New York 7, Philadelphia 8. First bases on balls—Off Hogg 4, off Waddell 3. First base on errors—New York 2, Philadelphia 2. Struck out—By Hogg 4, by Waddell 10. Time of game—2 hours. Umpires—Connor and O'Loughlin. Attendance 12,000.

Chicago 3-2—St. Louis 2-0.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Owen of Chicago today pitched and won a double-header. Attendance 6,800. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Rock'f'ld, 2	1	0	2	3	0	Jones, m	1	1	0	0	0
Stone, l	0	1	5	0	0	Holmes, l	1	1	1	0	0
V'Zant, r	0	0	3	0	0	Davis, s	0	2	3	6	0
Koehler, m	1	1	3	0	0	Donahue, 1	0	0	12	1	0
Wallace, s	0	1	2	1	0	Isbell, r	1	0	0	0	1
Gleason, 3	0	1	0	4	0	Sullivan, c	0	0	3	1	0
Sugden, 1	0	0	9	0	1	Dundon, 2	0	1	3	2	0
Weaver, c	0	0	3	1	1	Tan'hill, 3	0	1	4	4	1
Buch'an, p	0	0	0	1	1	Owen, p	0	0	1	3	0
*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	4	27	7	3	Totals	3	6	27	17	2

*Batted for Buchanan in ninth.

St. Louis .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Chicago .... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Jones, Stone. Sacrifice hits—Stone, Gleason. Double plays—Davis and Tannehill, Davis, Dundon and Donahue. Stolen bases—Davis, Isbell. Wild pitch—Owen. Bases on balls—Off Buchanan 2, off Owen 3. Struck out—By Buchanan 2, by Owen 3. Left on bases—St. Louis 7, Chicago 4. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Rock'f'ld, 2	0	0	1	2	0	Jones, m	0	0	1	0	0
Stone, l	0	0	2	0	0	Holmes, l	0	2	4	0	0
Frisk, r	0	1	2	1	0	Davis, s	0	0	1	2	0
Koehler, m	0	0	3	0	1	Donahue, 1	0	0	15	0	0
Wallace, s	0	1	3	7	0	Isbell, r	0	1	4	0	0
Gleason, 3	0	1	1	1	0	Sullivan, c	0	0	1	0	0
Sugden, 1	0	0	13	1	0	Dundon, 2	1	1	0	3	0
Weaver, c	0	0	1	1	1	Tan'hill, 3	0	2	1	4	0
Glade, p	0	0	1	4	1	Owen, p	1	3	0	4	0
Totals	0	4	27	17	3	Totals	2	9	27	13	0

Chicago .... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Gleason. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Tannehill. Bases on balls—Off Glade 2. Struck out—By Glade 1. Left on bases—St. Louis 3, Chicago 8. Time of game—1:20. Umpire—Sheridan.

Cleveland 14—Detroit 3.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—Cleveland had no trouble winning today's game from Detroit, knocking Mullin out of the box and also hitting Ford hard, making nine hits and scoring eight runs in the sixth inning. The batting of Flick, Jackson and Stovall was terrific. Showers kept the attendance down to 4,924. Score:

Cleveland.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Jackson, l	2	4	0	0	0	O'Leary, s	0	0	2	2	0
Bay, m	1	2	1	0	0	Cooley, m	0	0	4	0	0
Flick, r	2	5	0	0	0	M'Intyre, l	0	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2	2	1	3	4	0	Crawford, 1	1	1	5	0	0
Bradley, 3	2	2	0	1	0	Coughlin, 3	0	0	1	2	1
Turner, s	1	2	0	5	0	Schaefer, 2	1	3	4	3	0
Stovall, 1	1	3	14	0	0	Lowe, r	1	2	1	0	0
Bemis, c	2	2	6	1	0	Doran, c	0	1	3	0	0
Rhoades, p	1	1	0	1	0	Mullin, p	0	1	0	2	0
						Ford, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	14	22	24	12	0	Totals	3	9	*21	9	1

*Game called eighth inning to allow Cleveland to catch a train.

Cleveland .... 1 0 3 1 0 8 1 *—14
Detroit .... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Hits apportioned—Ten off Mullin in four innings, 12 off Ford in three innings. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Bay, Flick, Jackson, Crawford, McIntyre. Three-base hits—Flick, Stovall 2. Sacrifice hit—Rhoades. Stolen bases—Flick, Bradley, Schaefer. Double plays—Mullin, Schaefer and Crawford; O'Leary and Crawford; Turner, Lajoie and Stovall. First on balls—Off Rhoades, 3; off Mullin, 1; off Ford, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Ford, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 7. Struck out—By Rhoades, 4; by Mullin, 1. Passed ball—Doran. Wild pitches—Mullin, 2. Time—1:40. Umpire—Connolly.

Boston 4—Washington 2.

BOSTON, July 1.—Two hits by the locals, coming in the same inning, with two misplays by the visitors, gave Boston the game 4 to 2. A running catch by Selbach and Dineen's steady work in the box were the features. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Washingt'n	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Selbach, r	0	1	2	0	0	Nill, 3	0	0	0	0	1
Parent, s	0	0	2	3	0	Jones, m	1	0	2	0	0
Burkett, l	0	0	2	0	0	J. Stahl, 1	1	1	12	1	0
C. Stahl, m	0	0	6	1	0	Anderson, r	0	1	1	0	0
Grims'w, 1	1	0	8	0	0	Huelsman	1	0	0	4	0	1
Collins, 3	2	2	1	3	0	Mullen, 2	0	1	3	4	0
Unglaub, 2	0	0	1	0	1	Cassidy, s	0	0	1	7	1
Criger, c	0	1	4	0	0	Hayden, c	0	1	1	2	1
Dineen, p	1	0	0	2	0	Patten, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	4	4	27	9	1	Totals	2	4	24	15	4

Boston .... 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 *—4
Washington .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Sacrifice hit—Unglaub. Two-base hits—Selbach, Mullen, Collins. Three-base hit—J. Stahl. Stolen base—Dineen. Double play—Cassidy, Mullen and Stahl. First base on balls—Off Patten, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 3. Time—1:37. Umpires—Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance—6,537.

GAMES IN WESTINGHOUSE OFFICE LEAGUE

During the past week three games were played in the Westinghouse Office league at the Swissvale grounds. On Monday the Turbos beat the Watts 9 to 7. Tuesday evening the Volts beat the Amperes 11 to 7. In a heavy batting game Thursday the Alternations defeated the Turbos 17 to 11. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Alternations	3	1	.750	Watts	1	2	.333
Amperes	2	1	.667	Volts	1	7	.250
Turbos	1	1	.500				

Trip of Pleasure and Rest.
Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line steamers for Cincinnati Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m. Fare, $7; round trip, $12 and $14, meals and berth included. Booklets mailed.

WILL NOT BATTLE FOR THE TITLE

Championship Honor Is Not Attached to the Fight Between Hart and Root Tomorrow.

THE BRITT-NELSON DISPUTE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Tomorrow afternoon at Reno, Nev., Marvin Hart and Jack Root will engage in a boxing contest to a finish. The event is billed as a world's championship affair, but the announcement simply serves to emphasize the fact that the heavyweight class is absolutely devoid of championship material at the present.

With Jeffries retired, with Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Sharkey and McCoy relegated to the "has been" division; and with no new professional fighter in sight with talent enough to keep his name on the tips of sporting men a mere riff-raff of big fellows remains.

Hart has as much right as anybody to make a bid for the championship honors, while for the "distinction" of meeting Hart, Sandy Ferguson, I suppose, could present as strong a claim as Root while Mike Schreck or George Gardner, could weave a feasible argument to show that they are as much entitled to consideration as Ferguson.

The Root-Hart contest may be one of the bloodiest on record, but that will not lend class to it. Here in San Francisco it is an axiom that the four-round scrubs who operate in the guise of amateur always crowd more excitement into their bobtail bouts than the high-priced champions do in 20-round combats.

Hart may win or Jack Root may win, but he will still remain Marvin Hart or Jack Root as the case may be. There will be no "tremendous throng" at the railway depot to meet him when he reaches his home city and the windows of saloons and restaurants will not be darkened with human faces as he indulges in a sup or a bite.

Go right along and box for the championship Marvin and Jack. It must occur to you both though, as it does to the rest of us that the glories of the top notch division have departed and that the championship has become largely a county fair proposition.

Date of Battle Is Changed.

The date of the Kid Sullivan and Britt match has been changed from July 18 to July 21. The matter of weight the Britts gained their point, and the fighters will be required to make 133 pounds by 6 o'clock on the day of the trouble. The referee will be selected a week before the contest.

The tranquility of things will no doubt be disturbed when Battling Nelson and his bellicose manager arrive on the scene, but the Britts, reinforced by the gifted young southern orator, Alonzo Herford, should be able to prevent Nolan killing the Britt-Sullivan venture with words.

It has been suggested that the Britts and the Nelson-Nolan hire a hall and invite their friends to inspect the copies of the Britt-Nelson articles which they have in their possession.

Nolan, as all the world knows, claims that in his copy there is a clause which forbids Nelson or Britt from engaging in six-round bouts before they meet in the ring in July or August. In Britt's copy and in the one held by the stakeholder, Harry Corbett, there is no such clause.

It is very evident that certain paragraphs were put in the copy after the men had signed them and furthermore the paragraphs differ materially. There is a story here that Sam Berger, of the Western club, while trying to please all parties, added these clauses at different times after the men had signed the original articles now in the possession of the Corbett. It looks as though Berger will have considerable explaining to do when all the parties get together and compare notes. As matters stand, however, Britt's forfeit is safe and he can arrange a dozen 20-round fights if he cares to before meeting Nelson.

Young Corbett has contrived to get himself disliked at this end of the line on account of his strictures against native son influences, as they apply to prize ring decisions. It has been instanced that every time the native son cry has been raised, it has been when the contest has been so even as to leave the native sons themselves divided as to what kind of a decision should be rendered.

When Hanlon and Corbett boxed the first time this division of opinion was apparent. No one thought that Corbett was entitled to the award, but there were innumerable arguments as to whether Graney should not have decided in favor of Hanlon instead of calling it a draw.

The Opinion of an Australian.

Harry Marsden, an Australian bookmaker, who returned to his native country a day or two ago, after a flying trip to New York to witness the running of the Suburban, is very much taken up with the way racing is conducted in America. Marsden says that in handling money an American bookmaker could rake in a thousand dollars while an Antipodean odds-layer would be tucking away a third of that amount. He has also made up his mind that the actual cash betting indulged in on an American track is far greater in volume than on an Australian course. He was surprised at this, as he thought the race-goers of Australia wagered more freely than any other sporting people on the face of the earth.

Marsden insists, however, that Australian race horses are superior to the American thoroughbred both in conformation and speed qualities. He considers Beldame a grand mare, but says that Charles Stuart, an Australian two-year-old, can run rings around her. The two-year-old in question recently put up a wild record for his class by stepping a mile in 1:38.

Marsden laments the fact that his country is slow in developing good heavyweight pugilists. He believes, however, that Australia has not gone out of the business of raising ring champions. He says that his section produces the best race horses and that within the last few years it has developed a phenomenal swimmer, a sprinter who can out-foot Arthur Duffy, a wing shot who can hold his own with any pigeon-plugger in the world, and that moreover Australia still retains the professional single scull championship. This showing he argues encourages the hope that Australia will have world-conquering pugilists some time in the near future.

HE CALLS IT LUCK.

Billy Maloney Attributes His Success to Good Fortune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—(Special.)—"According to the scores and the popular upheavals in right garden," says Billy Maloney, "I am getting along all right. I know that I am playing in great good luck and I'm thankful for the good fortune.

"As everybody knows, I have been in the big leagues before—in fact, several times—and never stuck. Then why am I successful now? Have I improved so much? Are the pitchers easier, or the flies less hard to catch?

"On my word, I can say this: When I was working in the fast company before, I was trying, trying all the time, and working desperately. I worked far more laborously than I have done this season. Somehow or other, things wouldn't break right. I was missing them by an inch all the time, both at the bat and in the field. That's exactly it—I was missing them by an inch—and this year I'm getting them by a foot. Isn't that a change in luck? If not, what is it?"

Wingfoot Willie's luck has changed a whole lot, but the boy does not realize how he has progressed, improved, and turned his experience to the best advantage.

HYMAN WINS THE 220 YARD DASH AT STAMFORD

LONDON, July 1.—At the Amateur Athletic association championship contests at Stamford bridge today H. A. Hyman (American) won the 220-yard dash by three yards. Time, :22 2-5. Jupp, the holder of the championship, was second.

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SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905.

The Real Pennant Test.

While it looks as though New York with its present lead has the National league pennant cinched again for this season still it will not do for followers of that team to take things for a moral certainty, and it might be just as well to wait awhile before doing the chicken counting act. That the Giants' road so far has been somewhat pleasant, there is no denying and the sailing has been so smooth that the second pennant looks like a foregone conclusion, yet that old adage about slips between the cup and lip still holds good and will apply in this case.

After next week the real snaps which McGraw's team has been fattening its lead on will have passed away and from that time on the New Yorkers will be up against foemen worthy of their best efforts. With the passing of this week the series between the Giants with Brooklyn and Boston will be nearly at an end and then will come the real test for the champions, as they will have nearly two months of playing against the stronger western teams. Here is where the pennant will be won or lost and if the Giants can only do as well as they did on their last western trip and make an even split with the western team then all will be well for that team.

The Giants have shown that they are plenty able to take care of themselves both on the home and foreign grounds and they will need be for they certainly will get get the test during the next two months. This season's playing schedule is a queer affair in that it brings three straight series between the eastern and western teams following each other. Next week the western teams go east and after finishing the series there will come back home bringing the eastern teams with them and at the conclusion of that series there will be another series between the east and west in the east. This is where the true test will be and while it looks easy for the Giants now still it is a guess as to what the final outcome will be.

That the Giants have been lucky there is not the least doubt, and it is an old baseball saying that luck is always with a winner. However, there is no team that is an immune from sickness and accident, and while the New Yorkers have escaped thus far there is no telling how long that kind of luck is going to last. On the first western trip McGinnity was bumped pretty hard as was some of the other Giant twirlers and the same thing may be in store for them when the teams meet again. That the Giants will need all the luck as well as a good supply of ball playing is a certainty for if there is a let down it will be good-by to the pennant.

The uncertainties of the game have been well illustrated in the luck that pursued the Pirates last season and this year is camping in the wake of the Boston and New York teams of the American league. There are two teams that started out this season with pitching staffs the equal of any in the country, and look at them today. With Boston both Dineen and Young have showed in awful form, while with the Highlanders, the let down of Chesbro and illness and accidents to the other twirlers has put that team clean out of the running. This shows what luck can do for a ball team. However the Giants are on easy street just at present and it looks as though they are booked for a long residence on that thoroughfare. It might also be well to remember that Manager McGraw is taking no chances, and is handling his pitchers in a manner that is calculated to make them last.

Will Fight the Tri-State.

With the entering of injunction suits against certain of the players in the Tri-State league who jumped their contracts with other teams the real war against the outlaw league has begun and there is to be no let up until all the players are back with their old teams and the Tri-State is placed in such a position that there wil be no danger for organized baseball from that quarter. This means that an agreement has been entered into not only by the National and American leagues but by the minor leagues organization as well and it is to be a fight to the finish.

The big league officials have refrained from taking any action because they looked on the Tri-State lightly and thought that the smuggling of players would end with the start of their playing season, such has not been the case, in fact the agents of the outlaw league have become so bold lately that they have gone into the cities where big league clubs are located and made tempting offers to star players to jump their contracts and join with their teams. This has made the players independent and has given them a club to hold over the heads of the managers and club owners when trouble was at hand.

The feeling among the big league moguls is that the people back of the Tri-State clubs are not in a manner responsible, but it is their agents and managers who are doing the mischief making. The men who furnish the cash in the outlaw league are as a rule business men who have town pride at heart and do not take an active part in the running of the team. The plan will be to avoid the courts as much as possible by calling on the men who furnish the cash and show them the harm their agents and managers are doing and in case that fails then the courts will be appealed to.

The eyes of the pugilistic world will be turned towards the west tomorrow and the outcome of the battle between Marvin Hart and Jack Root will be awaited with keen interest. This fight will be presided over by champion Jeffries, who if he follows the program cut out for him, will hand over the championship title to the winner. The fight will be to a finish and the betting is as it should be at even money. There is little choice between these fighters who are evenly matched and the fight should be one of the best of recent years.

The spit ball agitation which was on before the opening of the championship season has about subsided and the pesky pitch while it is being used by some of the pitchers is not cutting the figure that was thought for it. A glance at the batting averages of both leagues will show that the batsmen are not being greatly fooled and there are as many if not a few more three hundred hitters than there were last year. The wise pitcher is the one who will be content with the old time curves and cut the arm twisting spit ball out of his collection.

Larry Lajoie, like Fred Clarke, has come to the conclusion that brass bands and brass band receptions are hoodoos and will have them cut out of his in the future. The Cleveland team after making the finest kind of a showing on its eastern trip was given a brass band reception on its return home and the team at once began to lose games and in a short time was ousted out of first place in the pennant race. There is another case of "hoodo" for you.

Aliquippa Park, July 4th.
Rates for round trip 15 cents. Trains every hour.

HART AND ROOT ARE READY FOR LONG BATTLE AT RENO

WAGNER AGAIN LEADS LEAGUE

Carnegie Boy Slugs the Ball Hard and Takes First Place by a Good Margin.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW

Once more the unexpected has happened. The way Seymour was going along in his batting led many of his friends to believe that he was never going to be headed. They did not count upon Wagner, the Pirates' slugger, catching him, but he did, and now leads his rival by 19 points, while last week he was four points behind. Wagner, by making 13 hits, boosted his average up to .367, while Seymour, who made but five hits, fell from .354 to .348. Wagner is now but two hits behind Seymour and Donlin, who lead with 85 bingles. The Cincinnati player still leads all others in total and extra-base hits with 129-44, while Donlin, who is second, has made 123-38. Seymour leads the league in doubles with 20 and is tied with Clarke for triples, each having nine. Dahlen still leads in home runs, with 5. Maloney continues to pilfer a base almost every game and up to the time this report closed he had 37. Gleason is the leader in sacrifice hits with 16.

St. Louis has taken the lead from New York for club batting, having .266 against .265 for New York and Philadelphia. Pittsburgh is fourth with 261. The Pirates and Chicago are tied for first place in fielding. The complete record of every player who has taken part in five or more games, and every pitcher who has pitched in one or more games, up to and including the games played last Thursday, follows:

NAME.	G.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.
Hall, Brooklyn	31	7	16	3	2	.390
Wagner, Pgh	61	45	83	23	2	.367
Seymour, Cin	63	43	85	6	6	.348
Strang, New York	26	19	25	3	4	.342
Chance, Chicago	38	29	43	19	8	.338
Thomas, Phil	60	53	77	14	6	.335
Bresnahan, N. Y.	39	20	43	6	3	.320
Donlin, N. Y.	65	52	85	14	6	.335
Smoot, St. L	56	29	70	5	4	.314
Beaumont, Pgh	65	36	81	12	10	.313
Titus, Phila	62	51	70	5	4	.310
Clymer, Pgh	36	27	43	10	8	.305
Howard, Pgh	40	20	46	5	4	.305
Clarke, Pgh	64	42	78	14	8	.300
Mathewson, N. Y.	15	8	14	0	1	.293
McGinnity, N. Y.	19	11	19	0	2	.294
McGee, Phil	62	43	71	21	6	.292
McGann, N. Y.	55	38	59	8	8	.293
Slagle, Chicago	65	39	66	15	5	.291
Devlin, N. Y.	65	29	64	22	2	.287
Bransfield, Phil	58	26	62	17	9	.283
Lumley, Bkl	57	22	64	8	7	.283
Shannon, St. L	63	29	71	5	10	.282
Evers, Chicago	44	22	45	9	7	.279
Grady, St. L	29	17	27	1	2	.278
Beckley, St. L	55	18	62	2	2	.277
Hoffman, Chi	29	14	27	5	1	.274
Barry, Cin	61	40	63	11	6	.273
Corcoran, Cin	63	33	64	14	6	.271
Browne, N. Y.	48	32	54	10	5	.269
Kelley, Cin	32	15	29	2	7	.267
Nichols, St. L	8	0	4	0	0	.267
Doolin, Phila	60	26	60	10	4	.267
Mertes, N. Y.	65	31	64	15	3	.266
Burke, St. L	58	17	66	9	1	.265
Dooin, Phila	41	17	39	5	2	.265
Bowerman, N. Y.	40	20	38	4	4	.265
Abby, Boston	63	20	66	7	5	.263
Shaite, Chi	62	33	58	10	7	.263
Tinker, Chi	60	23	59	12	5	.263
McCarthy, Chi	38	13	17	2	1	.262
Raymer, Bos	43	11	4?	3	0	.262
Zearfoss, St. L	11	2	7	0	1	.259
Moran, Bos	10	6	8	1	0	.258
Warner, St. L	41	9	35	1	2	.257
Huggins, Cin	67	42	64	13	2	.256
Courtney, Phil	62	33	62	3	9	.255
Sebring, Cin	37	23	36	5	7	.255
Leach, Pgh	63	27	49	11	4	.252
Gleason, Phil	62	41	59	10	16	.252
Jones, Bkl	19	5	9	0	1	.250
Brain, St. L	36	11	34	3	1	.248
Batch, Bkl	61	24	59	6	4	.248
Kahoe, Phil	14	2	12	0	1	.245
Odwell, Cin	60	27	47	8	5	.244
Bergen, Brooklyn	29	4	22	2	8	.244
Dunleavy, St. L	52	23	44	5	6	.242
Maloney, Chicago	60	32	57	37	3	.242
Bridwell, Cin	49	13	43	5	11	.243
Needham, Boston	47	13	39	3	0	.243
Clancey, Pgh	56	23	48	3	3	.238
Sheckard, Brk	54	23	49	8	6	.238
Wilhelm, Boston	18	1	10	0	1	.238
McBride, Pgh	29	8	17	2	3	.236
Taylor, St. L	15	5	12	2	2	.235
Arndt, St. L	42	17	40	3	1	.235
Frazer, Boston	13	3	11	0	0	.234
Dolan, Boston	39	15	33	4	1	.229
Kling, Chicago	43	11	39	5	7	.229
Ewing, Cin	15	4	10	0	1	.227
Dobbs, Broklyn	61	22	56	7	10	.227
Ritchey, Pgh	65	22	52	6	0	.226
Cannell, Boston	63	25	56	8	1	.224
Tenney, Boston	60	26	50	5	5	.223
Shay, St. Louis	35	15	30	3	3	.222
Abbott, Phila	14	4	10	3	0	.222
J. Clarke, St. L	37	23	30	7	2	.221
Gessler, Brk	35	12	27	3	1	.218
Check, Cin	14	3	6	0	2	.214
Dahlen, N. Y.	64	29	51	9	4	.214
Carisch, Pgh	20	6	15	1	4	.211
Malay, Brk	25	8	19	2	2	.211
Delehanty, Bos	34	8	27	0	2	.208
Wolverton, Bos	60	13	49	6	4	.208
Pietz, Pgh	46	9	32	1	7	.206
Phelps, Cin	34	11	24	4	0	.205
Schlei, Cin	37	7	23	3	3	.204
Lauterborn, Bos	27	2	20	0	3	.204
Casey, Chicago	65	26	48	12	7	.201
Babb, Broklyn	49	18	38	8	3	.201
Kellum, St. L	11	2	5	0	1	.200
Ritter, Brk	37	14	36	5	0	.195
Wiltse, N. Y.	14	7	8	0	0	.194
Gilbert, N. Y.	64	29	43	6	6	.190
Hahn, Cin	11	1	4	0	2	.190
Steinfeldt, Cin	25	14	18	5	3	.190
Sharpe, Boston	45	8	21	0	4	.186
Flaherty, Pgh	15	5	8	0	1	.182
Lynch, Pgh	10	3	4	0	0	.182
Taylor, N. Y.	15	6	5	0	1	.182
McIntyre, Brk	17	5	9	1	3	.180
O'Neil, Chicago	28	7	14	7	1	.179
Walker, Cin	7	2	3	0	0	.177
Young, Boston	18	4	10	0	0	.175
Scanlon, Brk	13	2	5	1	2	.172
McFarland, St. L	13	4	6	0	8	.171
Weimer, Chi	13	1	7	0	1	.167
Overall, Cin	16	4	8	0	3	.163
Corridon, Phil	19	5	7	3	1	.156
Harper, Cin	15	3	5	0	3	.152
Thellman, St. L	15	6	6	0	2	.150
Sparks, Phil	12	4	6	0	3	.147
Eason, Bk	13	1	5	0	1	.143
Brown, Chi	18	2	7	1	2	.140
Pfeffer, Chi	12	2	4	1	1	.138
Stricklett, Bk	12	0	4	0	1	.138
Pittinger, Phil	19	5	7	1	5	.130
Robertaille, Pgh	14	1	5	0	1	.125
Reulbach, Chi	10	2	4	0	0	.111
Willis, Bos	15	2	5	0	1	.111
Duggleby, Phil	19	3	5	0	2	.109
Case, Pgh	14	3	3	0	0	.103
Lundgren, Chi	10	4	3	0	0	.097
Phillippe, Pgh	15	3	3	0	0	.091
Wicker, Chi	5	0	1	0	1	.083
Ames, N. Y.	15	2	3	0	1	.065
Harley, Bos	6	0	1	0	1	.063
Briggs, Chi	7	1	1	0	2	.050
Egan, St. L	12	2	1	0	2	.033
Leever, Pgh	15	2	1	0	0	.036
Hillebrand, Pgh	5	0	0	0	1	.000

CLUB BATTING RECORDS.

	G.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.
St. Louis	64	237	549	47	40	.266
New York	65	334	577	97	50	.265
Philadelphia	62	322	551	90	75	.265
Pittsburgh	65	259	573	88	67	.261
Cincinnati	63	285	527	76	79	.258
Chicago	65	262	510	141	58	.249
Brooklyn	65	194	483	61	61	.231
Boston	63	186	439	87	28	.219

CLUB FIELDING RECORDS.

		PO.	A.	E.	TC.	
Pittsburgh	65	1746	878	107	2731	.961
Chicago	65	1721	865	105	2691	.961
New York	65	1752	768	118	2638	.955
Philadelphia	62	1686	794	107	2587	.959
Cincinnati	63	1703	834	129	2666	.952
St. Louis	64	1699	828	130	2657	.947
Brooklyn	65	1672	878	166	2716	.939
Boston	63	1659	800	161	2611	.938

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

				Shutouts.		
	G.	W.	L.	W.	L.	Av.
Ames, N. Y.	14	12	2	2	0	.857
Mathewson, N. Y.	15	12	3	4	0	.800
Taylor, N. Y.	10	8	2	4	0	.800
Pittinger, Phil	17	13	4	3	0	.765
Reulbach, Chi	8	6	2	3	1	.750
Thellman, St. L	14	10	4	0	1	.714
Case, Pgh	10	7	3	3	0	.700
Leever, Pgh	13	9	4	0	1	.692
Weimer, Chi	13	8	4	1	1	.667
Sparks, Phil	9	6	3	2	0	.667
Briggs, Chi	6	4	2	3	1	.667
Walker, Cin	6	4	2	0	1	.667
Hahn, Cin	8	5	3	1	1	.625
Phillippe, Pgh	13	8	5	1	0	.615
Corridon, Phil	15	[illegible]	6	0	1	.600
Lundgren, Chi	10	6	4	0	1	.600
Wicker, Chi	5	3	2	0	0	.600
McGinnity, N. Y.	17	10	7	1	2	.588
Robertaille, Pgh	12	7	5	0	1	.583
Check, Cin	7	4	3	0	0	.571
Young, Bos	16	9	7	5	1	.563
Pfeffer, Chi	9	5	4	0	1	.556
Wiltse, N. Y.	9	5	4	0	0	.556
Ewing, Cin	13	7	6	1	0	.538
Duggleby, Phil	16	8	8	1	2	.500
Overall, Cin	16	8	8	1	2	.500
Flaherty, Pgh	12	6	6	0	0	.500
Scanlon, Bk	8	4	4	0	0	.500
Kellum, St. L	6	3	3	1	0	.500
Harley, Bos	4	2	2	1	1	.500
Suthoff, Phil	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Jones, Bk	15	7	8	0	1	.467
Harper, Cin	13	6	7	1	[illegible]	.462
Lynch, Pgh	5	2	3	0	1	.400
Taylor, St. L	15	5	10	2	2	.333
Brown, Chi	15	5	10	1	3	.333
Caldwell, Phil	3	1	2	0	0	.333
McFarland, St. L	11	3	8	0	0	.273
Nichols, St. L	4	1	3	0	1	.250
Frazer, Bos	13	3	10	0	0	.231
McIntyre, Bk	13	3	10	1	4	.231
Egan, St. L	10	2	8	0	1	.200
Willis, Bos	15	3	13	0	2	.188
Wilhelm, Bos	11	2	9	0	2	.182
Stricklett, Bk	9	1	8	0	3	.111
Eason, Bk	14	1	13	1	2	.071
Brown, St. L	1	0	1	0	0	.000
Campbell, St. L	1	1	1	0	0	.500
Mitchell, Bk	3	1	3	0	0	.333
Reisling, Bk	1	0	1	0	0	.000
Hershey, Bos	1	0	1	0	0	.000
McGinley, St. L	1	0	1	0	0	.000
Volz, Bos	2	0	2	0	0	.000
Doescher, Bk	2	0	2	0	1	.000

Corridon and Fraser pitched in a tie game.

SAM CRAWFORD,
The Former National League Outfielder Who Is Doing Clever Work at First Base for the Detroit Team.

AMERICAN STUDENTS TRY TO POPULARIZE BASEBALL

Rhodes Scholars in England Have Organized a Team and Will Show How the National Game Should Be Played.

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, June 21.—One unexpected result of the Rhodes scholarship scheme may be the popularization of baseball here. The American Rhodes scholars at Oxford have made a beginning by organizing a baseball club among themselves, and every effort will be made to get English students at the ancient university to join it. It is hoped that in time Cambridge will take up the game and that it may find a place among the sports of the great public schools, and form a feature of intercollegiate contests. Meanwhile attempts will be made to interest the general public in baseball.

The Oxford American students have challenged a team composed of American actors at the theaters and music halls in London, and the game will probably be played at the Crystal palace grounds, where a game was played recently between tow teams of American actors, and attracted no little attention, although no special effort was made to advertise it. Baseball enthusiasts among transatlantic actors here have obtained permission to play practice games at Regents park on the fields which are now almost exclusively devoted to cricket. Spectators will thus be given an excellent opportunity to compare and contrast the American and English national game.

That baseball will ever obtain the hold that cricket has is more than the most enthusiastic admirers of the American game dare expect. If such a change ever took place it would be by exceedingly slow stages. But that England would greatly profit by such a change there is good ground for maintaining. Among those who are striving hardest to "wake up" John Bull, the amount of time which the British public devotes to games—not playing games but watching games played—is greatly deplored. Compared with baseball cricket is "dead slow."

A cricket match between two first-class elevens usually lasts two days, and even then is often drawn because the time is not sufficient to finish it. A baseball match lasts only two hours. The difference between two days and two hours affords a fair idea of the relative time which the people of the two countries devote to games.

In the case of the English public it represents a tremendous loss of money and national efficiency. In an industrial fight a baseball playing nation is bound to beat a cricket-playing one. I once heard a shrewd American visitor here remark after "doing" an international cricket match. If the American Rhodes scholars should be instrumental in substituting baseball for cricket—which is at least possible though not probable—their debt to the great empire builder would be repaid a million fold.

POINTS ABOUT THE PLAYERS.

Clymer has hit safely in 23 of the 26 games he has played.

Capt. Clarke's best record for hits was 12 straight games.

Beaumont has hit safely in 17 out of the last 20 games.

Wagner has made one or more hits in the last 11 games; in fact, he has missed making a hit but three times in the last 32 games.

Beaumont has not made an error in the last 62 games, he has made only one all season, that in the third game. Thomas, who has played in 58 games before he made an error, missed twice in the 59th.

Clymer has made but one error in the 36 games and has accepted 63 chances.

Leach has twice as many triples as he has doubles.

Ritchey made 12 of his 14 errors in the first 30 games. In the last 35 games he has made 2 and one in the last 23 and none in the last 13.

Carisch has made three triples and no doubles.

Ritchey has not made a sacrifice hit this season, a point of the game he was always strong on; in fact, he led the league at one time in this department.

Leever has made a pair of errors this season, his first in two years.

Howard has hit safely in 22 of the last 25 games.

Maloney has stolen a base or more in 17 of the last 23 games, and hit safely in 21 of the last 24 games.

Chance in the first 18 games stole but five bases and in the next 18 stole 14.

McCarthy is the only outfielder in the league who has not made an error.

John Evers of the Chicago nine did not get a hit over a single in the first 35 games.

Kling has made but one two-base hit all season.

Slagle and Lajoie are the only players who have made five hits in one game this season in the major leagues.

Up to the last game the Cincinnati team played, Seymour hit safely in 18 games, in fact he has missed but one game in the last 28 in making a hit.

Steinfeldt has not made a hit in the last 20 times at bat.

Spike Shannon has made but one triple all season.

Shay, who last season was looked upon as a clever base-stealer, has pilfered but three bases in 35 games; he did not steal a base in the first 22 games.

Beckley has 6 triples and 4 doubles this season.

Capt. Burke of the St. Louis team could only wriggle out a two-base hit in the first 54 games.

Capt. Clarke's brother Josh has as many home runs as he has doubles; he has not made a triple this season.

Mike Donlin, for a big man, is a good run-getter, he has scored 53 times in 64 games.

Strang is a better hitter when he goes to the bat as a pinch hitter than he is when playing regular. He has made only one triple, that against Pittsburgh, when he relieved Gilbert when the latter had a strike against him.

McGann makes his triples and home runs in pairs.

Gilbert of New York could score in but three games in 42 consecutive games and he scored then in his fortieth, forty-first and forty-second games.

Bresnahan has not made a home run nor Bowerman a triple this season.

Thomas has scored in 39 of the 59 games played up to Wednesday.

Courtney failed to score in ten straight games this season.

Magee has not gone more than two games this season without making a hit. And that only twice.

Titus has failed but 10 times in 53 games to make a hit.

Bransfield has stolen 17 bases this season. Last year when he wore a Pirate uniform he stole 11 bases all season.

Sheckard made a hit in the last 11 games before he was laid off.

Lumley is not getting the home runs this season he did last, when he led the league.

Abbaticchio, the Latrobe boy, has made one or more hits in 38 of the last 42 games.

BOTH FIGHTERS IN FINE SHAPE

Everything in Readiness for the Contest Between Hart and Root at Reno.

JEFFRIES WILL BE REFEREE

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

RENO, NEV., July 1.—Strange though it may sound, the articles of agreement of the Root-Hart fight were not signed until yesterday afternoon. They were drawn up on May 21, and most of the conditions contained therein were agreed to. The manner in which the purse should be divided was left open. This was settled today, and then the articles were duly signed and sealed. One paragraph in the articles of agreement are as follows: "This contest shall be recognized as a championship battle and the winner is to be declared heavyweight champion of the world."

Houseman, manager of Root, arrived in Reno last night in advance of his man. He was met by the promoters and was subjected to quite a grilling because his heavyweight was not on the ground. Truth to tell Root's absence from the field of action has hurt the advance sale of tickets, many intending purchasers preferring to wait until both men are in the vicinity before buying.

Houseman said that Root had remained in Ogden because there were several Chicago fighters of his acquaintance there and he had the privilege of training with them. Another reason he advanced was that he had heard that the heat was above the average around Reno, and that he did not want to send his man into the hot weather belt for fear that he would train off and become lanquid.

Root's manager and Jack McCormick, manager of Hart, got together this afternoon to decide how the $5,000 purse money offer by the promoters should be apportioned. According to the statement given out in regard to the division of the purse the winner will receive $3,250 and the loser $1,750. The men are to be at the arena ready to enter the ring at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Despite all reports to the contrary the champion J. J. Jeffries will be on hand to referee the match. The promoters here have telegrams from him showing that he was in San Francisco last night and ready to start. As all the forfeits in connection with the match have been placed in the hands of Harry Corbett, of San Francisco, Jeffries suggested in one of his dispatches that the $1,000 he is to receive be also forwarded to Corbett for safe keeping. The promoters telegraphed the amount to Corbett and then came the news from Jeffries that he would leave for Reno at once. He also sent a telegram to the Golden hotel asking that apartments be reserved for him.

The arena in which the contest is to take place is located within a mile of the city. It is a big square structure of glistening yellow pine and has been erected to accommodate 6,500 spectators. The ring will be 24 feet square and thoroughly up to date in its equipment. It will have stakeless ropes and outside the platform in each man's corner a special shelf has been added for the accommodation of the buckets and bottles used in seconding a fighter.

The seating accommodation is apportioned off in the most approved style. Close to the ring there are desks and reservations for the newspapermen. Outside of that are boxes filled with chairs and there are rows of rough benches. The outermost division of seats rise in tiers to the walls, which are about 12 feet in height. As this is carnival time in Reno the promoters expect a large local attendance. They also figure that hundreds of men with sporting proclivities will be drawn from Tonopah and Gold Fields and other sections within three days ride of the ringside.

Hart has all the appearance of a man who has been training faithfully. He has rid his frame of surplus weight and is brown-skinned and active. He volunteered the information that he is in better condition than when he boxed Johnson in San Francisco. McCormick, who has been with Hart in the majority of his battles, is hopeful that the public will take Marvin seriously if he becomes champion through defeating Root.

SYSONBY TAKES BIG HANDICAP

Is Favorite in The Betting and Getting Away in Lead Is Never Headed During the Race.

GREAT CROWD AT THE TRACK

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—Amid the rousing cheers of 25,000 persons James R. Keene's three-year-old colt Sysonby by Melton Optime, and favorite at 4 to 5, today won the Commonwealth handicap, with $100,000 added, one mile and a quarter, at Sheepshead Bay. The Keene colt picked up 111 pounds and conceding weight to every other starter, galloped his field into the ground in the first six furlongs and just breezed the remainder of the way.

W. B. Jennings' Proper, paying 4 to 1 for the place, was second and Mabel Richardson, an added starter, quoted at 100 to 1, was third. Sidney Paget's Tradition received two pounds by the scale from Sysonby and after running well up for nearly a mile, dropped back beaten.

In the Commonwealth handicap Ort Wells and Agile declined the issue early in the day and C. E. Rowe added Mabel Richardson. However, with the two horses above withdrawn, the race still had the two best three-year-olds, Sysonby and Tradition, in America left in. At the opening betting the books quoted Sysonby at 6 to 5, but the weight money of the big plungers and the public forced his price down to 4 to 5. Broomstick was heavily played for the place, while Tradition was moderately played. The prices on the others ranged from 25 to 1 to 100 to 1.

After a few moments' delay at the post they were sent away to a good start. Sysonby rushed to the front at the lifting of the barriers, followed by Proper and Tradition. Coming to the paddock turn Sysonby led by two lengths with Proper and Tradition running head and head, four lengths before the rest of the field. In the run down the back stretch Nicol gave Sysonby a breathing spell, and Tradition raced up within a length of the leader, but rounding the far turn Nicol let out a wrap on Sysonby, who drew away and was leading by two lengths in the stretch. Sysonby dashed under the wire the easiest kind of a winner by four lengths. Proper was second, three-quarters of a length before Mabel Richardson. Tradition was fourth, eight lengths back. The summaries:

First race, steeplechase, full course—Sandhurst 147, Finnegan, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Phantom, 137, Palmer, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Duke of Connaugh, 158, Owens, 12 to 1, third. Time, 5:12. Pure Pepper, Bacchineal also ran. Pagan Bey and Judge Fulton fell.

Second race, six furlongs, main course—Roseben, 140, O'Neil, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Druid, 105, Miller, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Prince Hamburg, 110, Burns, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Ivan the Terrible, Old England, Merry Lark, Astarita, Zeala, Regal, Jerry C., Graceful, Knight of Weston, Diamond Flush, Lady Prudence and Don Royal also ran.

Third race, the Spring stakes, last six furlongs of Futurity course—Bill Phillips, 114, Redfern, 8 to 1 and 11 to 5, won; George C. Bennett, 123, Nicol, 11 to 20 and 1 to 4, second; Voorhees, 122, O'Neill, 9 to 2 and even, third. Time, 1:14 2-5. Osiris, Carp and Vagabond ran.

Fourth race, the Commonwealth handicap, one mile and a quarter—Sysonby, 111, Nicol, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Proper, 114, O'Neil, 25 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Mabel Richardson, 95, Baird, 100 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time, 2:07. Tradition, Monsieur Beaucaire and Broomstick also ran.

Fifth race, selling, last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course—Lord of the Forest, 97, Baird, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Ladasation, 112, Moriarty, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Gentian, 100, Diggins, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 3-5. The Poet, Bob Edgren, Lionheart, Deuxtemps, Merrick, Abe Mayer, Little Ben, Ambitious, St. Estephe, Merry-go-Round, Jolly Dixon, There Now and Pepper Pod also ran.

Sixth race, selling, one mile and a furlong on turf—Action, 104, Burns, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Memories, 108, Lyne, 3 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Ken, 87, Miller, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:58 3-5. The Southerner, Incubator, Possession and Oarsman also ran.

The Sheepshead Bay entries for Monday:

First race, selling, two-year-olds, five furlongs of the Futurity course—Cinchona, 112; Lionhart, 108; Aviston, 107; Senechal, Lawsonlac, 106; Sir Brinkley, 104; Kingsmere, Tarlac, 102; Bantam, Atkins, 101; Lord Provost, Georgina, 100; Edith James, Aimee Abbott, Tickle, 99; In Line, 98; Calabash, Niantic, Necromancer, 97; Rama, 96.

Second race, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs, main course—Lady Amelia, 126; Bear Catcher, 118; Artful, 117; Eugenia Burch, 112, Maximilian, 112; Mimi, 107.

Third race, the Vernal, two-year-old fillies, five furlongs of the Futurity course—Edna Jackson, Early and Often, Running Water, 119, Old Ella, Last Cherry, 119; Single Shot, Caprice, Margaret Angela, Fatinitsa, Belle of Pequest, 107.

Fourth race, the Long Island handicap, one mile and an eighth—Hamburg Belle, 126; First Mason, 122; Proper, 119; Colonial Girl, 117; Dolly Spanker, 115; Oxford, 112; Woodsaw, 109; Broadcloth, 108; Memories, 105; Tyron, M. Richardson, Ostrich, 102; Dandelion, 99; Race King, Merry Lark, 97; Gamara, 95; Marmee, 93.

Fifth race, selling, three-year-olds and up, one mile—Arabo, 111; Rough and Tumble, 110; Thistle Heather, Lord Badge, 109; Action, 106; Atwood, 107; St. Gallen, 106; Brigand, 103; Lady Jocelyn, Toi San, Elwood, 101; Nevena, 99; Cabin Colossal, 96; Similas, 94; Supreme Court, 91; Grand Duchess, 90.

Sixth race, three-year-olds and up, one mile and a sixteenth on turf—Palm Bearer, 123; Wotan, 121; Jocund, 111; Merry Lad, 114; Sinister, Broadcloth, 109; Jerry Lynch, Dolly Spanker, 105; Sweet Alice, New-Mown Hay, Stamping Ground, 103; Ahnoerjack, Gamara, Red Friar, 104; St. Bellans, 101; Schulamite, Zeala, 99.

DILLON AND DELMAR ARE EQUINE SWEETHEARTS

World's Greatest Trotters Occupy Adjoining Stalls and Are Very Fond of Each Other.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, July 1.—For the first time in the world's history two horses having the world's trotting records to their credit are quartered in adjacent stalls and owned by the same man. When Lou Dillon, 1:58½, the trotting queen, arrived from the west last week she was immediately taken to the Billings stables at Glenville track, where a stall had been prepared for her adjacent to that of Maj. Delmar, 1:59¾, the champion trotting gelding.

Any one witnessing the antics of the two champions would be led to believe that the horses had been quartered near each other for years. But a few moments after the queen arrived the Major seemed to take a great liking to her. Lou was inclined to accept his advances and ambled up close to the grating that seperated her from her rival. Lou pushed her velvet nose through between the bothersome iron bars, and in a twinkling the Major had planted a "horse" kiss on her lips. From then on the two horses continued to carry on a flirtation which would put to shame the attempts of many human lovers.

When Lou was taken to the blacksmith shop in the afternoon the Major behaved like a man who had just lost a fortune. He craned his head in every direction which might possibly give him an opportunity to see the trim little queen, and when he found that she was gone he tramped to and fro in his stall and could not be quieted. When Miss Dillon returned from the smithy's there was another affectionate scene and the two rubbed noses with a vim that made one almost believe they had been separated for years.

"Doc" Tanner, who is in charge of the Billings horses and will look after Lou Dillon until Budd Noble returns from the west, asserts that he had never seen two horses that seemed to take to each other so readily as the Major and Lou.

July 4th at Lake Erie
Woodland Beach Park.
$1.75 Round Trip $1.75.
Special train leaves P. & L. E. station at 8:15 a. m., city time, returning about midnight. Ashtabula County Celebration at the park, mass meeting. Hon. Wade E. Ellis, attorney general of Ohio, speaker.

BELDAME'S WORK CAUSING TALK

The Defeat by Captain Brown's Agile Is Something Turf Followers Cannot Understand.

LIVELY GOSSIP OF TURF

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—The defeat of the great Beldame by Agile, and then coming back to the races in winning form were the most talked of topics around the race track this week. There is some difference of opinion as to the failure of the Suburban winner, the second mare to take the blue ribbon of the American turf in its history in the race of a week ago, when she took the dust of Capt. S. S. Brown's fleet and game youngster. While there are many who blame an ill-judged ride on the part of O'Neil, who had the mount on Beldame, others lay it to the track, which suited the colt better than it did the mare. Both of these may have been, probably were, contributing causes, but the weight of expert opinion is that Beldame is not up to her three-year-old form. It is not improbable that Mr. Belmont will retire her to the stud after the Saratoga meet.

By taking second money in the Advance stakes Beldame goes in the honor list of mares that have won $100,000 or more on the American turf. Only two mares now rank her in the amount of money won, and both of them raced much more than she will be permitted to do. These two are Miss Woodford and Firenzi. At present Firenzi is less than $15,000 in excess of Beldame as a money winner.

Beldame's great rival for the turf premiership this season, the mighty Delhi, is also well up in the list of winners.

With the exception of Domino, Hanover and Salvator, the Brooklyn handicap winner, Delhi, is the largest $100,000 or over money winner of the American turf to earn this distinction in three seasons' racing. Delhi now stands seventh on the list of large American money winners, he having to his credit a total of $119,227 in stakes and purses. Of those in the lead he may never overtake Domino, with $193,-500 won; but $22,345 more in winnings will tie Kingston's record and $5,500 more won will put him in the lead of the other big winners which now front his name. These are Sir Walter, Raceland, Hanover and Salvator. The following table gives Delhi's record by years up to and including his recent brilliant Brooklyn handicap victory:

Year.	Age.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Won.
1903	2	1	0	4	$22,520
1904	3	6	2	2	79,607
1905	4	1	0	1	16,900

The hollow manner in which Hamburg Belle, greatest daughter of Hamburg, won the Equity stakes, Monday, from a fine field of youngsters, indicates that she is back to form and even if Beldame gets back to her Suburban shape the daughter of Hamburg has license to challenge her supremacy.

After the filly had run and won there was plenty of gossip about a meeting between her and Beldame. Both of these mares are in the Long Island handicap to be run Monday, and it would be a fine race and a good attraction for the Coney Island Jockey club if the pair could be brought together.

Probably as good a filly as has been seen out in some time is Whimsical, which won in easy fashion Monday. The youngster was a maiden a week or so back, but she has developed very fast with racing, and now she is one of the best of her age in training.

Tim Gaynor, who bought and trained the filly from the time she was a yearling, is enthusiastic over her. No better work filly or sweeter-tempered miss has been seen around the local courses this year, and if Whimsical trains on she will probably be the best of the two-year-old fillies. In fact, it would not be surprising to see her beat most of the cream of the colts.

In the Brighton derby it is likely that Sysonby and Agile may come together again. They are both eligible, at any rate. And, what is more interesting, Oxford, winner of the Kenilworth derby, is, too. Since all three of these horses will have up penalties, which means that they will all carry respectable weight, the derby should decide whether Agile was at his best in the Tidal and whether Oxford is a first-class three-year-old. If beating Agile is a test, Oxford has proven that already, but since Agile has shown such marked improvement at Sheepshead, it is not a certainty that he was himself when Oxford whipped him in the Broadway at Gravesend. Oiseau, winner of the Swift stakes at Sheepshead, is not in any of the races at Brighton. It is evidently the intention of Brady to put the Ornus colt by after the windup of the Sheepshead meeting and rest him up for Saratoga. At Saratoga Oiseau is in the $50,000 Great Republic.

Hermis may be seen at the races earlier than was expected. It is said he is coming to himself again and is galloping in something like his old form. His trainer is greatly encouraged by the great racer's improvement.

The victory of E. E. Smathers in the most valuable and important stake in which his colors have been concerned since his advent as a patron of the thoroughbreds on Saturday, with Security in the Great trial stakes, is still a topic of discussion.

It is the general opinion among the smart men of the ring and the paddock that, now that Hildreth has the ice broken, he will continue to win many races with the Smathers horses, especially as the year grows older, for the trainer is well known for his ability in handling delicately constituted race horses in the chilling months of autumn.

Sydney Paget, who is not maintaining a big stable of 2-year-olds, is making out very well with his 3-year-olds. His mare Tradition has won the Gazelle and the Mermaid stakes, the only races she has tried for, and Cairngorm, with two or three minor 3-year-old stakes to his credit at Belmont and the Carleton and the Derby at Brooklyn, has done better than Mr. Paget and his trainer were licensed to hope he might do at the beginning of the year. Tradition has a fighting chance in the Lawrence realization on the Fourth of July, albeit she must tackle the redoubtable Sysonby.

MANHATTAN.

LARNED IS BEATEN.

American Played Poor Tennis—Miss Sutton Continues to Show Her Skill.

LONDON, July 1.—William A. Larned, the last of the Americans left in the gentlemen's singles, retained his reputation for consistency by making a poor show against H. S. Smith, one of the British players selected to defend the Davis cup, in the fifth round of their play at Wimbledon today. Larned appeared to be altogether out of form, while Smith never played better. Larned's returns frequently were weak. After losing the first five games of the first set he made a slight rally in the first game of the second set, but his play again quickly deteriorated.

In the ladies' championship, Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., got her most dangerous opponent in the fourth round of the singles in Miss E. W. Thomson, who was last year's runner-up. Miss Thomson won the first set by dogged perseverance, but collapsed in the second set.

Holcomb Ward and Beals C. Wright played a pretty match with the Baddeley twins, and held the upper hand throughout at all points. William A. Larned and William J. Clothier gained an easy victory over E. R. Clarke and T. W. Timmins, and the same might be said of the match in the ladies' open doubles which was won by Miss Sutton and Miss Morton over Miss Ripley and Mrs. Macauley, 6-0, 6-1.

The entire series of games for the Dwight F. Davis cup may be played at Wimbledon. The abandonment of the Queen's club for the contest is now under consideration.

Marshall Now in Fourth Place.

OSTEND, July 1.—The international chess tournament was resumed today, when the fourteenth round was started. Maroczy, the leader, was defeated by Janowski. Tarrasch drew with Schlechter. Marshall took fourth place by winning from Leonhardt. Taubenhaus beat Blackburne. Marco won from Wolf and Burn defeated Teichmann. The game between Alpin and Tschigorin resulted in a draw.

Fourth of July Excursions
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July 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.
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THE WAYNESBURG TEAM WINS OPENING GAME FROM WASHINGTON

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SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905.

Youngstown Has Good Team.

The Independent teams the past week offered some very fast games. Marty Hogan brought his champion Youngstown team to McKeesport at the start of the week and butted into a 15-inning game, which was lost to the Ohioans. The next day, however, Hogan won, and then he went over to Homestead, and after losing the first game took the next two in easy fashion. Hogan was not worried so much this trip, because he did not meet any such umpiring like that given him last year by Parry. Youngstown is now in the lead of Homestead, and it seems destined to finish the series at the close of the season far in advance of the Steel Workers. Youngstown has a superior team in all departments.

Speaking of championship possibilities, the Waynesburg team will bear watching this year. Milt Montgomery has a bunch this year that compares very favorably with any team on the circuit. The team is at least 25 per cent stronger than last year, barring the pitching department, which will be strengthened. In Ben Montgomery and Tom Murray the team has two good young catchers, Montgomery especially being as good as any backstop on the circuit. Conoway, the new first baseman secured from the Central league, is a big youth, who bats left-handed and can wallop the ball like a coming big leaguer.

Milt Montgomery, the captain, is one of the best field generals in the business, and he is a very clever player. Gronninger, the West Virginia star, will fill Buck Kenney's shoes. Bo. Cowan, the third baseman, is a very promising player. He eats up base hits and he has an arm that gets the ball across the diamond like a shot. Core, the left fielder, who joined the team from Canton, is a big, but fast, southpaw, and he strengthens the team greatly. Jimmy Ganier, the middle fielder, is playing the best game of his career this year, and this means that his work is first class. Pitcher Joe Phillips is playing right field because of his hitting, and he is fielding like a regular fly-catcher.

Morton Brings About Peace.

President Morton of the Independent association last week effected a peace agreement between Braddock and McKeesport, and these teams met upon Friday, McKeesport winning. Morton visited this part of the circuit especially to fix up such trivial matters, and when the work of certain umpires was called to his attention he was greatly displeased. Morton has instructed his umpires to follow the plays on the field. There are many umpires who take a position either behind the catcher or pitcher and pass judgment on all decisions from those positions, regardless where the play may be. The man who does this is not in a position to see the plays, and the result is that he misses many and then gets into arguments.

Morton witnessed the 15-inning game at McKeesport between that team and Youngstown, and he was pleased with the work of Frank Moran. Moran follows all the plays, and is not afraid to work for his money. The way Sims of Braddock umpires is suggestive of a joke. He apparently gets lost in his own meditation and mechanically announces his decisions as though it was head you're out and tail you're safe. Hugh Tate of the Cumberland team declares he met with the worst umpire not long since. According to Tate, he was given four balls with three men on bases, but the umpire, instead of sending him to first, called him out. There was an expostulation, and when an explanation was demanded the official remarked that inasmuch as the bases were all occupied and he had no room to put another runner, Tate must be called out. And there was no appeal. This decision, Tate declares, was made in the George Creek league.

Collegians Playing Good Ball.

The Pittsburgh Collegians are demonstrating that they are a fast bunch. They have met the strongest teams on the independent circuit and have won more games than they have lost. When the fact that they play all games on the road is taken into consideration, their record is all the more notable. The Collegians went to McKeesport yesterday with the record of four games won last week. They took two games from the Washington Independents, and split even with Waynesburg and walked away from the Greensburg Elks. Don Doyle pitched one of the best games of the week by beating Waynesburg 2 to 0, allowing but two hits. The next day the Collegians found "Soldier" Mullen for 17 hits, but lost the game through over-confidence and two errors in the final inning, 8 to 7. Next week the Collegians will leave on their two weeks' trip east. They will play at Cumberland, Atlantic City, Fairmont, Piedmont and other places in Maryland and West Virginia. Three games will be played at Atlantic City and the team will be there five days.

Kerr Price, shortstop on the Pittsburgh Collegians, is playing a game that is hard to beat. He is fielding in sensational form and hitting hard and often and far away, most of his hits being for extra bases. Price has received many offers to play professional ball, but refuses to leave the Collegians, as has also "Ling" Moffet, the second baseman. Moffet, too, is playing fine ball.

Buffalo gets a good man in "Red" Callahan, the Carnegie outfielder who has been with Akron. Callahan is a fast outfielder and he can hit and run bases.

Andy Brookmiller refused to be farmed out to a team in the Cooper County league, and returned home last week from Detroit. He rejoined Braddock, and will take his turn on the rubber.

Harmuth, first baseman on the Slippery Rock Normal school nine, is touted as being the real article. Any team in need of a first sacker should not overlook him.

Washington has a fine batter in Gladfelder, the former U. of P. captain. He is playing first for Washington and acting as field captain.

ALEXANDER WINS THE SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

ORANGE, N. J., July 1.—Frederick B. Alexander won the singles championship cup today in the challenge contest of the middle states tournament. Alexander was outplayed in the first and second set by the defending champion, Clarence Hobart, who, however, weakened in the third and fourth sets, which went to the challenger by comparatively easy scores. In the deciding event Hobart made a grand rally, but Alexander held him off and finally won by the score of 2-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3 and 8-6.

The finals and championship matches in three other events were completed. Miss Carrie B. Neeley, of Chicago defeated Miss Alice Day of Orange in easy fashion in straight sets 6-1 and 6-2. As Miss May Sutton, the California girl, is in London, Miss Neeley took the women's championship title by her default.

In the men's championship doubles Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated Clarence Hobart and A. Wadsworth 6-3, 6-5, 6-0. The winning pair took the championship title, as Robert D. Wrenn is in England.

In the championship match of the women's doubles Miss Carrie B. Neeley and Mrs. Edwin Holden defeated Mrs. Hoterman and Miss Smith of Staten Island 6-4 and 6-3.

BRADDOCK WINS FROM ALL STARS

Cushman Gives the Cleveland Batters But Two Hits in a Hard Contest.

THE VISITORS ARE SHUT OUT

In one of the finest games of the season on the Edgar Thomson field at Braddock, yesterday, the Edgar Thomson Works team defeated the All Star nine of Cleveland, 3 to 0. Cushman was on the rubber for Edgar Thomson Works and Kish for the Cleveland team, and both did well. Until the ninth inning not a Cleveland batter made a hit and the first bingle of the game was made by Braddock in the seventh inning, when Charles Sweeney drove out a three-bagger with Bailey on second, and the latter scored the first run of the game.

The feature of the game was a catch in middle field by Sweeney. Skala reached first on a free pass and McDonald, the next man up, drove one toward left center that looked like a home run. Sweeney went after the ball and made a jumping catch. He threw to first, making a pretty throw, and doubled up Skala.

Cushman let up in the ninth inning and two men made hits, although none of them managed to get past first base. Kish was especially strong with men on bases and Braddock had a man on third twice with but one down, but it was unable to score until the seventh inning. The All Star team played an errorless contest and some of the catches made by the outfielders were on the sensational order. Lyons in left field and McDonald in center field made pretty catches.

Edgar Thomson Works made its first run in the seventh inning. Bailey walked and was sacrificed to second by McKim and Sweeney drove out a triple, scoring Bailey. In the eighth inning Edmundson went to first on a free pass, to second on a sacrifice by Keller and came home on a single by Sandherr, who went to third on a double by Unrue. Bailey, the next man up, gave the signal for the squeeze play and placed a nice bunt toward second and Sandherr scored, Unrue going to second. Score:

Braddock.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cleveland.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Edmun'n, 3	1	0	2	1	0	Lyons, l	0	0	2	0	0
Keller, 1	0	0	10	0	1	Corrigan, r	0	1	0	0	0
Sandherr, s	1	1	2	4	0	Redman, 2	0	0	3	5	0
Unrue, r	0	1	0	0	0	Borne, s	0	1	1	0	0
Bailey, c	1	0	8	0	0	Doyle, 3	0	0	0	1	0
McKim, 2	0	0	0	2	1	Fox, 1	0	0	12	1	0
Sweeney, m	0	1	3	2	0	Skala, c	0	0	5	1	0
Brisbine, l	0	0	2	0	0	McDon'd, m	0	0	2	0	0
Cushman, p	0	0	0	2	0	Kist, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	3	3	27	12	2	Totals	0	2	24	12	0

Braddock ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 *—3
Cleveland ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Sweeney. Two-base hit—Unrue. Sacrifice hits—Keller, Bailey, McKim. Stolen bases—Fox, McDonald, Keller. Bases on balls—Edmundson, Unrue, Keller, Sandherr, Bailey, Fox, Skala. Struck out—By Cushman 8, by Kist 4. Passed ball—Skala. Hit by pitched ball—McKim. Double play—Sweeney and Keller. Umpire—Quinn.

"LEFTY" BOYLE WILD.

His Effectiveness Is Lost in Passes and Akron Beats Mt. Vernon.

AKRON, O., July 1.—(Special.)—Boyle's wildness cost him the game today between Mt. Vernon and Akron. Boyle was effective, but could not keep control. Score:

Akron.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Mt. Vernon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Brown, m	1	0	3	0	0	Biery, 2	0	1	2	4	0
Ortleib, c	0	1	4	0	0	Ilger, l	0	1	0	0	0
East, 2	0	0	2	3	2	Riley, m	0	1	1	0	0
Schwartz, 1	0	1	13	0	0	Hump's, 3	0	0	1	5	0
Dith'dge, s	0	0	1	4	1	Reynolds, 2	0	0	1	1	0
Long, l	0	0	2	0	0	Gaver, r	0	0	0	0	0
Kunkel, r	1	0	0	1	1	Goodrich, 1	1	2	11	0	0
Strood, 3	1	2	2	3	0	Miller, c	1	4	8	0	0
Doubles, p	1	1	0	1	0	Boyle, p	1	0	0	1	1
Totals	4	5	27	12	4	Totals	3	9	24	12	1

Akron ... 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 *—4
Mt. Vernon ... 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3

Home run—Miller. Two-base hits—Doubles, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Ortleib, Biery, Ilger. Stolen bases—Brown, Dithridge, Biery. Double plays—Strood and Schwartz, East and Schwartz. Left on bases—Akron 6, Mt. Vernon 7. Bases on balls—Off Boyle 8. Struck out—By Boyle 8, by Doubles 2. Time—1:40. Attendance—350. Umpire—List.

Sharpsburg's First Defeat.

At Sharpsburg—

A. S. & W.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Sharpsb'g.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Gillespie, s	1	1	2	4	1	Kirk, 3	1	0	0	1	0
Cree, 1	1	0	0	0	0	Gumbert, s	1	1	0	2	0
Williams, 1	0	0	12	0	0	Quinn, 1	1	2	1	0	0
Durgan, m	1	2	0	0	0	Schlarb, c	0	0	10	1	0
Neely, 3	1	1	1	1	0	Reddy, l	0	1	2	0	1
Rut'cut'r, 3	0	1	0	1	0	Dolan, 2	0	1	2	1	0
Bowes, c	0	0	12	2	0	Beggs, m	0	0	2	0	0
Graham, r	0	0	0	0	0	Bailey, r	0	1	0	0	0
Jackson, p	0	0	0	2	0	Irwin, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	4	5	27	13	2	Totals	3	6	24	9	1

A. S. W. Co ... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—4
Sharpsburg ... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Stolen bases—Gillespie 4, Cree, Durgan, Kirk, Gumbert 2, Quinn, Reddy, Dolan. Struck out—By Jackson 13, by Irwin 13. Bases on balls—Off Jackson 2, off Irwin 2. Passed ball—Bowes. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—McNamara.

Rankin Has It Easy.

The Rankin A. C. beat the Westinghouse Independents yesterday 21 to 2. Score:

Rankin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	West. Ind.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Stuck, c	5	0	10	1	2	W. Dris'l, 1	0	0	10	0	1
M. Ward, s	6	4	2	1	2	O'Rourke, 3	0	0	0	2	0
F. Hug's, 2	3	3	3	3	2	Coffen, m	0	0	0	0	1
Horton, m	3	5	1	0	1	Mo'n'in, s-p	0	0	2	1	0
Busch, 3	1	3	0	1	0	Down'g, p-r	0	0	0	1	0
M. Hug's, 1	0	0	9	0	0	Driscoll, l	0	1	0	0	2
Walker, l	1	2	0	0	0	Parker, 2	1	1	5	0	0
B. Ward, r	1	2	0	0	0	McNeil, r	1	0	0	0	0
McBride, p	2	2	2	4	1	O'Hara, c	0	0	7	0	1
Totals	21	21	27	10	8	Totals	2	2	24	5	5

Rankin A. C. ... 2 0 2 7 4 3 3 0 *—21
Westinghouse Ind ... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Canton Wins by One Run.

LANCASTER, O., July 1.—(Special.)—Canton took another game from Lancaster today on a slippery field that made fast ball impossible. The locals could not hit Wilmot when hits were needed. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Lancaster	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	6	3
Canton	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	3	8	3

Batteries—Tomlin and Winters; Wilmott and Sealts. Umpire—Price.

One Bad Inning Loses Game.

RAVENNA, O., July 1.—(Special.)—One bad inning lost the game today by the Ravenna Buckeyes to the Cleveland Spencers. Poulston struck out 12 to Herbert's 9. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Spencers	0 7 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	8	4	2
Buckeyes	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	3	7	5

Batteries—W. Reese and Herbert; Quay and Poulston. Umpire—Proctor.

Players Wanting Positions.

W. J. Osborne of Homestead, a pitcher and outfielder who has had league experience, is home from college and is open for engagements with the leading independent teams of this section.

Any fast independent team in need of an infielder and catcher can secure same by addressing the Westlake Bros., late of the South Texas league, at New Cumberland, W. Va.

HARRISBURG IS IN FIRST PLACE

Defeats Wilmington, Billy Campbell Being on Rubber—Bad Break by Rothermel.

OTHER TRI-STATE GAMES

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

HARRISBURG, July 1.—Harrisburg took first place today by defeating Wilmington 5 to 3, York being prevented from playing owing to the injunction proceedings in this city in the Hayden and Wiltse case. Rothermel spit in the umpire's face and caused a fight between the two men. Campbell, of Wilmington, was ordered out of the game for using profane language, but was allowed to resume play owing to the fact that Wilmington had only nine men in uniform. Peterson had his left collarbone broken. The score:

Wilmin'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Harrisb'g.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Cam'ell, m	0	0	1	0	1	Bonner, 2	1	0	2	3	0
Roth'mel, 3	0	0	0	2	0	Hartman, l	1	0	3	0	0
Bussey, 1	1	1	4	0	1	Hamilt'n, m	0	2	4	1	0
Maher, s	1	1	2	1	2	Calhoun, 1	0	1	10	1	1
Davis, l	1	1	4	0	0	Nallin, r-l	1	1	3	0	0
Kelley, 2	0	2	3	1	0	Broderick, 3	2	2	1	4	0
Ernst, c	0	0	9	2	1	Con'ghton, s	0	2	1	4	1
V'binder, r	0	1	1	0	0	Peterson, c	0	0	1	1	0
Myers, p	0	0	0	2	1	Brack'ge, r	0	0	0	0	0
						Cam'bell, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	3	6	24	8	6	Totals	5	8	27	16	3

Harrisburg ... 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 *—5
Wilmington ... 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Broderick, Vasbinder. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Kelley, Maher. Double play—Broderick, Bonner and Nallin. Struck out—By Campbell 1, by Myers 2. Bases on balls—Off Myers 3. Left on bases—Wilmington 4, Harrisburg 6. Hit by pitched ball—Ernst. Stolen bases—Broderick, Bonner, Calhoun, Connaughton. Time of game—1:35. Umpires—Laird and Gray.

ALTOONA, July 1.—Heavy hitting by Coatesville in the second and third inning, aided by miserable fielding by the Altoona team, won today's game for Coatesville. The score:

Altoona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Coatesv'e.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Iott, l	1	1	2	0	0	Smith, m	0	2	2	0	0
Hart, m	0	0	2	0	0	Conners, 2	1	1	1	4	1
Dowd, r	0	0	1	0	0	McDonald, 1	2	1	14	0	0
Grubb, 3	0	0	1	0	0	Tibbetts, r	1	2	1	0	0
Dowling, 1	1	1	9	0	0	Ward, s	2	2	3	1	0
Fox, c	0	1	9	0	0	Zimmer'n, 3	2	1	1	1	0
McNeel'y, 2	0	2	2	5	2	Slattery, r	0	1	4	0	0
Wilson, s	0	2	0	1	2	Sweeney, c	0	0	5	0	1
Wiggs, p	0	0	0	2	0	McCrans, p	0	0	0	1	0
Plank, m	0	0	1	0	0						
Totals	2	7	27	5	4	Totals	8	8	27	7	2

Coatesville ... 0 2 5 0 1 0 0 0 0—8
Altoona ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2

Stolen bases—Smith, Ward. Two-base hits—Ward, Connors, Tibbetts, Wilson. Home run—Zimmerman. Double plays—Waite, Connors and McDonald. Passed ball—Fox. First base on errors—Altoona 1, Coatesville 4. Struck out—By Wiggs 2, by McCrans 8. Bases on balls—Off Wiggs 2, off McCrans 1. Left on bases—Altoona 5, Coatesville 5. Time of game—1:42. Umpire—McNamara.

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—Heavy showers caused the Johnstown-Lancaster game here today to be called off at the end of the third inning. At that time the score was 7 to 3 in favor of Lancaster. The visitors made 11 hits off Hughes, the new Johnstown pitcher, in the three innings.

CALIFORNIA HAS ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR CHAMPION

Al Kaufmann, a Young Giant of 'Frisco, Has Shown His Great Skill in Amateur Bouts.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—There is a young heavyweight aspirant in San Francisco just now whom the experts are predicting will some day make a name for himself in the ring, and possibly capture the championship. The young giant who gives promise of succeeding Jim Jeffries as the world's heavyweight champion is Al Kaufman, an amateur boxer, who has already made a great name for himself, and who has greatly impressed all who have seen him in action.

Kaufman has everything in his favor, and his friends are urging him to enter the professional ranks, where they believe he will meet with just as much success as he has with the amateur boxers. W. W. Naughton, the expert, was one of the first to note that Kaufman was made of the real championship material, and that he possessed all the qualifications of a champion boxer. Mr. Naughton, referring to Kaufman in a recent interview, said: "As to the claim of Root, Hart, Schreck and others for championship honors, there is a young amateur heavyweight in San Francisco now, who, within six months, would be able to down them all if he should elect to turn professional. Kaufman will be as heavy a man as Jeffries before he is done growing. In the matter of lineage he is a mixture of German and Irish, a blend of blood that has been heard of before in fistic pursuits."

It can be seen that the work of Kaufman in the past must have been of the gilt-edge calibre to attract the attention of the expert. Kaufman is almost as big a man as Jeffries at the present time, and there are only a few minor points where the champion's figures are greater than the young Californian's. Kaufman is as tall as Jeffries, being just six feet one inch. He weighs about 190 pounds when in fighting trim, and is but 35 pounds lighter than Jeffries when the latter is ready to enter the ring. His reach is an inch and a half shy of the champion's, measuring 75 inches. Kaufman is a bigger man than any of the other fighters, barring Jeffries, and as the champion is by far the biggest man who ever held the championship, none of the other aspirants has anything on the westerner.

Kaufman is a likely looking athlete for one so big. Like Jeffries, he is well-proportioned, and his weight is so distributed that it does not interfere with his speed in the least.

California has produced more champions than any other state and it would not surprise followers of the pugilistic game if the next champion was again a product of the Golden West. James J. Corbett was an amateur instructor on the Pacific coast before he entered the professional ranks and worked himself up until he captured the heavyweight honors. Jim Jeffries, the present heavyweight champion, received his early boxing lessons on the Pacific coast, and when first discovered by Corbett he was a big awkward youth with plenty of strength but little knowledge as to how to use it with skill. Jimmy Britt, the present lightweight champion, and one of the greatest fighters the world has ever seen at the weight, is a Californian, and there are dozens of others who have made ring history that have hailed from the great Gold State.

Allegheny Works Win.

APOLLO, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Allegheny Works team won easily from the local Elks' team this afternoon, 7 to 2. James, of West Point Military academy, pitched a superb game for the visitors. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning to allow Allegheny to catch a train. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Allegheny Works	2 0 0 0 0 0 5	7	9	5
Apollo Elks	0 0 0 1 0 0 1	2	6	2

Batteries—James and Williams; Gallagher and Helm. Umpire—McCauley.

Sprucebank Wins His Game.

Clairton defeated the Blair team yesterday 4 to 3. The features were the pitching of Sprucebank and Gilmore and the batting of Manager Dodds. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Clairton	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3	4	8	1
Blair	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2	3	6	2

Struck out—By Sprucebank 11, by Gilmore 12. Umpire—Ryan.

MART WHITNEY, FIRST BASEMAN ON THE YOUNGSTOWN TEAM

Marty Hogan Got Whitney from the Elmira (N. Y.) Team. He Is Fast and a Good Hitter.

W. U. P. FOOTBALL ELEVEN TO TRAIN AT CONNEAUT LAKE

The Western University of Pennsylvania football team will train next fall at Conneaut Lake. Exposition Park, Allegheny, will be occupied by the Pittsburgh baseball club during the month of September, thus leaving the W. U. P. football candidates without a place to engage in the preliminary practice. The candidates will be taken to Conneaut early in September and it is possible they may be kept there until the Cornell game at Ithaca, October 21. Joe Thompson, manager of the W. U. P. team, is enthusiastic over the selection, which was suggested by Chancellor McCormick.

It is the intention while at Conneaut to train twice daily. The morning will be given to teaching the fundamental points of the game while the afternoon will be devoted to signals, falling on the ball, tackling and other maneuvers. The new bath house at Exposition Park, Conneaut, will be the dressing headquarters of the team, a place from which the players can plunge into the lake and thus be refreshed after a two-hours' session of practice.

WILTSE AND HAYDEN CASE IS IN COURT

HARRISBURG, PA., July 1.—The equity proceedings brought by the Baltimore Eastern League Baseball club to restrain Lewis D. Wiltse and John F. Hayden from playing with the York club, because of their prior contract with the Baltimore team, were heard in Dauphin county court today, Judge Kunkel having granted a preliminary injunction on Tuesday. There was a large array of lawyers.

The Baltimore club was represented by former Judge M. W. Jacobs, with whom was associated Attorney Martin Lehmyer of Baltimore, Robert Snodgrass of Harrisburg and George W. Spangler of York were counsel for the players. The battle began as soon as President Frank of the Baltimore club, went on the stand. Snodgrass objected to the contracts because there was no seal of a corporation or anything to show that Frank had authority to make contracts.

Hugh Jennings, manager of the Baltimore team, and John H. Anderson, a Baltimore sporting writer, qualified as baseball experts and classed Hayden as one of the three Eastern league stars. Manager Heckert of York admitted on cross-examination that he had given a bonus of $50 each to the men, agreeing to pay Wiltse $450 a month and Hayden $400.

Hayden testified that there were as good players in the independent leagues as in other organizations and they could be had if offered sufficient money, as the big clubs "did not consider it a violation of agreement to take a Tri-State league player." Wiltse testified to his record as a baseball player. This closed the testimony. The case will be resumed Monday.

RAIN SPOILS GAME.

Pittsburgh Collegians Will Present Strong Array at Youngstown.

Rain yesterday caused a postponement of the game at McKeesport between the club of that place and the Pittsburgh Collegians. Each team has won a game, and yesterday's contest would have been witnessed by one of the largest crowds of the season for that park. Don Doyle was on the card to pitch for the Collegians. The Collegians will play two games at Youngstown with Marty Hogan's champions Tuesday. Don Doyle will pitch the morning game and "Toots" Shultz will be on the rubber in the afternoon for the Collegians. Harry Pfeiffer will catch both games. Earl Russell, who has been playing a bang-up game at third, will again take his turn on the rubber. He has a sore ankle. Frank Zoch will play third and Alex McCracken will be in left field. One of the pitchers will play right field.

Fennell Fans Sixteen Men.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Hollidaysburg won a 10-inning game from Warriors Mark today. Fennell had 16 strikeouts. The score:

Hol'dayb'g	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	W. Mark.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M'Kiss'y, 2	0	1	3	1	1	Grant, l	0	1	2	0	0
Franklin, 3	1	1	2	1	0	Fort, c	0	1	7	2	0
Irwin, c	1	2	1	3	0	C. Burket, p	1	0	1	1	2
Powell, l	0	1	1	0	1	Livings'n, 2	1	0	1	4	1
Rentz, s	0	3	1	1	0	Hut'son, m	0	0	1	0	0
Plo'man, 1	0	0	8	0	0	Mattern, r	0	1	3	0	1
Wise'an, m	0	1	1	0	0	R. Hut'on, 1	0	1	11	0	0
Plum'er, r	1	1	0	0	1	Wilkt'son, s	0	0	1	1	0
Fennell, p	1	1	0	3	0	R. Burket, 3	1	1	3	3	1
Totals	4	11	30	8	3	Totals	3	5	28	10	5

Hollidaysburg ... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—4
Warriors Mark ... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Carnegie Steel Loses.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 1.—(Special.)—The Steubenville Business college team defeated the Carnegie Steel team of Pittsburgh here today. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Steubenville	0 0 0 3 0 2 0 2 *	7	13	4
Carnegie	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	9	0

Batteries—Rarey and Flest; Slavin and Manning.

WILMERDING BEATS THE PENN TEAM, 7 TO 0

The Wilmerdings defeated the Pennsylvania team yesterday 7 to 0, in a game replete with brilliant plays by the home team. Jim Shultz pitched for Wilmerding and allowed but one hit, only 28 men facing him in the nine innings.

The Wilmerding and Turtle Creek Athletics will meet July 4 for two games, morning and afternoon. The score yesterday:

Wilmerd'g	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Pa. Lines.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hunter, m	1	1	1	0	0	Kebough, 2	0	0	3	0	0
H. Shultz, 1	1	2	14	0	0	McVay, c	0	0	6	1	1
Shotie, s	1	1	1	5	0	Kennelly, 1	0	0	10	0	0
Weir, l	0	0	2	0	0	Flanigan, 3	0	0	1	5	1
Bouldin, c	2	1	7	1	0	Strasser, m	0	1	1	0	0
Bowser, r	1	1	0	0	0	Schwab, l	0	0	2	1	1
Shonefelt, 2	1	1	2	3	0	Clery, s	0	0	1	0	0
Kidd, 3	1	1	2	2	0	Harper, r	0	0	1	0	0
J. Shultz, p	0	1	0	2	0	Woodw'd, p	0	0	0	3	0
						Johnson, c	0	0	0	0	0
						White, 2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	7	12	27	14	0	Totals	0	1	27	8	3

Wilmerding ... 0 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 *—7
Penna. Lines ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—H. Shultz, Shotie, J. Shultz. Sacrifice hits—Wilmerding 3, Pennsylvania Lines 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Woodward 1. Base on balls—Off Woodward 1, off Kebough 1. Struck out—By J. Shultz 7, by Woodward 1, by Kebough 2. Umpire—Kelley. Time of game—1:20.

Mt. Washington Loses Game.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Monongahela and Mt. Washington played here today and Monongahela won by bunching its hits in the first inning, getting five runs. Harris, of the local team, made a great catch by picking a straight liner off the left field fence. Score:

Monong'a.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Mt. Wash.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Wilson, 1	0	1	11	0	0	Atwood, l	0	0	0	0	0
Heywood, s	2	2	2	6	0	Alling, 3	1	2	4	2	1
Harris, l	2	2	1	0	0	Fulton, s	0	1	2	0	0
Gray, c	1	2	6	1	0	Burke, l	0	0	0	0	1
Hoffman, p	1	2	0	3	0	Whalen, 2	0	0	1	2	0
Schunk, 3	1	1	1	2	0	McGeary, m	0	0	1	0	1
Abbott, r	0	1	2	0	0	Evans, r	0	2	0	0	0
Jenkins, m	0	0	2	0	0	Orris, c	0	0	8	2	0
Redding, 2	1	1	2	1	0	Martin, p	1	0	1	3	0
Totals	9	13	27	13	0	Totals	1	5	24	15	3

Monongahela ... 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 *—9
Mt. Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Hit by pitched ball—McGeary. Wild pitch—Hoffman 1. Passed ball—Orris. Two-base hits—Gray, Abbott, Fulton, Harris. Three-base hit—Alling. Struck out—By Hoffman 5, by Martin 1. Bases on balls—Off Hoffman 3, off Martin 2. Stolen bases—Haywood, Hoffman 2, Fulton, McGeary. Left on bases—Monongahela 5, Mt. Washington 7. Time of game—1:35. Umpire—F. C. Jenkins.

Massillon Defeats Homestead.

Massillon won from Homestead in a seven-and-a-half inning game yesterday 5 to 1. The game was called at that time to allow Massillon to catch a train. The hitting was light and scattered. Ryan made a brilliant play, fielding a swift ball, throwing out Smith at first. The feature was the home run of Gove in the seventh with two on bases. Score:

Homeste'd	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Massillon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Morgan, 1	0	0	0	0	0	Burke, r	1	1	1	0	0
Eastley, 1	0	0	3	1	2	Gove, l	2	2	1	1	0
Lindsay, 1	0	1	10	1	0	Dom, s	0	1	1	3	0
Mathay, r	1	2	0	0	0	White, 1	1	0	8	1	0
Fohl, c	0	0	3	0	0	Matty, c	0	0	5	2	0
Kenney, s	0	0	2	2	0	Castle, m	0	0	3	0	0
Ryan, 3	0	2	0	4	0	Brannen, 1	1	0	2	1	0
Sellers, m	0	0	2	0	0	Richard, 3	0	0	0	2	1
Johnson, p	0	0	0	5	0	Smith, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	1	5	*20	12	3	Totals	5	4	24	12	1

*Richard out for trying to bunt third strike.

Homestead ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Massillon ... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5

Two-base hit—Mathay. Home run—Gove. Sacrifice hit—Gove. Stolen base—Lindsay. Double play—Ryan, Lindsay and Kenney. First base on balls—Off Johnson 3. Struck out—By Johnson 2, by Smith 3. Passed ball—Fohl. Umpire—Mullen. Attendance—300.

Manor Easy for Scottdale.

SCOTTDALE, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—The Manor team received a crushing defeat here this afternoon. The visitors went up in the air in the seventh, allowing the home team to pile up seven runs. Score:

Scottdale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Manor.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
						Bell, r	1	1	1	1	0
Stoner, l	2	1	0	0	0	Walthe'r, m	0	1	0	0	0
Haw'ns, m	1	0	0	0	2	G. Hess'y, 2	0	0	2	1	2
Bails, 2	1	1	1	5	2	Johnson, m	0	0	0	0	0
Warrick, 3	0	2	2	2	0	Neal, s	0	1	2	1	1
Palmer, c	1	1	9	2	0	Gardner, 1	0	0	9	0	2
Wilson, r	1	2	0	0	0	Nally, 1-3	0	0	2	1	0
Cookson, s	2	1	2	3	0	Wearse, p	0	0	0	1	0
Taylor, 1	2	1	12	0	0	Arthurs, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rock'ry, p	1	0	1	0	0	Palamaso, c	1	0	6	4	1
						H. Hess'y, 3	1	1	1	3	0
Totals	11	9	27	12	3	Totals	3	3	24	8	2

Scottdale ... 0 0 1 1 2 7 0 0 *—11
Manor ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Two-base hit—Bails. First base on balls—Off Wearse 1, off Rockinbury 1. Struck out—By Wearse 1, by Rockinbury 10. Stolen bases—Bell, Stoner, Bails, Cookson, Taylor. Sacrifice hits—Bell, Rockinbury. Passed ball—Palamaso. Hit by pitched ball—Nally 3. Umpire—Buttermore.

Indians Win Easy Game.

WOODSFIELD, O., July 1.—(Special.)—Green's Nebraska Indians, a crack bunch of genuine redskins, defeated Woodsfield today 9 to 3. The aborigines excelled in points of the game. Thorgy's home run was a feature. Batteries—Indians, Ninham, Tobey and Onugish; Woodsfield, Philpot and Miller.

East Palestine Wants Games.

The East Palestine (O.) team wants two games at home for July 4. Write H. O. Lanes.

HELD UP THE DRAGON.

Barney Oldfield's Racing Car Ran Afoul of an Attachment and Is Detained in This City.

Barney Oldfield's Green Dragon was up against a tougher game yesterday than a bursted tire or smashed wheel. The clutches of the law held it so tightly that there were no speeds forward or reverse. The spell was put on it Thursday night in the form of an attachment from Sheriff Dickson.

An attorney for the Peerless Motor Car Company, of Cleveland, was bundled on the train Friday night for Pittsburgh. He spent the morning yesterday in an endeavor to get the Dragon going and headed for Cleveland. About noon a bond was furnished Sheriff Dickson, who gave an order to Banker Brothers, at whose garage the machine was held by the attachment, and at 1 o'clock the Dragon was being towed by the Peerless touring car Barney carries with him, to be shipped.

Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield packed their luggage at the Hotel Dorset at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and took the 6 o'clock train for Cleveland over the Pennsylvania road. Barney was very much put out by the attachment, and was down town all day, returning to the hotel only in time to pack up for his departure.

The attachment was procured by E. J. Kent, attorney for Ralph E. Clemson, to compel the Peerless company to appear in a $8,000 suit.

FRENCH AND YANKEE JACKIES FRATERNIZE

CHERBOURG, July 1.—The second division of the French northern squadron arrived here today to assist in the honors to be accorded to the visiting American squadron. Admiral Leygues of the French squadron and Admiral Sigsbee exchanged visits, and the most fraternal relations have been established between the officers and crews of the two squadrons. The French officers are organizing many complimentary entertainments and concerts.

A Westinghouse House Party.

LENOX, MASS., July 1.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Westinghouse have a house party at Erskine Park for over the Fourth of July. Their guests include former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Mr. Charles A. Terry and Dr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderburgh, of New York, for whom they gave a dinner this evening.

JUDGE TRACEY HONORED.

President Selects Albany Lawyer Associate Justice of Philippines Supreme Court.

OYSTER BAY, July 1.—Judge James F. Tracey of Albany, N. Y., was today appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine islands. Judge Tracey came to Oyster Bay today and had a conference with the president, at which he accepted the appointment. He is a practicing lawyer in Albany and a gold Democrat. He will succeed on the bench of the Philippine supreme court, Judge McDonough of Albany, whose term of one year has expired and who has returned to this country. Judge Tracey will go to the Philippines probably about September 1.

Inspects New Bathing Place.

Director Moore and Inspector Werner inspected the city bathing station at the foot of South Twenty-fourth street yesterday and made arrangements for the placing of the new boat, which will likely arrive tomorrow. Director Moore was highly pleased with the new bathing station and said that it was undoubtedly the best in the city.

JOE PHILLIPS WINS HIS GAME

Beats Washington for Waynesburg in Opening Contest of Series, 3 to 2.

ARGUMENT OVER SCORE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, PA., July 1.—One thousand loyal rooters saw Waynesburg take the first game of the series from the Washington Independents this afternoon, 3 to 2. It was the best contest of the year in Washington, both teams playing a fast game. McHale of Washington was touched up lively all the way through, but almost perfect work in the field enabled him to keep Waynesburg down to the minimum in runs.

A dispute arose during the game, Washington claiming a tie, but the umpire refused to stand for the run. Phillips kept the hits scattered. The two teams play a double-header at Waynesburg next Tuesday. Score:

Wayne's.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Washing'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M. Mon'y, 2	0	2	3	2	0	McConnell, 1	0	1	1	1	0
Ganier, m	0	1	1	1	0	Kriser, 3	1	0	2	2	0
Gron'ger, s	0	2	2	1	0	Judo, m	0	2	1	0	0
Core, l	0	0	1	0	0	Cree, s	1	1	1	4	0
Conway, 1	1	1	9	0	1	Carlss, 2	0	1	2	3	0
Cowan, 3	1	2	3	1	1	Gladfel'r, 1	0	1	11	1	1
Harrell, r	0	1	1	0	0	Springer, r	0	0	1	0	0
B. Mon'y, c	1	2	7	0	0	Reeder, c	0	1	7	0	0
Phillips, p	0	2	1	5	0	McHale, p	0	0	0	1	0
						*Neftau	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	14	27	10	2	Totals	2	7	27	12	1

*Batted for McHale in the ninth.

Waynesburg ... 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Washington ... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Croninger. Sacrifice hit—Harrell. Stolen bases—Cree, Springer, Reeder. First base on balls—Off Phillips 1. Struck out—By Phillips 6, by McHale 3. Double plays—Carlss and Gladfelder; M. Montgomery, Croninger and Conaway. Hit by pitched ball—McHale, McConnell. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Slicker. Attendance 1,000.

Miller Pitches Good Game.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—The Tyler A. C. of Washington won from the B. and O. nine of Glenwood here this afternoon 10 to 1. Miller's pitching was a puzzle to the visitors, who secured but four safe hits. The fielding of Swayer and Duffy was a feature. The score:

B. & O.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Tyler.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Connolly, s	1	1	1	2	2	Duffy, 3	1	1	3	2	0
Crosby, 3	0	0	4	0	0	Peters, s	1	2	1	1	0
Guy, 2	0	1	2	1	1	G. M'Con'l, r	0	1	0	0	0
Ferris, 1	0	1	13	0	2	Swayer, 2	0	1	4	4	2
Becton'd, c	0	1	2	5	0	C. M'Con'l, l	1	0	0	0	0
Hutch'n, m	0	0	1	0	0	Winter, c	1	1	5	1	0
D. Evans, l	0	0	0	0	0	Hayes, m	1	2	0	0	0
C. Evans, r	0	0	0	0	0	Pocher, m	1	0	0	0	0
Whan, p	0	0	0	5	0	Griffith, 1	2	2	10	0	0
						Miller, p	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	1	4	24	14	5	Totals	10	12	26*	10	2

*Winters out for interfering.

Tyler A. C. ... 0 3 2 0 0 2 1 0 *—10
B. and O. ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—G. McConnell. Three-base hit—Miller. First base on balls—Off Whan 2. Sacrifice hits—Peters, Miller. Left on bases—Tyler 5, B. & O. 2. Struck out—By Miller 10, by Whan 7. Stolen bases—Peters 2, Winters 2, Swayer, Griffith. Double plays—Duffy (unassisted); Swayer and Griffith; Crosby, Connolly and Ferris. Attendance 200. Umpire—Hughes. Time of game—1:30.

And They Still Play It!

BUTLER, PA., July 1.—The McKeesport basketball team was defeated this evening by the Butler team. Lineup:

Butler, 17.	Positions.	McKeesport, 6.
McLafferty	F.	Tannehill
Forsythe	F.	Skillinger
Hayes	C.	McIntyre
Brown	G.	Wallaster
Gerner	G.	Miller

Goals from field—Forsythe 5, Brown 2, Gerner 2, Hayes 1, McLafferty 3, Tannehill 1, Miller 1, Wallaster 1. Goals from foul—McLafferty 3. Fouls called—On Butler 2, on McKeesport 4.

TRUST LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Land Tr. Co.	1	1	.500	Guar. T. & T.	2	3	.400
Com'onwealth	1	1	.500	Real Est. Tr.	0	5	.000

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The Wilmerding A. C. beat the Pitcairn A. C. 10 to 1.

The Pirate A. A. will play Harvard A. A. today and Etna second team on July 4.

The Lawrenceville A. A. is without games for July 4. Call up 9906 Fisk and ask for Morrissey.

The Wilmerding A. C. wants two games at home for Tuesday. Call W. J. Scott, Jr., 27-R Wilmerding.

The Mohawk A. C. challenges all 8-year-old teams for July 4. Address Joseph O'Neill, 12 Point View street, East End.

The Soffe Juniors challenge all 5-year-old teams. Address Clarence Miller, Kohlmyers lane, Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh.

The Mayflowers will go to Etna to play the Etna A. C. today. All players report at Ninth and Carson at 1 o'clock sharp.

The North End team would like to hear from some good 15-year-old team for July 4. Call up Cedar 1352-J, between 5 and 6 p. m.

The Athletics of Canonsburg would like to have two games for July 4 at home. All 15-year-old teams write to James Rose, Canonsburg, Pa.

The Bidwell A. C. would like to hear from some good team for July 4. Any 14-year-old team address Erhart Oswald, 1512 Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

The Minersville A. C. is without a game for July 4. Address James Coulter, 147 Clarissa street, or call 9405 Schenley Bell or 1321-K, P. & A., between 2 and 4 p. m.

The Orrs are without a game for the afternoon of July 4 and would like to hear from any good 5-year-old team. Address Robert Crowley, 1328 Miller street, Allegheny.

The Friendship club desires two games for July 4 with some good 16-year-old team. Call 1489 Court, treasury department, between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday, and ask for Locklin.

The Fayettes of Allegheny will leave Monday evening for Scottdale, Pa., where they play two games Tuesday. The players must report at Union station not later than 4:30 Monday evening.

The Sycamores want two games for July 4 with a good out-of-town team. Wire Leo J. Loughren, 12 Fidelity building, Pittsburgh, or 'phone Bell 264 Court or P. & A. 121 Main, on Monday.

The Greenfield second team would like to hear from any good 10-year-old team for two games at home July 4. Address W. Bruce, 115-117 Greenfield avenue, or 'phone 181-J Hazel between 7 and 8 p. m.

Manager Gibson of the Brushton A. C. would like to have Pitcher Jackson of the American Steel and Wire Company of Braddock report at Brushton avenue and Tioga street this afternoon at 2 p. m.

The Acorn A. C., owing to a misunderstanding with the Salina (Pa.) team, is without a game for July 4. Any good out-of-town team can secure this date by communicating with J. A. Cullison, Jr., 2815 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Antler A. A. of Hazelwood would like to hear from some good 17-year-old team for two games on July 4. Call on Bell telephone 1961 Court between 1 and 2 o'clock Monday and ask for Wall, or address T. Kane, 417 Park alley, Hazelwood.

Owing to rain the game between Lawrenceville Y. M. C. A. and Pennsylvania Company A. C. was postponed until a later date. Next Saturday the Y. M. C. A. team will play the Royal A. C. on the Allegheny Arsenal grounds. All strong teams desiring games address C. W. Sweigert, care Lawrenceville Y. M. C. A., Forty-third and Butler streets, Pittsburgh.

$1.50 Conneaut Lake July 4th. Special train leaves Baltimore & Ohio station, Allegheny, 7:30 a. m.

HEYMAN IS ONLY YANKEE TO WIN

Captures 220 Yard Dash at Stamford Bridge—Amslor Has Hard Luck.

TAYLOR FALLS AT THE FINISH

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 1.—The American athletes contest of the amateur athletic championship at Stamford Bridge today failed to take but one event, the 220 yard dash. This was won by H. A. Hyman, by three yards from Jupp, the holder of the championship. Hyman's time being 22 2-5 seconds.

The individual form of the Americans was conceded to equal that of any of the other competitors, but hard luck appeared to be their lot.

Amsler, who easily won his heat in the hurdles, met the English champion, R. S. Stronach, in the final and at the third hurdle had the race well in hand. He was leading at the eighth hurdle, but in taking the jump caught his left foot and recovered too late to save the race.

Taylor came into the straight in the 440-yard run at even terms with J. P. George. Taylor appeared to have the race at his mercy, but he tripped when near home and lost a couple of strides and the race.

Hyman's victory was very popular and he was given a great reception when he received his prize.

BELLEVERNON WALKS AWAY FROM FAYETTE CITY

BELLEVERNON, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—Nine runs in the first inning on seven hits and three errors gave Bellevernon today's game. Campbell was hit hard and was poorly supported. Miller's work alone being of a sensational order. A lucky home run in the third gave Fayette City its first tally and in the sixth there was a batting rally, but it was short-lived. O'Brien fielded and batted in National league style and Underwood and Allen also batted well. Score:

Fay'te C'y	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Bellev'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
J. Car'oll, m	0	0	1	0	0	Haywood, 3	1	2	1	1	1
H. Ell'ot, s	2	1	1	3	2	Un'wood, 1	1	2	16	0	1
W. Ell'ott, r	1	2	1	0	1	Jenkins, l	1	2	1	0	0
Miller, 3	1	1	2	5	1	E. Hum's, p	1	2	2	1	1
Arthurs, 2	1	1	1	1	1	W. Hum's, 2	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, c	0	1	1	1	1	O'Brien, s	2	2	3	5	0
Makep'ce, c	0	0	1	0	1	Windeld, c	1	1	10	0	0
Ronan, 1	0	1	12	0	4	Wink'son, r	2	1	0	0	0
W. Car'll	1	0	0	0	0	Kepp, m	1	1	0	0	0
Cam'ell, p	0	0	0	3	0	Allen, m	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	5	7	24	13	11	Totals	13	15	27	9	3

Bellevernon ... 9 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 *—13
Fayette City ... 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—E. Humphries, Underwood, Jenkins, C. O'Brien. Home run—H. Elliott. Stolen bases—W. Humphries, M. O'Brien, Kepp, Haywood 2, Jenkins, Arthurs, Ronan. Double plays—O'Brien and Underwood 2. Bases on balls—Off Campbell 1. Struck out—By Campbell 3, by Humphries 11. Passed balls—O'Brien 4, Windeld 1. Umpire—Seaman.

INDEPENDENT PLAYERS WHO ARE RECEIVING GOOD JOBS

Cree, the State college shortstop, who joined the Washington team last week, leaves tomorrow to join the Williamsport Tri-State league club.

Mefus, the Carlisle Indian outfielder, last night joined Washington to return home. He was homesick.

Indianapolis wants Witherup, the Butler star pitcher.

Umpire George England, who quits the Tri-State, is home and ready to accept a good engagement.

Pat Sweeney, the pitcher with Braddock, has accepted an offer with the Wilmington, Del., team of the Tri-State league, and will leave for that place tomorrow. The Tri-State is making an invasion of the ranks of the Braddock team, and Edmundson has received a flattering offer from the Altoona team, and it is said he will accept. Charles Sweeney, the fast centerfielder, has also received two offers from teams in the Tri-State, and has as yet not accepted any of them. The leaving of Pat Sweeney and Brookmiller, who was with Braddock but one day, having received a telegram from the manager of the Detroit team, in which it was stated that he was to report in Minneapolis, Minn., leaves the team with but three pitchers.

The Stars and Stripes

Stand for freedom, liberality and a square deal to every-one. Our name stands for good, reliable, enduring carriages, wagons, buggies, traps, pony vehicles and harness, and at prices that cannot be equaled by any dealer in Greater Pittsburgh.

Better come in and take a look and convince yourself that the above is a fact.

Our work is up-to-date in every particular; is superintended and inspected to the smallest detail by men of ability.

We give our customers the benefit of our long experience, and our guarantee stands back of every vehicle sold by us.

Squires Carriage Co.
510 to 520 DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH.

Fireworks
BALLOONS and FLAGS
Agents for the A. L. Due Fire Works Co
We furnish the fireworks for Allegheny and Schenley Park Displays
A. G. PRATT & CO., 507 Wood Street.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE THAT THERE WILL BE NO LIGHT HARNESS CIRCUIT RACES IN PITTSBURGH THIS YEAR

PAGE BY EDWARD TERRILL.

AFTERMATH OF BIG MOTOR MEET

Pittsburgh Auto Track Races Were the Best of the Year in National Circuit.

THE CLUB WILL BUILD TRACK

In automobilia the great event of the week was the national championship motor races at Brunots Island Wednesday and Thursday. Altogether it was the most successful meet held so far this year in the national circuit and brought to the races thousands each day.

It was expected to bring together in the race for the championship each day as well as in the free-for-all events Maj. C. J. S. Miller's Fiat, Barney Oldfield and his Green Dragon, Earl Kiser and the Winton Bullet No. 2, Webb Jay and his White Steamer and Charles Soules and the Pope-Toledo racer.

Webb Jay stayed away and no Whites appeared because they were not considered by the race committee eligible among gasoline cars under 36 horsepower. The White is a 15-20 horsepower. This was done in order to make equal contests. The refusal of the White people to come to the meet was a distinct disappointment to all concerned, as this car is very popular in Pittsburgh. W. C. Temple as late as last Tuesday talked with Windsor T. White over the telephone and offered additional inducements to have them represented, but without success.

Retaliation Is Promised.

Not only were no White cars entered but it was extensively advertised in a way to make it appear that the cars were barred. This was far from being the case, in intention at all events, and the attitude assumed by the White people was taken to mean that they intended to do all in their power to spoil the Pittsburgh meet. However the public may regard it the officials of the Automobile club interpret the action as very unsportsmanlike and will retaliate when opportunity offers.

The fast racing cars which did contest were the Dragon, the Fiat and the Bullet. Earl Kiser had gotten the Bullet working as it never before had done. The eight cylinders were giving values and the carburettor in use was doing wonders. This is the car built for the Gordon Bennett race in Ireland, and is of 80 horsepower. The Fiat did not go to the post in the best trim, as its flywheel had been bent crossing the ferry to the track.

The championship race the first day was at five miles. It was decided to send the Bullet and the Fiat for the first heat and the winner against the Dragon in the final one. The Bullet showed a clean pair of heels to the Fiat in the first heat, going the five miles in what is said to be new record figures, 4:44 2-5. In the final heat the Bullet broke its shaft beyond the help of anything but the shop before the first mile had been traversed. The Dragon thus won the championship race the first day.

Finished on Three Tires.

In the free-for-all the first day at ten miles the Dragon and the Fiat came together. Oldfield led for five miles and when passing the stand it was noticed that Chevrolet was gaining and took the lead rounding the first turn. The Dragon's right hind tire was gone but Barney finished the race on three tires. The Fiat's time was 10 minutes flat.

The championship race was at 10 miles the second day. With a nice lead the Dragon's engines began to miss passing the stand the second time and Chevrolet shot ahead. Oldfield allowed him to get to his heels on the next lap and then gave the Frenchman a ride of seven miles in his dust. Maj. Miller's car thus captured the championship race the second day. The time was 9:53 3-5.

The free-for-all the second day was at five miles. Oldfield was out in front, but his car went down rounding the turn into the home stretch of the second mile. The rear right wheel had first lost its tire and the spokes gave way as the wheel struck a rut ploughed up by the flying autos at the turn. Oldfield was not hurt, but it was an anxious moment for the spectators until they saw him walking around the wrecked car, apparently all right. The time was 5:00 1-5.

Frenchman Took the Honors.

Chevrolet won three of the four events in which he was entered, the championship of the second day and the free-for-all both days. Oldfield placed the championship race to his credit the first day. Maj. Miller said he would protest this win as the Dragon had no reverse gear as called for by the rules of the American Automobile association.

The Fiat has a record of 38 2-5 seconds for the mile in a straight-away trial, and the world's record of 52 1-5 seconds on a circular track. Kiser has sent the Bullet in :52 1-5 in a race over the Glenville track, but as it was in a race of longer distance by the ruling it does not go. If a car for instance is to go for a mile record it must only go a mile. If for a five-mile record it must go just five miles.

In the stock car events the showing made by the Franklin 12-horsepower, and the Pope-Toledo were the features of the meet. The Franklin won the five-mile race for stock cars up to 22-horsepower, the five-mile handicap, and was third in the five-mile handicap for stock cars up to 28-horsepower.

Pope-Toledo's Good Impression.

On the second day this runabout came back and won the race at five miles for stock cars up to 22-horsepower, was third in the 10-mile handicap for stock cars up to 28-horsepower, and first in the three-mile handicap. In the special handicap at five miles the only car that could beat it was a Pope-Toledo. On the second day it also placed to its credit the three-mile handicap. The great showing of the Franklins in the two days were four firsts, two seconds and a third.

The great performance of the 30-horsepower Pope-Toledo made a great impression as well. Nothing could touch this stock touring car at the track. Charles Soules arrived too late the first day to take part in the earlier events. It went, however, in the handicap at five miles from scratch and beat all the other cars except the Franklin.

On the second day it went against stock cars up to 36-horsepower, at five miles and walked away with it. It also won the five-mile handicap and was third to the Franklin in the three-mile handicap. The Pope-Toledo's showing for speed and its great hill-climbing ability has fixed attention upon it as the leading American touring car of the year.

May Build New Track.

The uncertainty of the river at times and the certainty of bad ferry facilities at present to Brunots Island has caused the Automobile club to decide that it will never hold another race meet there. A meeting will be soon called of the Automobile club and steps taken to acquire property to build a mile race track. The club has plenty of money and all it needs is available land.

The Pittsburgh meet was acknowledged by Maj. Miller to have been the most successful one held this year. President George E. Turner and Chairman of the Race Committee W. W. Darley gave it their undivided attention. W. C. Temple is a motorist of wide note and sportsman as well. The officials who made the success of the meet are as follows:

President, G. E. Turner; first vice president, J. Francis Burke; second vice president, E. J. Kent; third vice president, George Flinn; secretary, W. Linford Smith; treasurer, Edward Kneeland.

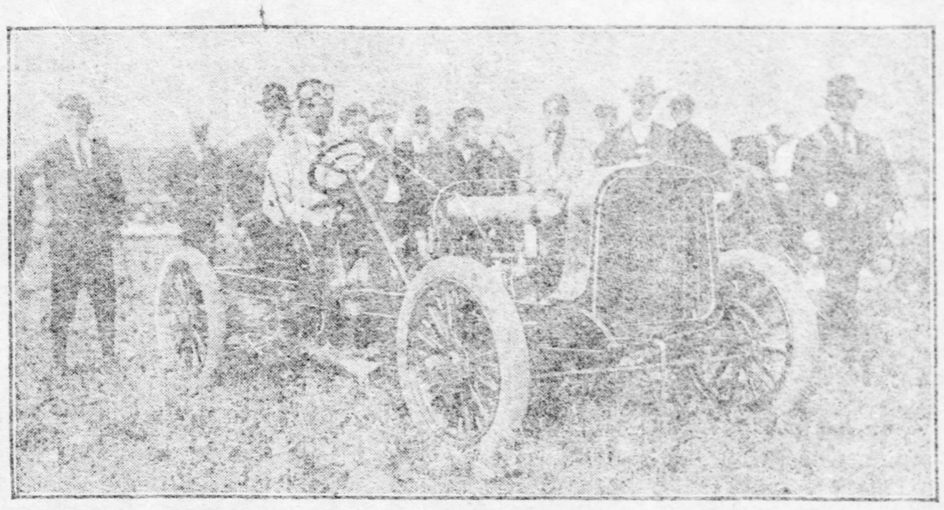
Race committee—W. W. Darley, chairman; E. J. Kent, W. C. Temple, W. J. Lewis, W. L. Dixon, G. E. Turner and E. Kneeland.

Race meet—Officials: Referee, W. C. Temple; judges, A. G. Batchelder, Francis Burke, F. F. Lovejoy and Ralph Flinn; umpires, George Flinn, W. Linford Smith, Reuben Miller and Charles Dixon; timers, W. L. Dixon, Fred Neeb, W. I. Mustin, Howard Hocker, Stephen Lanahan and George Fisher; scorers, Harry Mosher, Dr. J. A. Hawkins and Dr. W. C. Cook; clerk of course, E. J. Kent, starter, W. J. Lewis; announcer, J. Francis Burke; handicapper, J. S. Myler.

Name British Tennis Team.

The British tennis players have nominated the Doherty brothers, F. L. Riseley and S. F. Smith to defend the Davis cup for which the Americans are entered. Under the rules, it is not stated who will play in the doubles and singles.

POPE-TOLEDO MADE GREAT SHOWING AT THE AUTO RACES



Charles Soules in His Racing Car.

CRICKETERS ARE GETTING READY

Big Tournament Will Be Held at Pittsburgh Field Club This Month.

SOME GREAT SPORT IN SIGHT

There must be a strong reason for the hold that cricket takes upon its devotees. A player never renounces the game until his limbs grow stiff, his eyesight fails and his utility is impaired. To play well requires a very correct eye, as the slightest error in judging a ball is generally fatal.

In the Pittsburgh cricket team are several players, gray-haired veterans, who are still the mainstay in batting and are relied upon for getting runs steadily. They seldom fail. Probably this fact alone encourages men to take up the game. It is a lifetime's pleasure. They learn in their youth, knowing that the game will afford pleasure and healthful exercise for many long years. Playing keeps them young and adds vigor to their gait.

Cricket is essentially a gentleman's game. It brings one into contact with social equals, and jolly good fellows they are. As an old cricketer recently remarked: "A man who plays the game well is sure to be a fairly well-balanced and all 'round man, who can be depended upon in a business way."

During recent years the large schools and colleges, especially in the east, have introduced cricket among their established sports, and there is now as much rivalry to secure cricket honors, as hitherto there has been for rowing, baseball and football.

Growing in Popularity.

Of course, this country cannot expect to rival England in a day, for over there every village has its cricket ground, and in all the schools the game is taught as religiously as the three R's. Nevertheless the feeling is growing. Baseball is a little too strenuous. Football is too rough. There is lacking a game affording moderate exercise for those who have passed early youth. Cricket fills this gap, and each year marks its progress in public favor.

The tournament to be held in Pittsburgh from July 22 to 29 will be a notable event. As soon as the proposal was made Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros. of New York and Chicago offered a silver cup as the trophy for the winning team. Al Pratt, the Spalding representative in this city, has just received the cup and will place it on exhibition in his store in Wood street. Engraved on it is "Spalding Trophy, Pittsburgh Cricket Tournament, 1905. Won by——." The winner's name will be announced on July 29. The team winning the greatest number of matches during the week will secure the trophy. The Pittsburgh team is in hopes of retaining it for this city, but there are several strong clubs sending their best elevens, all determined to take the cup home with them. Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Canada will be represented. To win will be no sinecure. Two years ago the Pittsburgh team tied for first place in the northwestern tournament in Chicago.

Entertainment for Visiting Elevens.

Every arrangement is being completed to afford the visiting teams an enjoyable time for the week they spend here. The headquarters will be at the Schenley hotel and every night will witness a good time at that hostelry. A banquet will be provided for all players one night, and a smoking concert is arranged for another, while a dance will also probably take place.

The additions recently made to the pavilion at the Field club's grounds, where all the games will be played, afford ample space for the midday lunches. The enlarged piazza offers a cool and shady stand for viewing the matches. Two matches are arranged for each day, going on simultaneously. Carriages and automobiles will be allowed to skirt the grounds and take advantageous positions for their occupants to see the play. Season tickets admitting to the grounds for the whole week will be sent to the subscribers to the fund. These tickets can also be obtained at A. G. Pratt's, 507 Wood street. Admission to the ground will be by ticket only.

In London there is no society event so widely patronized as the cricket matches at Lord's cricket ground. Carriages surround the outer limits several deep. Ladies in their gay costumes add brilliancy to the scene.

Motor Cycle Club Election.

On Friday night the Pittsburgh Motor Cycle club held a meeting and elected officers. They are: President, R. Frick; secretary, J. Depp; executive board, A. Schmidt, chairman; J. Watson, E. Eisenberg, H. Bartell and W. Porter. The secretary's address is 1318 Adam street, Allegheny. The club will hold a meet July 20, when 25 prizes will be offered.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

H. H. Lyttle, who is to drive one of the big Pope-Toledo racers in the Gordon-Bennett race is favored in the betting because, for one reason, he is the order of start. Nos. 6, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 have won the race in succession and the superstition of gamblers is strong.

At the Morris park meet tomorrow and Tuesday the events will be contested to the double program, exclusive of record trials, in all classes. The entries in the heavy weight championship are Major Miller's 90 Fiat, driven by Chevrolet; A. G. Vanderbilt's 90 Fiat, driven by Sartori; 90 DeDietrich, driven by Fletcher; Web Jay's White and H. Houpt's 60 Thomas, driven by Roberts. In the middleweight championship 30 Roc Bird will be driven by Dan Wurgis; Guy Vaughn will drive a 40 Decauville, and Parker will drive a 24 Fiat, Jr. The Roc Bird will meet the five heavyweights in a circuit championship at four laps.

The Park Auto Company will put on three tourist buses after July 4th. They will start from the court house and Frick building daily and Sunday at 10 a. m. and 1 and 4 p. m. The buses are installed by the Auto Tours Company of America. Trips will be made through the parks and over the boulevards.

SPALDING CRICKET TROPHY

Cup to Be Played for in Field Club Tournament.

DENNY WINS THE J. S. MARTIN CUP

The C. I. Shannon Trophy Goes to S. S. Liggett and J. D. Duff Is Also a Winner.

RESULTS ON THE LOCAL LINKS

A number of competitions were on yesterday at the Oakmont Country club. The play was for points on the Durbin Horne cup, finals for the J. S. Martin and H. C. Fownes cups, qualification for the H. C. Fownes cup and a golf ball sweepstakes.

In the first eight for the J. S. Martin cup J. O'H. Denny won the cup by defeating Dr. G. S. Proctor and in the second eight H. C. Fownes beat W. T. Drill for the H. C. Fownes cup in the finals played yesterday. The qualifying round was played last Saturday. Mr. Fownes, after winning his own cup, put it up again and eight qualified to play at match play subsequently for it. The eight who qualified and their scores were: D. D. Pendleton, 82; G. A. Ormiston, 87; C. B. Fownes, 81; W. C. Fownes, 84; J. O. Steiner, 82; J. S. Martin, 83; Dr. D. Dorchester, 83; G. B. Preston, 84. The other scores in the qualifying round were: H. C. Fownes, 85; D. McK. Lloyd, 86; W. G. Carr, 86; W. A. Nicholson, 87; Mr. Grady, 87; W. T. Drill, 88; E. E. Jones, 88; A. G. Ecenogk, 91; J. H. Lyle, 92; H. D. Shute, 93; J. G. Anderson, 93; J. N. Anderson, Jr., 94, and A. Callow, 98.

In the play for the Durbin Horne cup which is a contest against bogey and will be decided by points, D. D. Pendleton was 4 up and gets 3 points. G. A. Ormiston was 1 up and C. B. Fownes was 1 up and will play off to see who gets two points or one on the cup.

On account of the rain there was no event at the Brighton Country club. They will have a big day on the Fourth. In the morning there will handicap mixed foursomes, 16 to qualify. The finals will be the following Saturday. Two cups will go to the winners, two cups to the runners-up, and two cups to the contestants having the lowest net scores. In the afternoon there will be qualifying rounds in men's single handicap. Cups are offered to the winner, runner-up and for best net scores. The finals will also come next Saturday. There will be music all day and dancing in the evening.

S. S. Liggett won the cup offered at the Edgeworth club yesterday in an 18-hole handicap with a net 75. The cup was offered by C. I. Shannon. The cards were:

S. S. Liggett	88	10	76
G. E. McCague	85	8	87
F. C. Ewart	92	14	78
F. B. Starr	96	18	78
E. L. Allen	88	8	80
David S. Hays	85	8	85
R. D. Haworth	97	14	83
Edward Hoopes	96	12	84
F. A. McVay	94	10	84

R. P. Nevin, Jr., withdrew.

There will be an 18-hole handicap July Fourth for a cup offered by George E. McCague.

Two eights qualified at the Edgewood Golf club yesterday to continue at match play July Fourth. The first eight play for the president's cup offered by W. G. Gordon, and the second eight for the secretary's cup, offered by W. H. Duff II. A cup was offered for the best net score in the qualifying round, which was won by J. D. Duff with a net of 71. The eight who qualified for the president's cup were: J. D. Duff, J. Hill, J. Rea Patterson, R. Kester, C. W. Wurzell, W. H. Duff II, and W. Follows. J. S. McCormick and W. W. Patterson were tied for eighth place and will play off Tuesday morning. The winner of the first hole will get a place on the first eight and the loser falls into the second eight. The seven others of the second eight are A. C. Whitcomb, Mr. Anderson, A. M. Stoner, Jr., W. B. Craighead, C. F. Street, W. G. Gordon and Hugh Lincoln.

The grounds of the Pittsburgh Country club have been under water for some time and there have been no competitions on the golf course. The course is now in good condition and there will be an 18-hole medal play handicap for July Fourth for a cup offered by the Hon. William Flinn.

A big day is scheduled at the Westmoreland Country club at Logans Ferry July Fourth. The water permitted the players on but a part of the links all the spring, but new holes have been laid out on the race course and will be ready for play soon. Besides golf on the Fourth there will be tennis and water sports.

Arthur Smith, who won the Western open championship at Cincinnati last week, is well known in Pittsburgh. He was formerly professional at the Edgewood Golf club and while here won the open championship of Western Pennsylvania. His brother, Tom Smith, is professional at the Westmoreland Country club. Arthur Smith is now with the Arlington Country club of Columbus, O. Jack Dingwall, professional at the Edgeworth club, who was at the open this year, said that Smith is playing a wonderful game in driving, approaching and in all the departments of the game he is almost invincible.

FIELD CLUB WINS MATCH.

Defeats New Castle Country Club at Golf on Latter's Links.

NEW CASTLE, July 1.—The golf team of the Pittsburgh Field club defeated the New Castle Country club here this afternoon in an 18-hole match. Many spectators witnessed the match in spite of a drizzling rain. Later the locals will play a return match at Pittsburgh. The visitors returned home tonight. The scoring was under the Nassau system, and follows:

Pittsburgh—		New Castle—	
J. B. Brookston	2	John Elder	1
L. C. Laddell	1	A. W. Tredwell	0
W. S. Stevenson	2	Wm. Knox	0
A. McMunn	2	Henry Shaner	1
G. S. Proctor	1	George Patterson	1
F. G. High	3	Frank Smith	0
D. L. Woods	0	George Long	3
W. B. Hambly	3	John Oursler	0
Total	14	Totals	6

PLAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Arrangements Go Ahead for Interesting Event at Pittsburgh Field Club.

The arrangements for the coming tennis tournament of the Pittsburgh Field club are being shaped up rapidly, and it promises to be the most successful meeting of the kind ever held here. George Lyon, the ex-champion of Germany, is playing a wonderful game and should win the tournament.

Dr. Stephens must be taken into consideration, however, as last week he defeated Harry Allen in three straight sets. Allen ranked seventh in the country last year. Clinton Childs is in the east, and will not play. Sunstein of the Princeton team is playing every day, is in good form, and should make the leaders hustle.

NEW AUTO RULES FOR JUGGERNAUTS

Informal Congress of Chauffeurs at Paris Regulates the Nuisance of Pedestrians.

NOT NECESSARY TO KILL ALL

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

PARIS, June 22.—There are few things in life that are less unpremeditated than international congresses, but one took place here the other day of which not a single delegate ever dreamt, five minutes before it assembled. In other words, it was accidental, but it was nevertheless an international congress from stem to stern. Moreover, as far as history has any record, it was probably the first convention of this kind that ever foregathered on this venerable planet.

The meeting place was the pavement in front of one of the multituminous cafes that line the Avenue de la Grande Armee, that big, tempestuous boulevard that leads from the Arc de Triomphe to the Porte Maillot, and where, from sun-up to long past midnight of every day in the year, dust arises in avalanches, and the clanging bells and deafening horns of automobiles make ordinary mortals realize there are worse ills than being blind and deaf. Down this thoroughfare, sometime or other, passes every automobile in the universe, as well as the ghosts of all the others that got smashed in every part of the world. These bloodless steeds and the jockies that ride them are notorious for getting a large thirst as they spin through the famous avenue, for the quenching of which cafes have sprung up in staggering abundance on both sides of the streets, forming a sort of grinning gauntlet through which it is the delight of the be-goggled genius to run his wheezing, nolay, smelly way.

On the left hand side of the Grande Armee, as you head your machine away from the Arc de Triomphe, and pretty well down toward the Neuilly entrance to the Bois de Boulogne, is the biggest and glaringest of all these beverage-palaces. It is called the Good Luck cafe. Perhaps because it is large and shiny, or maybe largely through its name, which has a pleasant ring in the ears of anyone who ever dallies with destiny by getting inside an automobile, this particular cafe is the favorite rendezvous of professional chauffeurs. Any fine day, whatever the season, you are bound to find legions of the leather-coated gentry sitting there sipping their liquid soothings. At this particular time of year, when all the world seems to be flocking toward Paris, the Good Luck inn literally brims over with motorists from every land under the sun. On Grande Prix day, the attendance broke all records. The vast hall on the ground floor was so jammed with road pilots that they bulged out into the street until all the long side-walk in front of the place was sardined with chairs and tables, and each table was like a pin-cushion stuck all over with chauffeurs.

Chance Did It.

Thus it was that chance gave rise to the first great international convention of the new craft. They were there, these men of many climes, not to discuss grave questions of world-wide import, but to liquor-up. While they were doing it, they were all talking shop. Now it happened that among the throngs at the pavement tables, there were two men whose voices were pitched in the same get-out-of-the-way-there tones as the horn of a 60-horsepower Mercedes. In a little while, everybody roundabout was either listening to the big voices or throwing words into a conversation that gradually became general. Before long, the throngs indoors came squeezing out into the compact mass in front of the cafe, and other autos, steadily pulling up in front of the place, belched fort a constant stream of newcomers.

The concentrated topic of this accidental symposium was the result of a thoroughly natural evolution. It proceeded directly from an interchange of reminiscences on the part of the owners of the horn-like voices—reminiscences that related exclusively to the number of men, women, children and other animals that had committed suicide by remaining in the same county as the automobiles on which two chauffeurs were approaching. When several dozen more petroleum-scented gentlemen had merrily related the circumstances under which they had provided tenants for various cemeteries, the assemblage unconsciously assumed the aspect of a congress by discussion of a weighty question that affects the guild in all quarters of the world.

The Pedestrian Nuisance.

Tersely stated, the subject before the meeting was: What class of pedestrian is it advisable for a chauffeur to kill, and what class is it preferable not to kill? The general theme, as it was expounded by the different speakers, also embraced the correlative topics: When and how does it become one's duty merely to maim a pedestrian; and when should a chauffeur carefully avoid hurting the feelings of dogs, cows or chickens?

Though the orators represented all the civilized countries, the debates were carried on in French, and it was now and then a very lively sort of French, with the accents shading all the way from pure Mongolian to the soft strains of Georgia darkeydom. If one of the delegates had something to say, and felt a little shaky about talking in the tongue of Moliere, someone present kindly popped up to interpret for him.

As the evening wore on the assembly's deliberations showed the benefit of the calm interchange of international ideas, and many views that were expressed at the outset were materially modified. Thus, it came to be generally recognized that a chauffeur is not necessarily obliged to kill every person who attempts to cross the street within 50 yards of his approaching vehicle. He may even exercise his individual judgment as to whether it is worth while to run over such a person at all. Appreciating the fact, however, that in the case of very high-power automobiles, the chauffeur has scarcely the time to exercise his judgment, a set of excellent rules were suggested for his guidance, and these suggestions were hailed by the unanimous concurrence of the convention. The more important of these rules were as follows:

"If a pedestrian who chances to find himself directly in the path of the auto should be recognized by his uniform as a policeman, there is no necessity for the chauffeur to bother about exercising any judgment at all; he should turn on his top-speed so that the policeman should undergo the agonies of a lingering death.

These Won't Be Missed.

"The same instructions should apply, as a general rule, in the case of elderly or infirm persons, or those whom the chauffeurs may be satisfied are either deaf or blind. Running over old women is usually perfectly safe, especially if the chauffeur is not obliged to know that he has done so.

"As a general principle it is better to run over a man than a woman, because if you get caught it is easier to make the man's wife think it was an accident than to persade the husband the same way if you kill his wife. Moreover, since the man is the bread-winner, he means money to the wife, and your employer can easily fix her up if her husband gets killed.

"Make it a rule never to kill a child if there is likely to be any witnesses present, for child-killing raises a racket in the newspapers, and this makes automobiling unpopular. If there are no witnesses, however, kill a child every chance you get, for that is just one less to get under your auto when witnesses are around.

"If you are put in a position where you have to choose between smashing into a horse vehicle or another auto, knock the horse vehicle to splinters for the man in the other auto may be a prospective employer, who will always remember the skill with which you avoided injuring his machine.

"Never slack up for any kind of an animal, unless it be one big enough to upset your machine. If you kill a dog or a goat on a country road, and nobody sees you, stop and get the beast, pull it aboard your motor and carry it to where you can dump it out of sight, either on the road or into a stream. Thus you are preventing unkind suspicion from falling upon our noble art.

The Humane Racket.

"If you have to go again along a road where you once managed to escape an angry mob after killing a chud or a chicken, it is desirable to have in your car a broken legged pig or some other animal which you can produce with telling effect, saying you have picked up 'the poor thing' and are going to take it home to your little girl to tend, in case you are stopped by any rustics. If that don't work give the bumpkins a sample of hot profanity, then escape at full speed, and don't go there any more.

"Make it a general rule to avoid witnesses whenever you want to run over anyone, or if a witness turns up before you get away, be extremely polite to him. If this don't work, try to bulldoze him. Then, before you leave, give him a visiting card, of which you should always have dozens in your pockets. It is wisest never to have two cards with the same name.

"A lap rug may be so adjusted on the back seat of your auto that by pulling a cord it may fall down in such a way as to cover completely the numbers on the rear of your vehicle. When once this arrangement is found to work satisfactorily, your pleasure is magnified a thousand fold, for you can smash right and left and nobody will ever know who you are.

"Before you start out to do up those infernal nuisances, study these rules well. Then be sure your machine works well. If it is a fast one, and in such perfect working order that there is no danger of getting caught you need not worry about the exceptions herein set forth, but may safely run over every living thing that gets in your way."

ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

NO CIRCUIT RACES AT THE BRUNOTS TRACK

Meeting of the Fourth of July and the Last Week in July are Declared Off.

It will be a distinct disappointment to lovers of light harness sport to learn that the meeting at Brunots island race track on July Fourth as well as the circuit meet of the last week in July, has been declared off. This was decided upon yesterday. An immense crowd was expected to go down on the Fourth and an afternoon of rattling sport was in prospect.

The meeting of the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Ohio valley circuit, which was scheduled for July 25 to 28, was looked forward to with the keenest interest. It would not only have brought together the best horses engaged in the circuit, but also a number of flyers of grand circuit and matinee caliber, sport such as has not been seen around Pittsburgh in years was in anticipation.

The reason assigned for declaring the meeting off on the Fourth is that only two entries outside of the matinee performers at the track had been secured. The further reason, it is suspected, is that some of the members of the club are not willing to have racing at the island for money.

The track is under lease by the Matinee club and the members wish to have none but amateur sport, free from the pool box and speculative interests. With the great stables of star performers owned at the track it is believed the events got up on the side keen sport enough without the speculative feature. They invite the public to spend the afternoons on Saturday with them as their guests and without any expense, as the admission is entirely free.

It is also understood that intimation came from the authorities that pool selling would not be permitted. Racing for the money where purses are put up must have some source of revenue or it cannot thrive. If anyone is anxious to go down in his pocket for contribution to purses his address is still a secret, but may or not be desirable.

There was some talk of holding the meeting at another track near Pittsburgh and Imperial was suggested. They have built a new track there, but the town is still in Allegheny county. Imperial is on the Montour railroad, about 24 miles from Pittsburgh.

The meeting at Monongahela, July 18 to 21, is bound to be a rousing one. Horsemen will go up in numbers from Pittsburgh and many entries will be made from here.

Rain spoiled the chances for matinee races at Brunots island yesterday. A great card was out and splendid sport in sight, but the downpour caused a postponement till next Saturday.

RECORD BREAKING REGATTA.

That Is What the Henley Promises to Be—Vespers Will Have a Hard Struggle.

HENLEY, ENGLAND, July 1.—Everything is in readiness for the great international regatta on the Thames next week and should the present weather hold as it is expected to do the Henley regatta of 1905, with a record for entrants, will be the most brilliant of recent years. There are fewer houseboats anchored along the course than in former years, but the loss in numbers is made up in the magnificence of their decoration.

Tonight Henley is crowded with rivermen and "wetbobs" of world-wide reputation, who are looking forward to a splendid contest in the race for the grand challenge cup in which the Americans are expected to play perhaps the most prominent part. The Vespers will have a good trial to-day against the crew of Christ college, Cambridge, with whom they were drawn today, and in the second will face the Leanders, upon whom England has placed her hopes.

The Vespers went the full course this morning at the rate of 34 strokes. They moved well, but the dull, muggy weather prevented fast time. They went out again this evening, but owing to a head wind were contested with difficulty over the course, much to the disappointment of the crowd that had gathered with the expectation of seeing a sprint. The Philadelphians are all satisfied with their condition. The Belgian crew, which is to compete for the grand challenge cup, arrived here today.

NOW ITS "AUTO EYES."

Doctor of French Academy Has Discovered New Terror of the Horseless Carriage.

LONDON, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—A celebrated doctor in the French academy has been giving special attention to the eyes of automobilists and cyclists.

He finds that the curved position of the latter is very prejudicial to the sight, and that the microbes of dust which are to be met with, the constant pressure of air and wind caused by the rapid movement induce kaleidoscopic confusion, which ends sometimes in momentary blindness, and goes far to account for some of the accidents which occur. Eye protectors, insists this scientific man, should invariably be worn.

No Cleveland Matinee.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—(Special.)—Following the Glenville track for fast work today and the matinee rates were declared off. A special program is being arranged for July 4.

RACE RESULTS AT BRUNOTS ISLAND

FRANKLIN — POPE-TOLEDO

W. F. WINCHESTER DRIVING 12 H. P. STOCK FRANKLIN.

PRICE, $1,400

The performance of the Franklin at the Races showed without a doubt that it has Speed, Power and Endurance.

EVENTS IN WHICH THE FRANKLIN WON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD PLACES.

Event No. 1—5 mile for stock cars up to 22 H. P.....Franklin First and Second
Event No. 8—5 mile for stock cars up to 28 H. P.....Franklin Third
Event No. 7—5 mile handicap.....Franklin First
Event No. 11—5 mile for stock cars up to 22 H. P.....Franklin First and Second
Event No. 13—10 mile for stock cars up to 28 H. P.....Franklin Third
Event No. 17—3 mile handicap.....Franklin First
Special Event—5 mile handicap.....Franklin Second

CHAS. SOULES IN 30 H. P. STOCK POPE-TOLEDO.

PRICE, $3,500

Soules did not arrive until too late to place his car in the races on the first day; the performance on the second day of the Races shows, Conclusively that the Pope-Toledo is in a class by itself.

EVENTS IN WHICH THE POPE-TOLEDO WON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD.

Event No. 7—5 mile handicap.....Pope-Toledo Second
Event No. 15—5 mile for stock cars up to 36 H. P.....Pope-Toledo First
Event No. 17—3 mile handicap.....Pope-Toledo Third
Special Event—5 mile handicap.....Pope-Toledo First

EXHIBITION—3 MILES; TIME: 3:26.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 5917 BAUM STREET
—AGENTS FOR—
POPE-TOLEDO, POPE-WAVERLY, BAKER-ELECTRIC, WINTON, PACKARD, OLDSMOBILES, FRANKLIN

ODD WORDS AND THINGS IN CREOLE CORNER BY THE GULF

A Typical Street.)--Summer and Winter the same easy life prevails.

A Shoo Fly at Bay St. Louis, Miss.

"Northerners who go south, particularly those who frequent the south shore along the Mississippi sound, notice many expressions foreign of origin and peculiar to certain creole districts or the negroes," said a lady who had "summered" every winter on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. "For instance, the unique custom of posting a black bordered funeral notice on a telegraph pole is so much a part of New Orleans life that when it was proposed to abolish the practice such a protest was raised that it was decided to continue it. The wealthy families have engraved black bordered cards with the name of the deceased, date of death and funeral and they vary from this to the simple printed slip of the poorer classes, but it is an old custom and one that the people cling to and the outlook is that it will always be distinctive of this city and its environs.

"Many French words have, of course, become so general as to be a part of every day language even among the uneducated classes. Talking one day to a creole, a woman of education and refinement she remarked that she had hung her dress in the armoire. On my asking what this was she explained it was a portable closet or cupboard, much like a wardrobe, and that while formerly they were used to hold armor they were now used to hold clothes. Much to my amusement she added, 'I understand that up north you have places built in your houses that you call closets. I should think they would be very dirty and I think our armoires preferable. Besides you expose your ignorance, for you will find armoires billed in every wholesale furnishing store.' I have since found out she was right in this last statement and that such an authority as the Century dictionary gives the word armoire in this connection.

"This woman also talked of the banquette in front of her house, meaning her sidewalk, an expression distinctive of creole Louisiana, and which is current with all classes. Perhaps the oldest custom of all is the demand for lagnappe, which is invariably made by the negroes. Whenever a negro makes a purchase, be the individual an old negro woodchopper with thick lips and woolly head, an old mammy with bandana handkerchief around her frizzles, or a cute little ragged pickaninny, the demand is the same.

"The merchant as he hands the goods is always greeted by the one word 'lagnappe.' Just this one word and nothing more, but it seems to accomplish the desired end, for the merchant who knows it means 'Give me my present,' immediately hands out some trifling affair, such as a wad of tobacco, a stick of chewing gum or a piece of candy, whichever he thinks will suit the case of his customer. The negro always takes it as a right and seems to have no idea that he is begging.

"Did you ever hear of a breeze room?" this same woman asked. "I will warrant that you never have, yet we in the north could sometimes use them in the heat of summer with much comfort. They are the passage way between the house and kitchen, which is fitted on either side with shutters to keep out the sun and admit the air. They are very cool and comfortable and quite as distinctive as the 'shoo flies,' which are balconies built in the trees. These are more or less ornamental and are reached by means of steps. They are cool places to sit, and as most of them are built in yards overlooking the gulf and the shell road in front, they are desirable attractions in a yard. These shell roads are made of oyster shells, which are dumped by the wagonload. Of course they are first herd upon the horses' feet, but when broken by travel make a hard, white road which is a good substitute for asphalt.

"Altogether this South Shore with its legends and unique customs is a place long to be remembered. It is a bit Arcadia in our prosaic country, and one does not wonder that such writers as the late Maurice Thompson and other men fond of nature loved to live here and imbibe the inspiration to be derived in this distinctive atmosphere. Cable probably opened the eyes of notherners to the queer customs and locelisms of this section, but he by no means gained their good will in so doing, for some of the best educated of the creoles contend that he gave a decidedly one-sided view of their mannerisms."

KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION

Kaiser's Move Is the Latest Vexatious Development of an Old Trouble.

By PROF. EDWIN MAXEY.

The emperor of Germany has made another of his grandstand plays in international politics. This time it is in the form of an assurance to the Germans at Tangier in particular and to the world in general that the integrity of the Moroccan empire and the open door are to be maintained. Notwithstanding his strong predilection for the spectacular, the kaiser is a shrewd diplomat. But that we may the better appreciate the significance of his declaration with reference to Morocco, it is necessary that we review the facts of the past few years leading up to the present situation.

Five times during as many years this question has caused an attack of nervousness in the diplomatic circles of Europe. The first of these attacks was brought on by the sending of the Russian minister to Tangier. The purpose in doing this naturally excited comment, as it was never customary to establish a legation in a country not yet belonging to the family of nations, unless the country establishing it has trade or subjects in the foreign country for which the legation is needed as a protection. But in this case there was no such need; for the Russian trade with Morocco was not then, and is not now, equal to the cost of maintaining the legation. And as for Russian subjects in Morocco, there is but one—and he a Jew. When we remember the exceeding tenderness of the Russian government for the Jewish subjects at home, it is most surprising that this extreme solicitude for the protection of its lone Jew in Morocco should have excited suspicion in London. But it did. Those unsentimental, blunt, beefeating Englishmen were not so constituted that they could appreciate so marvelous a manifestation of chivalric self-sacrifice upon the part of the Russian government for a subject who might, owing to the low degree of civilization of Morocco, be kidnapped in a foreign land. By these Englishmen it was felt that the move was made at the solicitation of France, and hence that it would be the first step in a combined move by these two powers, the outcome of which would be either the partition of Morocco between them, or what would be far more likely, a quid pro quo to Russia in the east for such assistance as she might render France in Morocco. There was not wanting circumstances to show that this suspicion was well founded. The time of the Russian minister was not so completely taken up with protecting the interests of his beloved fellow citizen, the aforementioned solitary Jew, that he did not have some time to study the political situation at close range, so that when the time came for action he would be in a position to advise his government as to the most expedient course to pursue. It will be remembered that in those days Russia had not lost interest in "brilliant diplomacy."

France's Next Move.

The next move on the checker board was the seizure of Tuat and some adjoining territory by France. The chief value of these possessions is not in their soil or other resources, but in their strategic position. Lying as they do on the French line of communication between Algeria and the Niger, their ownership was a matter of no small importance to France. When the projected French railway is built between the Mediterranean and Timbuctoo, and later extended to the Niger, the value of these little oases round about Tuat will be evident. The same is true of the insignificant village of Igli, which was soon after appropriated to the French. The opposition to these aggressions was perhaps greater at London than at Fez, but at neither did it take on a more formidable shape than solemn consultation and diplomatic protest. The French insisted that these places were clearly within their sphere of influence and formed no part of Morocco, although the treaty of 1845 between France and Morocco recognized them as a part of Morocco, and this treaty had not been abrogated. Notwithstanding protestations of innocence, it must be confessed that there was something suspicious about the transaction. For instance, it was a little strange that France should have made the discovery at the time when Great Britain was most preoccupied in South Africa, and hence not in a position to bring suit in ejectment against France in North Africa. In addition to rendering safe her line of communication, there can be little doubt that France was anxious to test how far she could proceed in filing title deeds without meeting with any more serious opposition than diplomatic protests. It must be admitted that France chose a very opportune time for such a proceeding.

The uprising led by Bu Hamara, a pretender to the Moroccan throne, aroused a lively interest in Europe as to the course it would take, and what action would be necessary to restore order. The purpose of dispatching French recruits from Oran to the Moroccan frontier was not a little mysterious, as they could not have been sent for the purpose of protecting French territory, which was in no danger of invasion. "A somewhat general impression at the time was that they were to be placed at the disposal of the sultan in case he should need them, and in return for this most valuable service a concession of territory along the Algerian frontier would not be at all an inappropriate reward. But this insurrection collapsed and peace was restored without testing the truth of this suspicion.

The Raisuli Incident.

Had such acts as that of Raisuli become common it would have forced a settlement of the question. But the prompt action of the United States and Great Britain had the desired effect and the experiment was not repeated. Should a settlement have been forced at that time it would probably have taken the form of an international guarantee, for public opinion in England had not at that time reached the point where the government would have felt warranted in conceding a free hand to France.

The Anglo-French convention of last year tended to simplify the situation from the international point of view. By its terms England recognized Morocco, with the exception of the strip along the northern coast, as being within the French sphere of influence. This agreement was supplemented by a subsequent agreement with Spain, in which the latter made concessions which were in substance the same as those already made by England.

The crisis of a few months ago was due to an outburst of patriotism, strongly reinforced by religious fanaticism. To dominant element in Morocco looks upon the present treaties as an attack upon their independence. Nor indeed is this an unnatural view for them to take, for if the treaties are to have any real, positive value to France, that value must come from an interference by her with the independence of Morocco. And here, as elsewhere in Mohammedan countries, such is the union of the church and state that politics cannot proceed far without getting mixed up with religion. To such an extent has the religious feeling stirred the Mohammedans that even the sultan, who has before been the champion of liberal ideals and the friend of foreigners, had joined the party of reaction, dismissed his foreign advisers and those of his cabinet who were suspicioned of being favorable to foreigners. With religious fanaticism aroused to such a degree and political prejudices heated almost to the ignition point, we have a most explosive compound—one which requires the utmost care in handling.

The Kaiser's Coup.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation, France had made substantial progress toward a settlement and the public had begun to forget about Morocco, when the present coup de main of the kaiser reopened the whole question. Not only did it serve to call attention to the problem, but it has undoubtedly increased the difficulties of it; for with this assurance of German backing, the native tribes will be reasonably sure to become more recalcitrant. The open door guarantee was evidently a bid for American backing, but so far has received no encouragement, partly because we had confidence in the assurance of France that the open door policy would be adhered to in Morocco and partly because our trade with that country is too insignificant to warrant our interfering. The contract to maintain the integrity of the Moroccan empire will, if the issue is forced, prove a large one. For in this task Germany would be practically isolated, England, Spain and France being already in accord. Italy's interests are such as to impel her not to antagonize France, and Russia will not for some time be hunting for a chance to enjoy the luxury of another war.

The importance of Morocco is due in part to its natural resources, but to a far greater extent to its position. While Morocco remains independent and either it or some other power controls the strongholds upon its northern coast, the possession of Gibraltar gives to Great Britain the mastery of the western gateway to the Mediterranean. But let a great power, other than Great Britain, gain possession of Morocco, or become intrenched upon her northern coast, and immediately the possession of Gibraltar will have lost much of its meaning, it will no longer carry with it the control of this great and historic highway of commerce. The position of Morocco has, therefore, like that of Turkey, made the question of its future one of great international importance, and like Turkey also, the rottenness of its government and its inability or disinclination to protect life and property may at any time render some solution of the question imperative. For whatever may have been, are or will be the doctrinaire theories as to the rights of sovereign states and their immunities against outside interference, the logic of facts and the interests of mankind have rendered national isolation impossible. Intercourse is a part of the law of nations—a recognized necessity to the highest development of mankind. Yet, in order that intercourse may be possible, life and property must be respected; hence the government which has lost the ability or the inclination to do this has forfeited its right to exist.

Merely Bones of Contention.

The foundation upon which the government of Morocco, as well as that of Turkey, has rested for some centuries is not any valuable service that they have rendered either toward the betterment of their subjects or the advantage of the civilization of the world; their continuance has rested rather upon international jealousies. They have encumbered the earth because the nations could reach no conclusion as to the disposition of them which would square with the political arithmetic of the nations most vitally interested in the disposition which should be made of them. But this foundation seemed to have been swept from under the Moroccan government by the understanding between Great Britain, France and Spain.

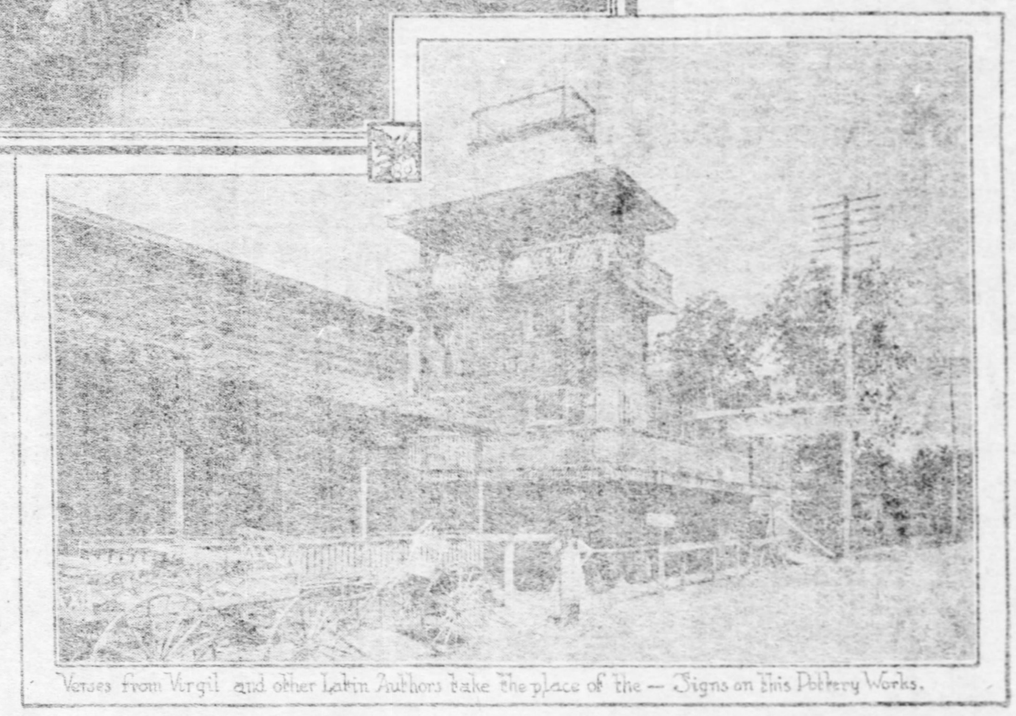
Should the encouragement given by Germany to the forces of disorder culminate in a general attack upon foreigners and their property, the nations will naturally look to France to restore order and bring the Moroccan government to accountability for its failure to furnish the protection required by international law. From this task, however, troublesome it may be, France is not likely to shrink, as it would give her an opportunity to place other nations under obligations to her and at the same time to round out her North African empire. It is hardly likely that France has moved 50,000 troops near the Moroccan frontier simply to give them a change of climate or scenery, and if they are not there for searching out a new line of title deeds, which may have been overlooked in the previous hasty search, they are probably there for the purpose of enabling France to reach an understanding with Morocco that will insure the maintenance of order within the empire. Undoubtedly France would prefer to control the country, for a time at least, through the medium of a friendly native administration. But if this cannot be effected, we may look for a regime of "peaceful penetration"—by force if necessary.

Given a country of considerable though undeveloped resources a despotic and decadent government, a population made up largely of ignorant fanatics, a position of great strategic importance, an undefined boundary line—and we have present the necessary elements of a problem, the solution of which demands the utmost delicacy and discretion. Should the uprising against foreigners collapse without forcing the issue, it would simply postpone the solution of the question.

There is something pathetic about this tottering remnant of the once vigorous and powerful Moorish empire. Esthetically considered, there is no doubt something picturesque about this island of orientalism in the midst of a surging sea of western civilization which threatens at any moment to engulf it. Chronologically considered, Morocco is an anachronism, a relic of medievalism in the dawn of the twentieth century. Politically considered, it is a state hopelessly out of joint with the spirit of the times and its environment, and, as it no longer fulfills the primary duties of a state—the protection of life and property—reconstruction, either from within or without, is a necessity. The question is, therefore, one of how, when and by whom?

Pushing Japanese Railway Lines.

While the Japanese have been so successfully conducting war operations they have found time to push forward the construction of the Korean railways. The line has been made from Fusan to Seoul, a length of some 278 miles. The steepest gradient is one in 50, and there are no less than 25 tunnels and 39 bridges on the line, besides 63 stations.



Verses from Virgil and other Latin Authors take the place of the — Signs on This Pottery Works.

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OUR NATIONAL AIRS

Where They Came From and What They Mean.

By GILBERTA S. WHITTLE.

IT is a little strange that the four tunes which have become American national airs are not American airs at all. They are only ours by adoption, but association and union with words by native authors have endeared them to us and made them as distinctive as though we possessed a more legitimate claim upon them.

"Yankee Doodle," the national air par excellence, became officially such in 1814, when the peace treaty between England and America was signed at Ghent. In honor of the two nations the citizens arranged a musical entertainment at which national airs were to be a feature, and the question arose among the American envoys as to whether "Hail Columbia" or "Yankee Doodle" should represent them. The choice fell upon the latter, but when the band-master, wishing to write the score asked that one of the gentlemen would whistle the tune, no one was equal to the task. Mr. Clay, however, had with him a negro servant possessing the musical talent common to the race, and John was summoned to extricate them from their difficulty. As he whistled the band-master jotted down the tune and arranged the harmony and a few days afterward "Yankee Doodle" made its debut as the national air of the United States.

One of the Oldest of Tunes.

The origin of the tune—one of the oldest in existence—baffles the most diligent inquiry, and down the vista of the past, far as the mental eye can reach, it is seen, now in one form and then in another. One writer asserts that it is a native of Ireland, where it served as a temple chorus or altar dance. Doodhal, according to this authority, is the Irish temple, and Yankee Doodle merely a ruption of Kange Doodhal, the term that kind of religious ceremonial. outh, the Hungarian patriot, assigns to his own country, and in a letter n Madrid in 1865, the American secreof legation says that it is a Biscayan rd dance, originating in the music of free Pyrenees."

hon, with the self-propagating quality popularity, it springs up in France, , Germany and Spain, or we discover Holland doing duty as a harvest There a laborer's wages were a of the grain which he cut down, as much buttermilk as he could , and to the rhythmic accompanyt of the sickle the reaper sang:

"Yanker, dudel, doodle down.
Diddle, dudel, lanther.
Vidder river vower vown.
Boternilk und tenther."

Cromwell the First Yankee.

The term Yankee or Nankee, appeared in England during Cromwell's time, when the cavaliers applied it in derision to the Roundheads. It has been said that Cromwell himself was the original Nankee Doodle, who rode to Oxford upon a Kentish mare, the feather in his cap being arrogantly called "maccaroni," a word signifying chic. Thus:

"Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a Kenish pony,
He stuck a feather in his hat
And called it 'maccaroni.'"

The tune was first heard in America in 1758, when General Braddock assembled the colonists near Albany to attack the French and Indians entrenched in Forts Niagara and Frontenac.

"The old Continentals
In their jagged regimentals"

had grown unaccustomed to the arts of war, and presented a ludicrous contrast to the well-disciplined British, glittering with the conventional arms and regalia. They suggested to Shucksburg, an English surgeon—with a genius for music and a strong sense of humor, Cromwell going to confront King Charles and the elegant cavaliers, mounted upon the Kentish pony with his "maccaroni" feather, and on the spur of the moment he wrote a travesty upon the verse, setting it to the same air. It was delivered to the band-master and soon the catchy tune responded through the camp amid the jeers of the British soldiers. But these jeers were conspicuous by their absence when Yankee Doodle made its most noteworthy appearance, for at the glorious termination at Yorktown of the Revolutionary war, it was to this time-honored tune, which had done duty on so many and such varied occasions, that Cornwallis marched into the lines of the "ragged Continentals" to deliver up his sword to their commander-in-chief.

Origin of "Hail Columbia."

The tune to "Hail Columbia" was composed in 1798, immediately before Washington's inauguration, by a German named Fayles, the leader of the orchestra at old John Street theater, in New York. It was introduced to the public on the occasion of Washington's first visit to that place of amusement, and called in his honor "The General Washington March." After being played at the inaugural ceremony it was called "President's March," and under this title had a run for several years. In 1798, however, when Joseph Hopkinson, a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer and son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, added the patriotic verses to it which converted it into song, its popularity received fresh impetus. The words, like those of "Dixie," were written to order, but unlike Mr. Emmett the author had a definite patriotic end in view. Our political connection with Great Britain had been severed more than a score of years before, but a full realization of ourselves as a separate and distinct nation with common interests, had not come to us, and it was the desire to bring about such a realization that decided the character of "Hail Columbia." The song was jotted down hurriedly one morning before breakfast and revised a few hours later at the Philadelphia state house, the air being affixed by Mr. Hopkinson's wife. Of the circumstances which called it forth the author says:

"A friend of mine was singing in Chestnut street theater, and a benefit performance was announced for him. Two days before this benefit he came to me saying that he was afraid he would suffer financial loss unless he could get some patriotic words adapted to the tune of 'President's March.' I promised to try to help him, and the next day I had the verses ready for him. It was widely announced, and the theater was crowded to excess, and so continued night after night for the rest of the season. The song was encored and many times repeated, and the audience joined in the chorus. It was also sung at night by large assemblies of citizens in the streets, including members of congress, which then met in Philadelphia. The enthusiasm was general, and the song was heard in every part of the United States. It was truly American and nothing else, and the patriotic feelings of every American heart responded to it."

Some years ago a granddaughter of Joseph Hopkinson, Miss Emily Smith, died at the Louise Home in Washington, who had about her a number of interesting and valuable relics of him. Among these was his portrait, and an oil painting done by himself, which showed him, like his descendant, Francis Hopkinson Smith, an accomplished artist as well as author.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was written during the War of 1812, just before the attack of the British upon Fort McHenry, when Cockburn's fleet lay in Chesapeake bay. Dr. Beanes, a civilian, had been taken prisoner by the enemy, and his friend, Francis Scott Key, of Maryland, went out from Baltimore under a flag of truce to ask his release. Secrecy was necessary to the British admiral's plans, and lest Key should divulge them he, too, was held in custody and compelled to witness the bombardment of the fort. All day and night a heavy fire was kept up when the American commander deemed it prudent not to return. The silence seemed ominous, and Key paced the deck in feverish anxiety, trying to discover by the glare of each bursting missile whether the flag still floated from the ramparts. The first streak of dawn showed him what he so eagerly sought, and in a burst of grateful enthusiasm he seized a pencil, and using the top of a barrel as a desk, dashed off the lines which will make his name live as long as the republic endures.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was set to the old air "Anacreon in Heaven," by Ferdinand Durany, a member of a dramatic company then playing in Baltimore, and was sung in Holiday street theater, in that city, October 19, 1814. The flag which inspired it is at the Massachusetts Historical society. The vessel upon which it was written was broken to pieces some years ago, and the fragments sold as relics.

America.

"God Save the King," to which the words of "America" are set, has been adapted to patriotic words in several countries. In 1830, two years before our verses were written, a commissioner, Mr. Trowbridge, of Troy, New York, was sent to Germany to examine into the custom prevailing there of singing in the schools, and returned with several German song books. These were delivered to Lowell Mason, the conservator of that branch of music. Mr. Mason, however, was not a German scholar, and he brought the books to the late Samuel F. Smith, then a student of Andover Theological seminary, asking that he would look over the words and translate into English such of them as seemed suitable for our use. While thus engaged the swinging rhymth of "God Save the King" struck young Smith's fancy, and he was moved to write American words to the air. The manner in which they were composed is another illustration of Emerson's theory that "a man does his best thing easiest," for according to the author, he scribbled them off one dismal winter evening on a scrap of waste paper, and after handing them over to Mr. Mason with a number of other things, the matter "went entirely out of his head." It was recalled, however, on the following Fourth of July when the anthem was sung at a celebration in Boston, meeting with such a reception as led to its adoption as one of our national songs. "America" has been translated into almost every language. Its author was a classmate of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, in his poem entitled "The Boys," which was read at one of the Harvard class reunions, thus refers to him:

"And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith,
Fate tried to conceal it by naming him Smith;
But he shouted a song for the brave and the free;
Just read on his medal, 'My Country, of Thee.'"

(Copyright, 1856, by Gilberta S. Whittle.)

LITTLE SERMONS

By ELBERT HUBBARD.

The women who "entertain" often only depress; they are so glowing that everybody else feels himself punk.

No seed can sow genius; no soil can grow it; its quality is inborn and defies both cultivation and extermination.

There is no subject on which men so deceive themselves as concerning their motives for doing certain things.

A woman may admire, respect, revere and obey, but she does not love until a passion arises upon her that has in it the abandon of Niagara.

Perfect health brings unconsciousness of body, and disease that almost relieves the spirit of this weight of flesh produces the same results. Again we have the law of antithesis.

Men are constantly "retiring from business," but some way the expected Elysium of leisure forever eludes them. When a man retires, death takes his word for it and soon snuffs him out.

O God! how wonderful are thy works! Thou makest the rotting log to nourish banks of violets, and from the stagnant pool at thy word springs forth the lotus that covers all with fragrance and beauty.

To be surprised is never pleasant; to feel your inferiority is to feel a pang. Seldom is there a person great enough to find satisfaction in the success of a friend. The pleasure, that excellence gives is oft tainted with resentment.

A man on earth is good or bad as mood moves him; in color his acts are seldom pure white, neither are they wholly black, but generally of a slaty grey. Impulse, temper, accident all act upon him. The north wind of hate, the simoon of jealousy, the cyclone of passion beat and buffet him. Pilots strong and pilots cowardly stand at the helm by turn. But sometimes the south wind softly blows, the sun comes out by day, the stars at night; friendship holds the rudder and loves makes all secure. Such is the life of man—a voyage on life's unresting sea.

A great love is a pain, yet it is a benison and a benediction. If we carry any possession from this world to another it is the memory of a great love. For even in the last hour, when the coldness of death shall creep into the stiffened limbs, and the brain shall be stunned and the thoughts stifled, there shall come to the tongue a name, a name not mentioned aloud for years—there shall come a name, and as the last flickering rays of life flare up and go out on earth forever, the tongue will speak this name that was long, long ago burned into the soul by the passion of a love that faileth not away.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

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FORMER BROKER IS SENTENCED

E. Meade Whippo Gets Three Years on Charge of Embezzlement.

NEW ACTION IN OLEO CASES

Judge Kennedy yesterday sentenced E. Meade Whippo, a former prominent stock broker, three years to the workhouse and fined him $2,400. Whippo had entered a plea of no defense a week ago to five charges of embezzlement, it being alleged that he had embezzled $2,400 which had been deposited with him to invest in stocks. Whippo was arrested in St. Louis, where he had gone when his customers demanded the return of their money, and was brought back to this city by Detective Cecil G. Rice. On one of the charges Whippo was sentenced a year to the workhouse, and on each of the remaining four charges he was sentenced six months each, the combined sentences aggregating three years. In addition, he was fined $2,400, the amount he had embezzled.

Benjamin Duncan, formerly constable of the Eleventh ward, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and serve 20 days in jail on a charge of embezzlement. He is alleged to have failed to account for $90 he had collected on a landlord's warrant for the Real Estate Trust Company.

Joseph Sleger, who was convicted of obtaining $3,000 from Stephen Kraynek, a South Side grocer, by falsely representing that he owned property which had been purchased by his brother, was fined $50 and costs.

Minor Sentences Imposed.

Other sentences were: Bruno Postararo, furnishing liquor to minors, $50 and costs and 20 days to jail; D. B. Spencer, misdemeanor, $5 and costs; James Richardson, assault, $5 fine; Columbus D. Zeller, false pretense, $50 fine; Frank Dunn, larceny, sent to Huntingdon reformatory; George Washington, keeping a gambling house, 60 days to the workhouse; Fred Uilg, selling liquor illegally, three months to the workhouse.

A petition was presented in quarter sessions court by Special Agent E. D. Miller of the state dairy and food commission asking that injunction be issued against 11 alleged dealers in oleomargarine, at present under indictment, restraining them from selling oleo pending the disposition of their cases by the court. The court issued a rule to show cause why the injunctions should not be granted.

Charles H. Stewart filed a petition asking that the case in which James Dravo and J. M. Arnold were charged with a misdemeanor be sent back to the grand jury for reconsideration. Stewart states that the bill was ignored and the costs amounting to $35 placed on him, as the prosecutor, which was unjust.

Thinks His Wife Is Insane.

Isaac Hochenstein filed a petition in quarter sessions court asking that a commission be appointed to inquire into the mental condition of his wife. The petition was granted by the court, and a commission to conduct the necessary examination named.

Abraham L. Lynch has filed an answer to the Versailles Fuel Gas Company which filed a bill in equity against him and secured a preliminary injunction restraining Lynch from interfering with the removal of the company's pipes from Lynch's farm. Lynch says the company is digging up his farm land when it is not in condition to be dug up. He says by digging up his farm his crops will be damaged.

But one witness was examined yesterday in the Grant boulevard case. James D. Callery, president of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, was placed on the stand, and when his examination closed the hearing was adjourned. As usual, the evidence was taken behind closed doors.

George W. Sherman filed a bill in equity against E. Walter Alderman and wife to restrain them from disposing of real estate in Swissvale. He asks the court to declare the defendants hold the property in trust for him and to order a reconveyance. Sherman says he assigned the property to them for them to handle for him while he was away on a trip for his health.

Admitted to Local Bar.

Orders were made yesterday admitting John W. Dunkle, United States district attorney, to practice in the Allegheny county courts. Mr. Dunkle's home is in Warren county and he has not been a member of the Allegheny county bar.

A new trial has been refused in the case of David F. R. Thomas, M. F. and James Nesbitt against Emma P. Skelding. The suit was a contest over a will in which the plaintiffs were given the verdict. New trials were also refused in the cases of W. T. McKnight against the Ellwood Sand Company, of William J. Kissock against H. and Yetta Browatsky.

Executions issued: Conroy, Prugh & Co. vs. William J. Briceland et al., $39; Hershell, Spillman Company vs. J. E. Nixon et al., $115; G. H. McCandless vs. Smith, Stein & Co., $187; Edwin Zugsmith vs. Frank John Kinney, $864; William Podzier vs. Richard D. Miller, $16.

The Southern Heat, Light and Power Company has sued the borough of Sheraden for $13,242.59 alleged to be due on a contract for light supplied the borough.

NATTIE M'LEAN LOSES.

West Virginia Equity Suit to Recover Oil Interests Is Decided Against Her by Court.

Judge Willis of Wetzel county, W. Va., has decided against Miss Nattie McLean in her suit to recover one-eighth of oil interests, which she claims was hers as a partner of the late J. O. Brown. The Brown estate had a one-fourth working interest in the property, worth about $50,000. Miss McLean claimed one-half of this, although Mr. Brown had willed it to his wife, Mrs. Ella M. Brown.

The equity suit disputed the right of the testator to will this interest. Mrs. Brown was represented by Attorney W. G. Crawford of Pittsburgh, and Miss McLean by S. P. Holl of New Martinsburg, W. Va. The decree was in favor of Mrs. Brown and the costs were placed on Miss McLean.

LOCKSMITH LAUGHS AT LOVE THIS TIME

Fleeing From Showers of Rice, Bride and Bridegroom Are Held Up By Gate.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Love and locksmiths in a misunderstanding wholly opposed to the proverb provided an entertainment the other afternoon that lower Broadway will long remember.

It happened at St. Paul's church, where a scattering of idlers were peering through the railing.

Suddenly the wedding march was heard and the bride and bridegroom reached the porch just as their waiting friends let loose a shower of rice. It ran round the edge of the bride's picture hat and disappeared down the bridegroom's collar. She gave a scream and clutched his hand.

Pellmell down the steps they rushed to escape their tormentors, whose pursuit was fast and furious. The fleeing pair reached the Broadway gate only to find it locked. The young husband shook it vigorously, but the gate never turned a hair.

The bride turned about on a blushing dismay that was too much for Policemen Nelander and McDonald and Brunett, who were in the throng of laughing watchers. With a shout they directed her to the Vesey street side, and she and her liege lord escaped through the gate just as the enemy armed itself for a fresh attack.

The bride was Miss Zaida David, and the bridegroom Alfred Pollock Watson, whose father has long been a vestryman of St. Paul's.

FLYING SNAKE IN VIRGINIA.

Reptile With Wings, That Fed on Birds, Has Been Killed in King George.

COMORN, VA., July 1.—A most remarkable and uncommon "flying snake" that was captured and killed at "Berry Plain," the home of John S. Dickinson, in this county, a few days ago, has attracted wide attention.

The curious reptile was first noticed flying about in the air, presenting the appearance of an ordinary snake attached to a strange looking bird.

As far as is known, it never once descended to the earth and crawled on the ground after the manner of snakes, but it would occasionally alight in trees and catch such birds as best suited its fancy.

It was finally killed and proved to be five feet long and about one inch in diameter of body. It had wings of good size covered with feathers.

"Berry Plain," where the curious thing made its advent and met its untimely end, is one of the finest plantations in King George, being situated on the banks of the Rappahannock. It is conjectured by some that the "flying snake" may have come from an impenetrable marsh of the river or some neighboring creek.

But this theory is not accepted by many, for, as far as can be learned, nothing bearing a similarity to this serpent was ever before seen or heard of anywhere in this section of the country.

ASTOR'S GUESTS ARE NOT HAPPY

Too Much Regularity in the Conduct of His "Week Ends" at Cliveden for Fun.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S GUESSES

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 1.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor's week-end parties at Cliveden-on-the-Thames are now in full swing, but those who have been to them do not for some reason or other express enthusiasm over them.

The trouble appears to be that Mr. Astor will not allow his guests to wander about the beautiful place as they like and find their own enjoyments for themselves, as is the rule in most English country houses.

The meals are rather formal, and the house party assembles for breakfast, which is an unpardonable sin at most houses. Then after luncheon several big brakes take the guests down to the riverside, and the steam launch Marguerite takes the party for the usual six-mile trip up or down the river.

On the return of the launch the brakes are again in waiting, although the majority of the guests, especially the young people, would infinitely prefer strolling up to the house through the glorious woods. There is, in fact, a stiffness about Mr. Astor's hospitality which never seems to wear off, and this is the reason that the same people never go often to Cliveden.

Through unwise investments and speculations, Lord Tweedmouth, who was at one time a very wealthy peer, is in financial difficulties. His family is now on the continent, economizing.

He has few possessions left. Brook house, his palace in Park lane, he has sold to Sir Ernest Cassel, the king's great friend and "financial adviser;" his sporting estate in Scotland to the earl of Portsmouth, and his valuable pictures and beautiful porcelain fetched high prices at Christie's sales.

Sir Ernest Cassel, by the way, is now known as "Rameses the Only," as he practically rules Egypt, as far as the finances are concerned.

The khedive of Egypt, with whom he does practically what he likes, has been his guest at his house in Grosvenor square and consults him in everything. Sir Ernest will be the most powerful host in London when he moves into Park lane next year.

Claridge's hotel has been the scene of comings and goings of minor royalties of all sorts. The khedive of Egypt, who spent one night there before going on to Buckingham palace and then on to St. Ernest Cassel's, walked about the hotel absolutely unrecognized, and there were several German princelings and princesses lunching there one day; the latter only being noticed because of their dowdy dressing.

At least half of the hotel is at present in the possession of the United States.

Commander Elbridge T. Gerry and his family are spending a few days there before going over to Paris, but they do not appear anxious to shine socially in any way. Claridge's and the Savoy hotel are by far the most popular places just now with Americans, and the Hotel Cecil is filled with them.

GETS A HUSBAND THROUGH POLICE

Prospective Bridegroom Is Arrested on Charge of Stealing a Diamond.

ALL IS FORGIVEN AT ALTAR

DES MOINES, July 1.—When Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alyn stepped off a northwestern train and took apartments in Des Moines they ended a romance which had shaken the little town of Ames into social paroxysms for a period of several days. It also almost landed the bridegroom behind the bars, charged by his fiancee with the larceny of a diamond valued at $1,500. However, instead of appearing as star performers in a preliminary hearing before a country justice, they have settled down to married life and are shunning the vagaries of a theatrical life from which both have just escaped.

A few days ago a strange woman stepped from a passenger train at Ames and asked for the city marshal. Then taking rooms with a private family, she told her story of love, of trust and of confidence, all of which she aluded to as a dream fitful and not as smooth as the paths which love is supposed to tread. She told how she had believed in a man, a member of the same theatrical troupe, and had trusted him. He had disappeared and was keeping from her a lot of diamonds and some of her wearing apparel.

Marshal Wiley of Ames immediately became interested in the case. He began to dog the depot and watch every westbound train. Finally his wishes were realized when a dapper young man stepped immediately by the marshal. To him the stranger admitted that he was Fred Alyn, and that he had money and jewels belonging to Miss Ray Charlton, with whom he was intimately acquainted. Taking the fellow in tow the marshal went to the rooms of the young woman. But no scene such as he had been expecting was enacted.

Instead the young woman threw herself into the arms of the man. He took from his pocket diamonds valued at $1,500 and turned them over to the woman. A promise to marry was mutually made and the marshal was asked to excuse himself.

Mystery deep and strange hangs over the affair. The quiet demeanor of the young woman during her week's stay in Ames won for her many friends who learned that she had lost some property. Her sudden marriage and later departure brought wonderment and gossip in full array.

Nothing is known either in Ames or in Des Moines of the peculiar couple. Their present location is unknown, as they proudly entered a cab at the Northwestern depot, spurning interviewers and cabmen alike, gave silent orders to drive to apartments already secured, and the public was kept from one of the strangest romances which has been enacted in this part of Iowa.

The Plague of India.

The India correspondent of the London Lancet writes that the plague epidemic continues with unabated virulence. The death roll for 1905 promises to exceed all former records. In 1901 the total deaths from plague were returned at 273,679; in 1902 the number rose to 577,427; in 1903 it reached 851,263, and in 1904 it was 1,022,299. From January 1 of the present year up to April 15 the number of fatal cases is reported at 576,366, and it is very doubtful whether these figures tell the whole truth. The only noticeable decrease is in the districts of Bengal, where the epidemic seems to be abating. In this area, however, the outbreak occurred earlier in the season. During the present outbreak the anti-plague serum from the Pasteur institute in Paris has been somewhat extensively used for the treatment of cases, both in Bombay and Calcutta, and although it is early to form a definite opinion, numerous individual reports would seem to show its value.

FRENCH THINK WAR IS COMING

They Declare Themselves Fully Able to Entertain the Kaiser's Men of Arms.

PROVE IT WITH TYPE WRITERS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, July 1.—There are in France at present many prominent statesmen who take a very pessimistic view of the situation, and who, although it looks as if a conference may solve the Morocco question without bloodshed, prophesy that another war between France and Germany cannot be avoided.

The kaiser wants war, they say, and he wants it now, because he knows that the discipline in the French army has been undermined by the socialists, because he knows that the eastern frontier of France is not yet strongly enough fortified to withstand a German attack, and because at present he need fear no intervention by France's ally, Russia.

If he fails to drive France to war over Morocco he will take some other pretext.

Against the people the former military governor of Paris, Gen. Zurlinden, has written an article in the Gaulois, in which he takes a far more optimistic view.

"If, in spite of all the concessions we have made," he says, "Germany should attack us, she would find herself isolated, deserted by the two other powers of the triple alliance, which was formed for defensive purposes only.

"Austria would not and could not render any assistance, and the feeling in Italy today is far more friendly toward France than toward Germany. Still, admitting that, if the kaiser should suddenly attack us, he would probably succeed in driving back our armies and cross the frontier, but this would by no means end the war.

"Exasperated by the injustice of such a perfidious attack, and knowing that it was a question of our national existence, France would, in this desperate struggle, once more give proof of the energy which our glorious history shows so many examples of and which she showed toward the end of our last unfortunate war.

"Today France could make a much more determined defense than in 1870. Our soldiers are better prepared and better equipped than they were 35 years ago, when they were as brave as ever, but were poorly led.

"Advancing into France, the German armies would find strongly fortified cities in their path, and Paris today is impregnable.

"The whole nation is drilled in the art of war, our reserve officers are as capable as those in actual service.

"Our navy, even without assistance from England, would annihilate the German. Our colonial troops could reach here on very short notice. The English army would come to our assistance, and, instead of new victories, the kaiser would lose all Germany won in the war of 1870."

Also, Col. Picquart takes a very hopeful view. In the Aurore he says:

"Our artillery is the best in the world. Our infantry is equipped with guns far superior to those of the Germans. Our plans for defense are complete in every detail, and the railroads are in a condition which will enable them to carry out their part in the mobilization of the army without a moment's delay and without any possibility of confusion.

"All our fortresses are in magnificent condition. Germany has 23 army corps; France has 21, and in time of war two of these at least would have to remain in Germany, so that the numerical strength of the armies is even.

"Eager though the kaiser may be for war, the German government will think twice before running into one."

WORK SOON TO BEGIN ON NEW LIGHTHOUSE

Summer Weather to Be Taken Advantage Of to Accomplish Engineering Feat.

NORFOLK, July 1.—It was learned that work on the foundation for the proposed lighthouse off the Diamond Shoals, Hatteras, will shortly begin, and that this season of the year will be taken advantage of, since after the first of September the stormy period will have begun, which would interfere with the work. Unless the plans of Capt. Eels, the contractor, are changed, it is said that the work of building the caisson for the foundations will be constructed here. This was the case the last time an attempt was made to place a light at the dreaded shoals, but the caisson had hardly been gotten into position when a storm arose and tore the caisson to pieces in a short time, and $50,000 went into the sea.

When the work on the lighthouse begins it will be the third attempt to place a beacon at the spot which has been designated as "the graveyard of shipping." Capt. Eels made the proposition to the government to erect the light at his own expense and to maintain it for two years, and after that time, if the light is still there, that he be paid for the work. Congress took up the proposition and the captain is to be paid something like a million dollars if he succeeds.

Old salts shake their heads and look doubtful when the subject of a lighthouse at the shoals is broached. Two former attempts proved dismal and costly failures and the last nearly resulted in the loss of 19 lives. The men were on the caisson when the storm arose and they were rescued with difficulty.

Experienced mariners say that the sands at the shoals are so treacherous and are continually shifting that they do not see how any permanent foundation can be had. Even at the calmest season of the year there is quite a sea on at the shoals, and it is said by those who have lived at Hatteras that the lighthouse on the shore has been gradually sinking, showing the character of the beach.

ST. REGIS INDIANS WIN.

Court Orders Reapportionment of an Old Judgement for About Two Million Dollars.

MALONE, N. Y., July 1.—The United States court of claims has handed down a decision of great importance to the St. Regis Indians. In 1898 the New York Indians, consisting of about nine tribes, including the St. Regis Indians, procured a judgment against the United States of approximately $2,000,000, and in 1899 congress appropriated money to pay it. The department of the interior prepared rolls of the Indians of the various tribes, with the result that the St. Regis Indians were to get about $118,000, or $93 each, while the Indians of certain other New York tribes were to get $1,000 per capita.

This plan of distribution was unsatisfactory to the St. Regis Indians, as well as to some of the other tribes, and the question of correction of the rolls so made was brought before the court above mentioned. The decision of the court holds that every Indian interested in the fund, whether he be a St. Regis, a Tuscarora or of whatever tribe, shall receive an equal amount with each and every other New York Indian.

It is thought that the St. Regis Indians will receive under the decision nearly $300,000, or about three times as much as they would have received if the decision had been adverse to them.

Scotch Magnetic Observatory.

It has been arranged to carry on in the future the Kew magnetic work at Eskdalemuir, Scotland. The site is in the valley of the Esk, toward the north of Dumfriesshire, one of the southern counties of Scotland. Being over 15 miles from the nearest railway and in a rather inaccessible position, the probability of future disturbance is small. In addition to the magnetographs the equipment, which is not fully decided upon, will consist of self-recording instruments for at least atmospheric electricity and earth tremors. In addition to the variometer building two absolute observation huts are being erected. The standardization of magnetic instruments will be continued as heretofore at the Kew observatory, Richmond.

Jolts from John "L."

By JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

On the train the other day I met a priest who was a boy with me in Boston. We hadn't met in years. He is a member of an order in which every man must be ready at all times to go anywhere and do anything ordered. He was on his way to the northwest so far from anywhere that he may never get back, but that doesn't bother him one, two, three.

"What a missionary you would have made, John!" he said when we had settled down for our chat. "Muscular Christianity (I think that's what he called it) has its effect with the people away in the wilds quite as much as fine preaching. Do you remember the time you knocked your boss through a window in Boston and threw up your job? I am ashamed to own up that at the time that incident impressed me very favorably, for that boss was a tyrant and deserved something such, although it was rough on the window."

I told him that it was hard to tell by the cut of a man's coat how far a distance he could go in a night, for I remember this friend of mine as a stayer. I saw him work his way through a crowd of toughs one day out at the Point in South Boston, and he hardly needed the help I was able to give him. It was a case where he had to fight, and when I asked him about that and if he wasn't a pretty good Christian with muscles, he begged to be excused from remembering anything so worldly.

"I guess that if any of the natives can't be brought around by fair words, you have the other kind of argument to reach them," I told him through the car window as we said good-bye once more, maybe for the last time.

One day when I was in Harry Hill's place in New York a fellow called me out and putting a $100 bill into my hand, said: "There's a retainer, as the lawyers say, and if you want it, there's a lot more of the same kind of shaving papers where that came from."

It looked easy, and I asked him what the answer was.

"You have heard, of course, of the panicky doings in Wall street," the man with the green went on, "and a certain agent is accused of doing it all. He is afraid to move about, because somebody has passed the word to John Kelly and the police won't give him any protection. Now, here's where you appear. If you will agree to be in this man's company so that if any trouble is started you can stop it and protect this man, you will get $1,000 for the job. We figure that the trouble will pass over in about a week and the money is yours."

I declined the job right off quick, because I knew some friends who had got squeezed and I was sore on the one said to be to blame.

"Would $2,000 help you to change your mind?" asked the visitor.

"No, nor $10,000," I replied. "If your man deserves a licking he can have it for all of me, and I hope he will get it good."

I heard afterward that the man who wanted to use my punch at a price hired a couple of men who knew how to shoot to give him elbow room to finish the job he started in to do on the public.

Say, take it from me that this is a great country. On my travels I meet the high and the low, and everybody seems to be making good. The rich are getting more than belongs to them, but the man who works is better off than ever. The farmers out here in the west live like fighting cocks and the goldbrick artists are not separating them from their bank accounts as easy as they were, for the farmer gets the papers and is a very wise guy. Anybody with a scheme has to show them before they unbuckle. And the man who works for somebody else puts in fewer hours and gets more for his sweat than his father did.

Sure there is kicking and strikes, but today the working man has more for his children—better furniture, better food, better fun, and an easier time generally than his father could produce. And his wife has it easier than her mother did, for all kinds of wrinkles are now handy to cut out the punishment for the women.

I see these changes in this new country of the northwest since my last visit out there. There's something besides booze to fill in the spare time, and everybody is better for the change. The big fair out here in Oregon is another sign of the changes, and this belated testimonial to the two men who hoofed it out here to prevent anybody jumping the claim on Uncle Sam is not any too extravagant, even if it does seem too splendid for a new country to settle for.

I'm not much on figures, but here's some that anybody can get: Ten years ago, just before Fitz found the solar plexus, San Francisco had 250,000 people; today it has 450,000. Portland had 80,000 10 years ago; now there are 140,000. Seattle had 35,000; now it has 150,000. Los Angeles has jumped from 80,000 to 125,000, Tacoma from 35,000 to 70,000 and Spokane has broadened from 15,000 to 40,000 in the same 10 years. But these figures, stiff as they are, don't tell the whole of it. Horace Greeley's advice is as good today as ever it was.

We were talking about what had become of some of the fighters who had dropped out of sight—of Dominick McCaffrey, who lives in Pittsburgh; of Kid Lavigne, who is in Paris showing amateurs how to fight; of Jim Hall, who is now training scrappers in this country; of Jake Kilrain, who lives in Baltimore and has a son who promises to be as good in the ring as the old man was; of Mysterious Billy Smith, who is doing well in business out in Oregon; of Steve O'Donnell, who was a boxing instructor in Harvard the last I heard of him—and the name of a fighter who made a great splurge a few years ago came up. Nobody could tell what had happened to him, and it was agreed that he must be dead.

One day a year ago, while watching the marines drill in the Charleston navy yard, a batch of prisoners passed by under guard of several marines. The prisoners were dressed in dirty gray suits with round hats, and each was handcuffed. One prisoner had a bottle of medicine in his hand (the bunch had been up to see the doctor) and although he had a week's growth of beard on his face and looked pale from confinement, I recognized him as the man who had dropped out of the ring and disappeared.

"Don't give me away," he said to me as he passed along.

After making some inquiries, I found that he had gone into the navy under a wrong name, deserted, was arrested, had made a fight to get away, and was sentenced to several years' imprisonment by the naval authorities. That fellow, when in the ring, was one of the most promising middleweights in the country.

I got a newspaper clipping from a friend containing an account of Jeffries and sizing him up as the greatest ever. I don't object to this kind of advertising, but the article, in comparing him with me in my prime, went on to say: "Sullivan was never a scientific fighter." This kind of dope makes me get up on my hind legs. If it would be any good, I could produce sports who will tell you that I could strike more blows in 10 seconds than any man living could strike in a minute, and these blows would count some, as they were delivered solidly while I was square on my feet, so that all the heft of my body was in every one of them. I've ducked plenty of swings in my time which were handed by some fellows who were counted as scientific—but few of them arrived.

There are a lot of good fellows writing for newspapers who never saw me fight and they are not to blame for taking statements of some of the smart ones who would like to make it appear that I didn't really do anything worth while, and was merely conning the public.

But I'm still on the map and good enough to give some of them the laugh yet. When Mitchell and I get busy, perhaps there'll be a calling in of the junk that has been so long handed out. You may bet your pile that I'm going to make the best of my chance and if there isn't any science in my shape, I'll take my gruel and be glad to get it.

"CAT FEAR'S" CAUSE STILL A PUZZLE

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell 's Study of Malady Fails to Reveal Its Origin.

DETECTING UNSEEN CATS

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of this city, who has made an extended study of the so-called "cat fear," with which many persons are afflicted, has embodied the results of his observations in an article for publication.

Dr. Mitchell's attention was drawn to the subject of "cat fear" three years ago, when he was consulted on the case of a hysterical young woman in whom the fear of cats had become an obsession. She declared she could always detect the presence of an unseen and unheard cat.

"I saw her three times," said Dr. Mitchell, "and on each occasion she said there was a cat in the room. It was true of her first visit, although she could not have seen it, but each time she exhibited the same wear and the usual mild hysterical manifestations.

"The second case was, I felt sure, an exhibition of real capacity to know when the unseen and unheard of cat was present. It came to my knowledge later."

Cases in Three Countries.

In order to obtain material for study Dr. Mitchell obtained from 159 persons in the United States, England and Germany replies to these questions:

"Have you any antipathy to cats? Are you subject to unusual feelings of symptoms in the presence of a cat? What are these? Does the presence of a tiger in a menagerie affect you as do cats? Can you account for your cat fear by anything obvious, as, for example, any incident of childhood? At what age did you first discover your peculiarity as to cats?

"Are you surely aware of the presence of a cat when it is not in sight or known to be near? If yes, give the evidence, your own and that of others, as to the fact. What feelings or symptoms make you sure of the cat's presence? Is it cat odor? How long have you had this peculiarity

Many of the answers were not used by Dr. Mitchell in making up his deductions, because they showed cases of simple cat asthma in confirmed asthmatic sufferers—a disorder well recognized by physicians.

Symptoms of "Cat Fear."

"My research," says Dr. Mitchell, "brought me indisputable evidence concerning a large number of people in whom the presence of a cat gives rise to a variety of symptoms. In such persons the feeling caused by the cat is instantaneous. In the asthma victims it is slower and cumulative, and may not be felt at all for twenty minutes or more.

"Certain persons, on seeing a cat, have other symptoms, with or without oppression of breathing. There may be only fear, terror, disgust. There may be added chilly sensations, horripilation, weakness, locked jaw, or, as in one case, fixed, open jaw, rigidity of arms, pallor, nausea, rarely vomiting, pronounced hysterical convulsions and even temporary blindness. These pass away with the removal of the cat, but in a few examples leave the sufferer nervously disturbed for a day. Two report themselves as apt to have dreams, or what one of them calls 'catmares.'

"Five persons, three being women, are alarmed in the presence of greater cats, caged tigers or lions. A soldier of distinction, much given when younger to tiger hunting, is undisturbed by these great felines, but terrified by a tame cat."

Very few of Dr. Mitchell's correspondents could account for the origin of their "cat fear." Three assigned it to being frightened by a cat in childhood. All reported that the simple fear dated from early childhood, but that the symptoms of weakness, nausea, chilliness, etc., came on later and increased as they grew older.

Family Peculiarity.

"At least a fourth of my cases of cat terror in grave form," Dr. Mitchell says, "speak of it as a family peculiarity. Five in a family of seven had it. In another case the maternal grandfather, two great-aunts, an uncle and a sister were all thus troubled, and in other families where one had it at least one other, a brother or sister, was more or less affected. Single cases in families were, however, the rule.

"Sex appears to have no marked influence, but the extreme symptoms are more frequent in women.

"After careful study I reached the conclusion that as concerns 32 persons I had evidence enough to make me sure they could tell when a cat was near, although it was neither seen nor heard.

"On study of those who at sight of cats have fear, horror, and in varying degrees emotional disturbances and distinct hysterical symptoms, and those whom unseen cats affect, we observe that the same symptomatic expressions attend both groups.

"In the first set, sight of the cat informs. In the second set, those who are conscious of unseen cats, some sense other than sight or hearing gives the information. They are usually not conscious of the unseen cat as odorous.

"It seems to me possible that either they smell the cat too slightly to be able to define the odor or else receive an olfactory impression of which they are not conscious as being an odor, but only in the form of such symptoms as the visible cat would evoke.

"To be influences by an olfactory impression of which the subject rests unconscious may seem a hypothesis worthy of small respect and beyond power of proof. Nevertheless, it seems to me reasonable. There are sounds beyond the hearing of certain persons. If they ever cause effects, we do not know. There are rays of which we are not conscious as light or heat except through the effects to which they give rise. There may be olfactory emanations distinguished by some as odors and by others felt not as odors, but only in their influential results on nervous systems, unusually and abnormally susceptible. No other explanation seems to me available and it gains value from certain contributative facts."

In summing up his researches Dr. Mitchell says:

"It is likely that the cat emanations may affect the nervous system through the nasal membrane, although unrecognized as odors. Why these emanations should, if plainly perceived as due to cats cause certain symptoms in those who dread cats is readily understood.

"The ultimate cause of unreasonable terror of cats I cannot explain.

"It is perhaps, worthy of note how many of the victims of cat fear declare that even strange cats seem to have an unusual desire to be near them, jump on their laps and follow them."

Chemical Society's Meet.

The American Chemical society will hold its twenty-second general meeting in the rooms of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science, Buffalo, N. Y., June 22, 23, 24, 1905. The program for the meeting will be arranged for by the following committee: Marston T. Bogert, for the section of organic chemistry; Victor Lenher, for the section of inorganic chemistry; John H. Long, for the section of sanitary, agricultural and biological chemistry, and Francis A. Fitzgerald, for the section of industrial chemistry. Mr. Fitzgerald will give an address on the evening of June 22 upon the subject of "Electro-Chemic Industries at Niagara Falls." Excursions to industrial establishments in Buffalo, and to Niagara Falls are arranged for.

Big Frame for Steamer.

Some 30 tons of metal have been used at the Darlington forge in England to make a casting of the steel stern frame for one of the great new Cunard steamers.

ENJOINS WIFE FROM VISITING SHOP AND INJURING BUSINESS

Barber Says He Cannot Hold a Job Because She Is Always at His Heels to the Great Detriment of His Work.

TOLEDO, July 1.—Harry Hoffer has at last obtained relief from what he says is a pestering wife, for at his solicitation Judge Tyler enjoined Bertha Hoffer from annoying her husband, going to his place of business and there interfering with his enjoyment of liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It was unique relief that Hoffer asked the court for in his divorce suit, as he says that for years he has been so pestered by his wife as to lose position after position.

They were married in November of 1900 in Detroit, where he had a barber shop with a fine trade. After the marriage, however, he says business began to fall off greatly because she insisted on insulting patrons. He says she loafed about the shop, and that her intense jealousy and bad temper made life miserable for him, for he could not pass a woman without his wife calling him all kinds of names and making numerous charges. She threatened, he said, to make a tramp of him and then shoot him or throw acid in his face.

Because of her actions, he says, he had to close his business. They went to New York, and at her solicitation he went on the stage. He says he was a failure at this, as it was not to his liking, so he went back to barbering.

He went back to Detroit and then came to Toledo, losing several positions because he says she would insist on going into the shop and raising a distrubance because a woman happened to pass by and some one in the shop would nod at her.

PACKED UP THE OLD HOME

Physician Moves His Family Residence From Cleveland to Indian Territory.

Dr. C. E. Bryant, a well-known Cleveland physician, has just completed a May moving job that is possibly without a parallel in this part of the country. He has moved an entire 15-room house from Cleveland to Indian territory, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, because his wife's mother was moving to his new home with him, and she wanted her old homestead to go with them.

The house that traveled from Ohio's metropolis to a distant part of the great southwest without so much as batting a figurative eye stood on Harkness avenue in the East End. For many years it had been one of the prettiest houses on that pretty East End street. It belonged to Mrs. Austin Beckwith, widow of Wells Beckwith. It was her home for 35 years. The Beckwith family loved it, was attached to it for sentimental reasons and reasons that were not sentimental. It was their home. It was pleasing to the eye and a charming place to live it. How to transport it to its scene of future and anticipated usefulness? Simplest thing in the world. Tear it down and ship the pieces.

The house was torn down with as much care as marks the moving of a fine piano out of the fifth story of a flathouse. Its atoms were indexed, classified, tied together and jacked with as much solicitude for projecting corners and exposed spots as though it was a venerable hall clock and not a big dwelling house that was going into the packing cases.

When it arrives at its destination—if it is not already there—these pieces will be unpacked, renailed together and, presto, there is No. 343 Harkness avenue standing on a street in the city of Muskegee, I. T., just as naturally as though it had grown there.

Some little stuff was left behind. For instance, the lathing was ruined by prying off the plaster and salvaging the important parts of the frame. Besides, lath is cheap and would not pay for transportation. The shingles, too, were thrown away.

But the furnace, the furnace pipes, the floor boards, the side boards, the joists, the roof, the stairs, the clapboards, the interior woodwork, in fact, the entire frame of the building, was moved in this fashion. It will only be necessary to do the following things to it when it gets to Indian territory:

Dig a new cellar, build new foundations and new chimneys, put on a new roof, replaster.

It is claimed by the Bryant family that their "new" home will have cost them less than had they bought new lumber and built a brand new house in their new location. In the first place, every foot of the material is seasoned perfectly, is cut and ready to put in and is perfectly planned. Moreover, transportation costs less than new lumber. The only tool necessary in erecting the house after it gets there is a hammer.

TWO ORPHAN MAIDS WALKED 350 MILES

Destitute Girls Traversed Two States Without Meeting With Mishap—in Good Health.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 1.—After enduring three years of bondage on a farm in Arkansas, where they were compelled to plough and hoe corn and do other work of farmhands, Jane and Emma Miller, aged 18 and 15, have arrived in Kansas City. They walked from Olean, Ark., a distance of 39 miles.

The young women applied to the police and were given shelter with the Helping Hand Institute. The free employment department of the institute will see that they are given employment.

According to the story told by the young women they went to Olena, Ark., three years ago with their parents. Previous to that time they had lived in Johnson county, Ia. A month after the family moved to Arkansas the father died and the girls' mother soon followed him. The orphans were thrown on their own resources. They entered the employ of a farmer and say they were worked like farmhands, performing the hardest labor on the place. Finally, having decided that nothing could be worse than another summer of drudgery, they resolved to come to Kansas City and look for work.

They had no money to pay railroad fare. They took a train at Olena and travelled a few miles by rail until they were out of reach of their master. Then they began the journey on foot.

"No, we were not afraid," said the elder of the two. "We always stopped at some farmhouse before dark came on and we walked as fast as we could during the day. We were treated well; most of the folks where we stopped over night refused to take any money for our lodging. People between here and Arkansas are very kind."

When they arrived in Kansas City they had very little money left, not more than a few pennies. Neither looks the worse for her long trip on foot. Their shoes were worn almost from their feet, but they are in the best of health and say the walking was light work compared with the drudgery they have been accustomed to. Both faces are as brown as berries and their clothing shows the wear and tear of the road.

Tesla Patents Have Expired

Three Tesla patents expired during the first week in May, but it is still uncertain whether the use of the polyphase principle, as used by the aforesaid patents, is, or is not, covered by numerous other patents which are still effective.

The May Drug Co.'s Special Sale

ON

MME. YALE'S Remedies

SKIN FOOD FREE!

The ever increasing demand for Mme. Yale's wonderful Health Remedies and Beautifying Products is so materially on the increase as to compel us to buy these articles in carload lots. Our unprecedented success in handling these goods testifies in no mistaken tones to the supreme quality of these truly great specialties.

SKIN FOOD FREE

During the past week our sale on Mme. Yale's Remedies has eclipsed all former attempts—from morning till night several clerks were kept busy tying up packages. We fully intend this week to be equally as busy—for we shall continue giving a large souvenir jar of Mme. Yale's Skin Food with each 83c purchase of Mme. Yale's Remedies.

FREE "SKIN FOOD" COUPON.

This Coupon and 83c in cash is good for any of Mme. Yale's $1.00 Health Remedies or Beautifying Preparations. Mail orders are included in this offer.

SALE WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK.

PRICE LIST OF MME. YALE'S HEALTH REMEDIES, TOILET PREPARATIONS AND BEAUTY SPECIALTIES.

INTERNAL HEALTH REMEDIES.

Mme. Yale's Fruitcura, Tonic for women, per bottle $1.00; May's price....83c

Mme. Yale's Blood Tonic, per bottle, $1.00; May's price....83c

Mme. Yale's Complexion Tablets (two sizes), per box, 50c and $1.00; May's price....42c, 83c

Mme. Yale's Hepa-Rena Pills, for Liver and Kidneys, per bottle, 50c; May's price....42c

Mme. Yale's Ola-Balma (Intestinal Lubricant), cure for Bowel trouble, per bottle, $1.00; May's price....83c

Mme. Yale's Laxative-Cathartic Pills, per bottle, 25c; May's price....21c

Mme. Yale's Fertilizer Tablets (two sizes), cures Constipation, per box, 50c and $1.00; May's price....42c, 83c

Mme. Yale's Digestive Tablets (two sizes), per box, 50c and $1.00; May's price....42c, 38c

TOILET REQUISITES AND NATURAL BEAUTIFIERS.

Mme. Yale's Almond Blossom Complexion Cream (two sizes), per jar, 50c and $1.00; May's price....42c, 83c

Mme. Yale's Massage Cream (two sizes), per jar, 50c and $1.00; May's price....42c, 83c

Mme. Yale's Complexion Soap, per cake, 25c; May's price....21c

Mme. Yale's Magical Secret, Softens hard water, per bottle, $1.50; May's price....$1.25

Mme. Yale's Skin Food (two sizes), per jar, $1.50 and $3.00; May's price....$1.25, $2.50

Mme. Yale's Bust Food (two sizes), per jar, $1.50 and $3.00; May's price....$1.25, $2.50

Mme. Yale's Skin Tonic, softens expression, per bottle, $1.00; May's price....83c

Mme. Yale's Complexion Powder (flesh, white, pink and brunette, per box, 50c; May's price....42c

Mme. Yale's Tooth Powder, per bottle, 25c; May's price....21c

EXTERNAL CURATIVES.

Mme. Yale's Antiseptic (two sizes), Mouth wash, etc., per bottle, 25c and $1.00; May's price....21c, 83c

Mme. Yale's Oakolo (Egyptian Liniment), per bottle, 50c; May's price....42c

Mme. Yale's Special Lotion (cure for Blackheads, etc.), per bottle, $1.00; May's price....83c

Mme. Yale's Special Ointment (cure for Pimples and Skin Disease), per jar, $1.00; May's price....83c

Mme. Yale's 1903 La Freckla. Cure freckles, per bottle, $1.00; May's price....83c

Mme. Yale's 1903 Complexion Bleach, per bottle, $2.00; May's price....$1.6

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Penn and Swissvale, Ave., Berlin & Co.
Frankstown and Oakwood Ave., Berlin & Co.
Collins Ave., 220, J. Breitweiser.
Lincoln Ave., 1005, Brilliant Pharmacy.
Butler St., 3412, C. T. Bundy.
Brighton Road and Woods Run Ave., Brighton Road Pharmacy.
Beltzhoover Ave., 117, Adolph Beck.
Penn Ave., 7108, J. R. L. Brown.
Butler St., 656, K. L. Cottville.
McClure and Woods Run Ave., Coomb's Pharmacy.
Main St., 894, City Drug Store.
Butler St., 5401, C. W. Cogan.
Fifth Ave., 537-539, The Court Pharmacy.
Aiken Ave. and Walnut St., F. X. Cook.
Rebecca Ave., 731, A. R. Canter & Bro.
Rebecca St., 821, Colonial Pharmacy.
Butler St., 4401, A. W. Covert.
Craig and Forbes St., Clark's Bellefield Pharmacy.
Rebecca Ave., 812, Dr. S. W. Covell.
Lincoln Ave. and Bellevue, Denslow Bros.
Hamilton and Dallas Ave., Dallas Pharmacy.
Frankstown Ave., 205, H. O. Danner.
Ellsworth and College Ave., J. S. Dondua.
Braun and Euclid Ave., The Euclid Pharmacy.
Ohio and Midale, 541, The Estate of F. H. Eggers.
Penn and Main, Erskine's Drug Store.
Aspinwall, Pa., J. J. Frey.
Fifth Ave., 891, Finkelpearl Pharmacy.
Lincoln Ave., 1506, Otto E. Freeburg.
Penn Ave., 4823, Gasfield Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 4262, T. J. Geyton.
Main St., 192, Grotjelesen's Pharmacy.
Homewood and Bennett St., J. R. Gasaway.
Sheridan Ave. and Station St., G. H. Glass.
Forbes St., 2685, J. M. Hahman.
Penn Ave., 3836, H. B. Hess.
Highland and Center Ave., Highland Pharmacy.
Frankstown Ave., 280, T. J. Hermana.
Lincoln Ave. and Lake St., T. J. Hermann.
Liberty Ave., 4717, J. R. Hite.
Walnut and Bellefonte St., 5501, L. M. Hamilton.
North Highland Ave., 506, Hage's Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 6126, J. Henrich.
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Penn Ave., 5190, L. B. Hughes.
Wood and Ross Ave., S. H. Jackson.
Fifth Ave., 3614, T. S. Ihrig.
Fifth Ave., 2613, P. L. Jones.
Butler St., 657, J. J. Kalf.
Lindsay Ave., 521, Larimer Pharmacy.
Frankstown and Butler Ave., J. D. Loughridge.
Butler St., 2705, K. F. Lange.
Butler St., 5201, M. C. Linn.
Forbes St., 2307, The Lincoln Pharmacy.
Kelley and Dallas Ave. J. F. McCabe.
Park Ave., 461, R. B. McKelvey.
Butler St., 3509, Thos. McCaffrey.
Butler St., 556, F. M. Metz.
Main and Wabash, W. E., Montgomery's Pharmacy.
Shiloh St., 54, J. F. Murphy.
Penn Ave., 894, McGann's Pharmacy.
Homewood and Hamilton Ave., J. R. McCreary.
Forbes and Ophelia St., Morgan's Pharmacy.
Long and Frankstown Ave., H. C. Murto.
Brushton and Milford, J. S. McGrath.
12th and Canal St., B. C. Newton.
Liberty Ave., 4509, J. E. Nichols.
Carson St., 2, Panhandle Pharmacy.
Main St., 615, E. A. Patrick.
Main St., 1002, Patrick & Patterson.
Neville St. and Center Ave., Porter & Porter.
Beaver Ave., 1402, J. B. Philips.
Franklin and Trenton Ave., J. C. Bailey.
St. Clair and Jackson St., Porter's Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 7608, M. L. Patterson.
Fifth Ave., 2638, Ottenberg's Meat Market.
Fifth Ave., 2204, Ottenberg's Meat Market.
Fifth Ave., 1231, Robin Drug Co.
Liberty Ave., 5100, C. E. Ringer.
Ward and Semple Sts., H. B. Reizer.
Tioga and Rosedale St., Rosedale Pharmacy.
Hamilton and Collier St., R. Smith.
Butler St., 5202, H. A. Spilker.
Liberty St., 4230, Schilling & Thompson.
Liberty Ave., 5148, C. A. Schilling.
Shiloh St., 42, J. Sohn.
Washington and Allen Ave., W. L. Sutter.
Franklin and Center Ave., W. S. Swartz.
Fifth Ave., 2229, T. T. Spence.
Fifth Ave., 642, W. Sawhill & Son.
Fifth Ave., 1436, Smalback Bros.
Allegheny Ave., 560, C. A. Spang.
Hastings and Reynolds, J. F. Steffler.
Ophelia and Kennett, Schilling & Thompson.
Carson St., 1601, Otto Stenger Drug Store.
St. Clair and Broad St., St. Clair Pharmacy.
Ward St., 2418, Sunderland's Pharmacy.
Frankstown and Homewood Ave., Winfield S. Smith.
Wood and Franklin Ave., Smith Drug Store.
East Ohio St., 739, O. A. Schad Co.
Penn Ave. and Evaline, 5147, J. C. Smith.
Frankstown Ave., 31, L. W. Seaton.
Penn and Trenton Ave., Trenton Pharmacy.
24th and Penn Ave., G. W. Tea.
Wylie Ave., 1450, E. K. Thumm.
Fifth Ave., 1712, Thumm Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1430, Thumm Bros.
Butler St., 4301, R. M. Totten.
Butler St., 5266, W. C. Poulinson.
Fifth Ave., 1719, G. A. Vockrodt.
Wood St., 908, H. L. White.
Lincoln Ave., 1425, Weaver's Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 2139, C. J. Weiss.
Beaver Ave., 1753, H. J. Waldhorn.
33rd and Liberty Ave., H. Wunzell.
Penn Ave., 6359, S. N. Wickersham.
Bridge St., 82, Etna, Pa., S. E. Zang.
Fifth Ave., 1401, C. L. Young.

ALLEGHENY.

Taylor Ave., 524, A. Armor.
Allegheny Ave., 1206, Allegheny Ave. Pharmacy.
Federal St., 917, L. J. Bischoff.
Perrysville Ave., 2604, A. W. Bogga.
Beaver Ave., 1526, J. Brittalo.
Perrysville Ave., 2105 Craig's Drug Store.
James and Ohio St., Crescent Pharmacy.
East St., 2214, C. W. Dorsey.
California Ave., 2615, Denslow Bros.
Federal St., 1115, S. G. Dorch.
Beaver Ave., 1000 W. Dice.
East Ohio St., 902, Eggers' Pharmacy.
Juniata St., 1330, J. A. Fraessel.
Federal St., 1401, T. J. Frank.
North and Federal St., L. T. Greenfield.
Western and Grant Ave., H. W. Keckel.
East St., 924, G. J. Heckel.
North Ave. and East St., C. Helm.
East St., 1919, A. W. Heyl.
East Ohio St., 1017, T. J. Janda.
Ridge St., No. 2, P. Kuhn.
Federal St., 301, Kaercher Drug Co.
Washington Ave., 1401, C. M. Kelly.
Irwin and Western Ave., N. Kennedy.
East St., 1421, Lion Drug Store.
Arch and Jackson Sts., S. Larry.
Woodland Ave., 198, R. H. McGeattl.
California Ave., 2260, A. J. Muehner.
Rebecca St., 1334, Hite Pharmacy.
Preble Ave., 3046, Morris Pharmacy.
Chestnut St., 810, Monell Drug Store.
Rebecca St., 863, C. M. Malloy.
Rebecca St., 1311, C. M. Malloy.
Royd Corner, No. 1, T. R. McClelland.
Lowne St., 1801, Mangold Pharmacy.
Rebecca and School Sts., Rebecca St. Pharmacy.
Perrysville Ave., 3906, C. H. Schafer.
Perrysville Ave., 211, L. E. Sutler.
Drug Garden Ave., 702, S. Corden Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 1129, Louis Stelts.
Penn Vista and Jackson Sts., Stelzler & Gutscher.
Union and Sandusky St., J. F. Urban & Son.
Bryant St., 81, D. A. Vanasdale.
Anderson and Lacock St., 921, The Walther Pharmacy.
Arch and Main Sts., 701, The Walther Pharmacy.
Chestnut St., 626, The Walther Pharmacy.
Bryant St., 1021, The Walther Pharmacy.
Chestnut and Main Sts., D. B. Watson.
Spring Garden Ave., 152, M. C. Williams

WANTED.

Male Help.

ADVERTISING MAN who can prepare good matter to act as assistant to president of large manufacturing company; must be a man of ideas; $1,200 start; call, write HAPGOODS Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANY intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOY living in East Liberty to work in drug store, St. Clair and Broad sts.

BRICKLAYERS—Inquire D. A. Daily, 1210 Washington ave., Allegheny.

BRIGHT young man, stenographer and general clerk, for trust company; give age, salary and reference. Address G 13, The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER—Who can invest $1,000 in a safe and profitable business can secure a permanent position paying $85 per month; reference given and required. Write L 14, The Gazette.

BLACKSMITH—Reliable man for repair and general blacksmith work, near Pittsburgh. J 52, The Gazette.

BUYER—Experienced department store man to manage hosiery, drygoods, ribbon and knit goods department; call, write HAPGOODS Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOYS—Well-grown, intelligent boys to learn foundry trade; age 17 to 19. Apply by letter or in person to Westinghouse Foundries, Trafford City, Pa.

BRICK SUPERINTENDENT; will pay right man $1,200; call, write HAPGOODS Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOYS—Send names of ten boys and 10 cents to pay postage and receive a pack of trick cards; more fun! Duren Novelty Co., Murphy, Georgia.

Carpenters,
Roofers.
Also Helpers,
Machinist,
Molders,
Pattern-makers,
Wood, also Metal.
Handy Men.
Factory Hands.
THE MERCANTILE INC., 454 Fourth ave.

CABINET MAKERS—Wanted five A No. 1 cabinet makers that understand the work from plans and details; no other need apply; good pay. Noll, Sieburg & Co., 1817 East st., Allegheny.

CLERK—Must be rapid and accurate in figures and operate typewriter with fair speed; this position is with large company and offers good chance for promotion. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected. A 64, The Gazette.

CIGAR SALESMAN—Experience unnecessary; good pay. Emanuel Co., Station J, New York.

CANVASSERS—Wanted four good canvassers for rugs, curtains, carpets and dress goods; city or road work. Address the Peebles Mercantile Co., Columbus, O.

CAPABLE SALESMAN to cover Pa. with staple line; high commissions, with $100 money advance; permanent position to right man. Jess H. Smith Co., Detroit, Mich.

CARPENTERS to give bid for finishing three frame houses. Inquire at room No. 510 Smith Block, Pittsburgh, on Monday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

CIGAR SALESMAN—Experience unnecessary; good pay. Emanuel Company, Station J, New York.

CARPENTER—Also one man capable of running planer and one band saw man. Apply at office filtration plant, Aspinwall.

CLERICAL STOREKEEPER, assistant purchasing clerk, cost clerk, for out-of-town positions; good opportunities; call, write HAPGOODS Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLERK—Wanted: about 18 years of age; must be above average intelligence, with a fair education and have references; none other need apply; experience not essential. 505 Arrott bldg.

CLERK wanted for general office work; one experienced in keeping stationery stock preferred; aged about 20; salary $6; don't apply unless experienced; give references. Address O 13, The Gazette.

CIVIL ENGINEER—Young graduate wanted at once for railroad work; rapid advancement; call, write HAPGOODS Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRIVERS—Experienced; must come well recommended. F. J. Kress Box Co., 2930 Liberty ave.

DRAUGHTSMEN—Three good draughtsmen at once. Write, stating experience, age, salary expected, etc., to E 13, The Gazette.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Experienced in ornamental iron. Address Y 52, The Gazette.

EXPERIENCED draftsmen in electrical apparatus, switchboards, transformers, motors and generators; only first-class men need apply; state experience and salary expected. Address L 50, The Gazette.

ENERGETIC workers everywhere to distribute circulars, sample and advertising matter; good pay; no canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

FOREMAN—Route foreman; active man with some ability as salesman for route foreman of baking company; best of reference required; man between 25 and 40 preferred; none but hustler need apply. Address K 14, The Gazette.

FIVE DOLLARS per day easily made; call and investigate our new pearl and peuro medallions; we guarantee real live hustlers $30 per week. Pittsburgh Consolidated Manufacturing Co., 406 Smithfield st.

FIRST-CLASS waist trimmers, also experienced helpers on skirts or waists, engaged now for fall; steady work year round. Maguire, 841 Wood st.

FOREMAN WANTED.
Pattern maker; also pile driver.
THE MERCANTILE, INC., 454 Fourth ave.

FOREMAN—First-class carpenter foreman for permanent position; $1,200—$1,500; call, write HAPGOODS Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUR MEN to travel in each state, distribute samples and advertise our goods; salary $21 per week and expenses, guaranteed; expenses advanced; experience unnecessary. Address, with stamp, stating age and occupation, Reeve Co., 411 Dearborn st., Chicago.

FIVE-DAY SPECIAL OFFER.
For ladies to represent us, guaranteed salary $50 per month and commission. Call or address Walter Foster, 239 Fourth ave., Pittsburg.

GRAVEL ROOFERS and laborers wanted. Warren-Ehret Company, 1301 Arrott bldg.

GOOD BUTCHER. Apply Wm. H. Zoller, 1506 Madison ave., Allegheny.

HELP—HELP.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST.
32 YEARS IN THE BUSINESS.
FURNISHING RAILROADS, BANKS AND MERCANTILE FIRMS WITH MEN FROM OFFICE MANAGERS TO PORTERS; ALSO MECHANICS.
IF U R SEEKING EMPLOYMENT CALL.
INFORMATION FREE.
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED.
129 SIXTH ST. (OPP. ALVIN THEATER).

HUSTLERS wanted everywhere to distribute circulars, etc. Southern Advertising and Distributing Co., Baltimore, Md.

HIGH GRADE positions open to executive, clerical, technical and salesmen—paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Call or write HAPGOODS (Inc.), "Brain Brokers," 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE—Clerks, storekeepers, gaugers; $900 to $1,600 annually; 21 years or over; promotion. Particulars Supt. Cochran, 802 Empire Bldg.

ITALIAN wanted; must speak and write English; of neat appearance and not afraid of hard work; good pay and steady employment; reply in own handwriting. A 14, The Gazette.

JOB compositors and good stone man. Duncan Printing Co., 1502 Liberty ave.

MACHINISTS—Ten first-class union machinists. Apply at Room 205, Arnfeld Bldg., 1119 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAN WANTED—Reliable man who understands packing of glassware, etc.; must come well recommended. Apply GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO., 209 Third ave., city.

MEN WANTED—200 men. Inquire Kesling and Bridge Company, South Twenty-first and Sidney sts.

MEN—Ten wooden freight car repairers. Youngstown Car Mfg. Co., Youngstown, O.

WANTED.

Male Help.

MEN in middle life to sell our lawn specialties; handsome outfit free, liberal pay to hustlers. Oliver Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN wanted to remove wall paper from 50 rooms; come Monday morning. 785 Wallace ave., Wilkinsburg.

MOLDERS WANTED—MALLEABLE IRON MOLDERS FOR BENCH WORK; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; HIGHEST WAGES. THE KELLY & JONES CO., GREENSBURG, PA.

MOLDERS—MALLEABLE IRON MOLDERS FOR BENCH WORK; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; HIGHEST WAGES. THE KELLY & JONES CO., GREENSBURG, PA.

MAN—Young, for junior clerk in office; must be good writer and rapid; salary $25. Address 525 Farmers Bank bldg.

MILL foreman wanted, one who can build and figure stairs; must be first class. Hood Automatic Window Co., 404 Carl bldg., Wilkinsburgh.

MEN—Wanted 4 wheel roiers. Apply Schoen Steel Wheel Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.

NEW CASTLE READERS, ATTENTION!
Young men 25 years of age desiring to connect themselves with a leading New York publication, apply between 11 and 2, Fountain Inn. H. C. Rand, mgr. Collier's Weekly.

NOSSOKOFF'S—Learn the barber trade; six weeks' course. Nossokoff's School, 1406 Penn av.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT strictly enforces the civil service law; 50,000 appointments to life positions last year; splendid openings for young people; write for the announcement of the COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Washington, D. C., containing dates, salaries, places for holding examinations, and questions recently used by the civil service commission.

PHARMACISTS to study pharmacy by mail before the law requires a resident course; we prepare you for next examination of state board. Address Keystone Institute of Pharmacy, 605 House Bldg.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, 18 to 35 years; $75 monthly; promotion. Particulars Supt. Cochran, 802 Empire Bldg.

RELIABLE men wanted everywhere to sell our tea, coffee, baking powder, extracts and spices to the consumer; will pay a liberal commission to agent and give big inducements to customers. Address the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 508 Federal st., Allegheny.

ROLL HANDS for 10-inch mill; stranders and straighteners. Inquire 108 Fifteenth st., South Side, Pittsburgh.

SALESMAN.
EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENT
For industrious salesman; it will pay you to consider it. Call Monday.
434 BESSEMER BLDG.

SALESMEN—Two first class gas stove and range salesmen to cover Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania; furnish references, volume of last years' sales and state age and salary expected. Address J 76, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—An experienced lithograph salesman; one who is acquainted with the trade in Ohio. Apply to the COLUMBUS LITHOGRAPH CO., Columbus, Ohio.

SALESMAN—Sporting goods; young man with experience in the hardware or department store; call, write HAPGOODS Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMEN—Help to sell an article that all want; it will sell on sight. Fentland & Co., Detroit, Wis.

SALESMEN — Thoroughly experienced shoe salesmen. None need apply except experienced hands. W. M. Laird Co., Market st.

SALESMAN—Drygoods, on good territory; must have good reference and experience. Address I. 18, The Gazette.

STONECUTTERS wanted. Bedford Stone Union. Fred Andres & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMAN—A large Minneapolis mill wishes an experienced, energetic flour salesman for Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Address, giving experience, age, reference and salary expected. A Salesman, P. O. Box No. 769, Pittsburgh.

SHIPPING CLERK—Experienced in metal and tile business wanted at once; salary $1,200-$1,500; call, write HAPGOODS Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLICITORS wanted—Good fraternal insurance solicitors; popular plan; salary and commission paid. Inquire at 501 Ferguson block.

SALESMEN—Experienced gents' furnishing salesmen for steady position; only capable men need apply. Y 51, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER—An experienced stenographer, operating the Oliver typewriter and capable of filling position as confidential secretary. The Oliver Typewriter Company, 406-408 Sixth ave.

THOROUGHLY experienced men's furnishing; good man and stockkeeper. 6119 Penn ave., city.

THE North American Accident Insurance Co., Chicago, standard reserve company, issues most popular accident and health insurance in the market; $1 monthly buys $30 to $50 monthly for every accident or sickness, depending on occupation; double money for any public conveyance accident; investigate us; good agents wanted.
J. W. FRITTS, Gen. Agent, 245 Fourth ave.

TIN HOUSE FOREMAN—Must be a practical, up-to-date man. Address, stating experience, reference and salary required, W 51, The Gazette.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS—Must be experienced in railroad work, to take the place of men on strike. Apply 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. JOHN C. MARSH, 815 Wylie ave.

WANTED.

Male Help.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted to sell grocers; permanent position; state present occupation and salary expected. Los Angeles Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TANNER—Experienced, wanted at once. Call, write HAPGOODS, Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION CARPENTERS at once. Apply at 4916 Second ave., City.

WANTED—Experienced salesman and buyer up on both northern and southern hardwoods; good dopening. Mason's agency, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Address of expert pattern and mold-maker for a bottle; one who can design from drawing and crude model. Address C. Pers, 4925 Prytania st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Experienced pyrotechnist; must furnish reference. Apply at once. W. E. Patton, Sewickley, Pa.

WANTED—Salesmen acquainted with toilet wares, buyers everywhere; sell Royal tooth powder, Royal Violet Talcum and Allen's Royal Remedy Foot Powder; half price other; "Royal" finer wares; big inducements. Allen Pharmacal Co., Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—Two active young men, from country preferred, to act as salesmen. SCHOENER & CO., 205 Federal st., Allegheny, 2d floor.

WE want an energetic salesman for a gilt-edged proposition, paying $30 to $100 weekly; no samples; salary or commission. R. O. Evans, Dexter bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Employes to know that we supply competent STENOGRAPHERS for any make of machine without charge for such service. Telephone 1347 Grant 5001 M.
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.,
241 Fifth ave.

WANTED—Draughtsman; young man with some experience; able to detail and calculate weights from drawings. Address S 51, The Gazette.

WANTED—Razor-grinder; first-class; none other need apply. Address R. M. Scott, cor. Brighton Road and Woods Run.

WINDOW DRESSER—Experienced man for out-of-town clothing store; right man can make $600-$1,000. Call, write HAPGOODS, Inc., 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A No. 1 hotel man as partner to take full management of bar and cafe in Pittsburgh; $20,000 cash necessary. Goldenberg, 914 Empire bldg.

YOUNG man stenographer, who has knowledge of general office work; state age, experience and salary wanted. Address R 52, The Gazette.

YOUNG MEN for clerical positions; also grocery clerk, draughtsmen and salesmen. THE MERCANTILE, INC., 454 Fourth ave.

$50.00 weekly easily earned; position permanent; distributing circulars, samples, etc.; for particulars, Commercial Advertising Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MEN—Railroad positions when competent; call; booklet free. Penna. Telegraph College, 600 Lewis block.

Female Help.

A LADY with extensive acquaintance among people of means can earn a large income by influencing investments in high grade securities; all communications confidential. Address G 62, The Gazette.

A first-class woman bookkeeper; must be A No. 1. Address in own handwriting, Z 51 The Gazette.

A FEW MORE stenographers can easily earn extra money during spare time at congenial work. Eliot Ribbon & Carbon Co., Rochester, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY to work in wholesale jewelry store; references required. Apply 713 Penn ave.

COOK—Hotel cook, girls for housework, chambermaids; cooks, best wages; 207 West Ohio, Allegheny.

COOK wanted; a good cook. 239 South Highland ave.

CHAMBERMAID—Experienced chambermaid in private family; reference required. Address S 13, The Gazette.

COOK—Wanted, a good cook and second girl. Call HOTEL CONNOR, 7203 Frankstown ave.

EXPERIENCED MANICURIST.
ROSENBAUM CO.

GIRLS—Free cooking school for girls; lessons by experienced demonstrators. 207 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

GIRL—German girl wanted for general housework. 1215 Race st., Allegheny.

GIRL for general housework. Apply 1023 Allegheny ave., Allegheny.

GIRL wanted for general housework; small family; good wages. Apply 1214 Buena Vista st., Allegheny.

GIRL WANTED—White girl for general housework. 2844 Wylie ave.

GIRLS wanted; 2 good all-round girls. Call 511 Union ave., Allegheny.

GIRLS wanted; experienced bindery girls for folding and stitching. John C. Park, 105 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

GIRL—For general housework. Apply 436 Morewood avenue, Shadyside.

GIRL for housework; two in family; no washing; $4.50 up. 207 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

GOOD girl for general housework; only two in the family; German preferred. 517 Shady ave.

WANTED.

Female Help.

GIRLS wanted, shirt girls and starchers, at once. Crown Laundry Co., Baum st., East End.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced white laundress in private family; reference required. Address T 13, The Gazette.

LADIES' learn high grade dress cutting, dressmaking. McDOWELL SCHOOL, Jackson Bldg., 146 Sixth st.

LAUNDRESS—Thoroughly experienced, to take charge of large institution; laundry. Address K 12, The Gazette.

LADIES of good address to handle high-grade line; goods will duplicate; ladies of ability make $4.50 per day; we can prove our statements. Call or write 712 House Bldg.

MILLINER wanted for fall season; none but experienced trimmer need apply. Address B 52, The Gazette.

SALESWOMEN—Those speaking German preferred. 606 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

SALESWOMEN—Experienced shoe saleswomen. No others need apply. Call at 404 to 408 Market st., W. M. Laird Co.

SCHMIDT'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—Male and female help. 314 Chestnut st., Allegheny. Bell 1459 W. Cedar.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework; country place, only three rooms to care for; balance house locked up. Dr. Jane Blanchard, 440 6th ave.

WANTED—Lady stenographer, capable of serving as cashier and general office work; state experience; salary $10 per week. Address F 14, The Gazette.

WET NURSES WANTED—Young, strong and healthy wet nurses can secure first-class position by applying at once to the Infant Incubator, Luna park.

WANTED—Experienced press girl for tin can factory. Apply to F. Duff & Sons, Duquesne way and Garrison place.

WOMEN—Everywhere, to canvass for the Edwards Skirt Supporter; fastens shirtwaist and skirt together 4 inches across back without pin or point to tear garments; exclusive territory; sample and terms, 10 cents. Edwards Skirt Supporter Co., Toronto, Can.; Spooner, Wis.

WAIST and skirt makers; also helpers and apprentices. Apply to 225 Coltart square.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; No. 1 couple at (near Atwood st.). Hardy flat, 3d floor.

WANTED—A good woman tailor. 418 Wood st., second floor.

WOMAN—Thoroughly competent and experienced woman to take charge of hair and embroidery department, the largest in the city; only those who have already filled such a position need apply to
ROSENBAUM CO.

YOUNG woman stenographer by large manufacturing concern; state experience and reference; salary to right party; $60 per month. Address D 52, The Gazette.

YOU can learn the finest ladies' tailoring and dressmaking cutting system 12 days. eM. Schultz, ladies' tailor, 1407 Penn bldg.

Male and Female Help.

A PHYSICIAN of Allegheny desires married couple or couple of ladies to take care of home and offices and board him during summer months while family is absent; rent free. Quick reply with address and references desired, B 93, The Gazette.

Situations—Male and Female.

A HUNGARIAN, who can talk seven languages, wishes a position as bartender or in a wholesale house. Address 1304 Howard ave., Allegheny.

A MAN who has had 20 years' experience in the book and stationery business would like position with a first class house in Pittsburgh. Address V 51, The Gazette.

AUTO MACHINIST; private work preferred. Address F H., 8237 Frankstown ave.

BY first-class office man; position as accountant or bookkeeper; can take charge of office. Address Z 13, The Gazette.

ELECTRICAL position wanted by young man who can repair telephones, wiring, etc., wishes position with reliable firm; has best references as to reliability. Address D 14, The Gazette.

ENGINEER—Stationary engineer, sober and competent, wants position; can do my own repairing and firing; four years' experience. Address C 14, The Gazette.

GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; French and English; seven years' business experience; best reference; willing and capable. E. H. Goulesque, 158 East Seventy-sixth st., New York city.

HOUSEKEEPER—By thoroughly competent woman, capable of taking full charge. Mrs. C., Box 37, Karns City, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER—By competent and respectable woman. Mrs. C., Karns City, Pa.

POSITION by graduate chemist; inorganic work preferred; good reference. Address Z 87, The Gazette.

POSITION wanted for good stenographer; has machine if desired. Columbia Typewriter Co., Artler Bldg. Bell 'phone 1317 Grant.

POSITION as stenographer and general office work; experienced; lumber business preferred; A-1 references. Address E 52, The Gazette.

POSITION by experienced stenographer. Address D 13, The Gazette.

POSITION by a young man, college graduate; age 25. Address W 75, The Gazette.

POSITION by young woman as bookkeeper or office work; 8 years' experience; best reference. 217 Fifth ave.

POSITION as matron or managing housekeeper for club, boarding house or widower's home; best reference given. Address V 13, The Gazette.

SITUATION by respectable colored girl as chambermaid; good reference. 151 Frankstown ave.

WANTED.

Situations—Male and Female.

SITUATION, coachman, colored, good reference, experience. William M. Doup, East Liberty station, general delivery.

SITUATION by 16-year-old country girl. 630 Penn ave.

STENOGRAPHER desires additional work, specifications. Address M 13, The Gazette.

SITUATION as a wet nurse. Inquire at 161 Home st.

WANTED—Position by young woman as cashier or office work; 8 years' experience; best reference. 2313 Fifth ave.

YOUNG man desires position; have had experience in railway contracting business; can furnish best reference from last employer. Address T 51, The Gazette.

YOUNG woman with 5 years' experience telephone operating, desires position as relief work for the month of July. Address D 78, The Gazette.

Agents.

AGENTS—We want to place an agent in all the large cities and towns in the United States; we can give you exclusive territory on the best gas light in the world; we hold patents and from now on guarantee absolute protection. Call or write before the good townships are all taken. Pioneer Light Co., 182 Seventh st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—Men, women, girls and boys, in your school districts can easily earn $5 to $10 per day selling our aluminum automatic tea kettle cover; opens when you pour water in and closes instantly; particulars on receipt stamped envelope; sample on receipt 25c; sell on sight. The Perfection Mfg. Co., 102 Pearl st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS to sell the best gas burners in the world; beats 'em all; nothing like it; can make from $10 to $15 a day selling the KING OF LIGHTS. "Welton No. 6," sells on sight. Call or address
WELLTOM GASLIGHT CO.,
2424 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

MONEY in mushrooms; cheaply grown by either sex in cellars, stables, gardens, etc., whole year; great demand and big profit; send for booklet and learn this profitable business. Dept. 59, Eastern Importing Co., Brighton, Mass.

LADIES—Your income slightly increased; I give nothing away, but for 10 cents I send book telling how you may easily earn several dollars a week in spare time. Address Henry Andrew, K 76, The Gazette.

DETECTIVES—Shrewd men wanted in every community to act under our instructions; previous experience not necessary; send for free book of particulars. Grannan's Detective Bureau, 351, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—"Sermons by the Devil;" bonanza for agents, going like wildfire; $50 per week easily made; spare time $1 an hour; extra premium; outfit free; mention this paper. Address Mutter Company, Harrisburg, Pa.

AGENTS wanted everywhere, $10 daily made easily selling article without opposition; I X L combination, self-wringing mop and scrub brush; sell at sight. Thomas, 284 Hudson st., New York.

AGENTS make big profits selling handy hat fastener; retail price 25c; every lady wants them; pid. and mfgd. by the Fair Mfg. Co., 249 Fifth st., Racine, Wis; our catalogue of ladies' and children's specialties free.

INVENTORS—Have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing, sample preferred, to estimate from. W. J. Schultz, 118-120 Longworth st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—To take orders for Kentucky whisky, direct to consumer. In case and quart lots; immense profits; exclusive territory. Thos. Conry Co., Covington, Ky.

BE INDEPENDENT; others are coining money at this; so can you; satisfaction or money back; send stamp. J. S. Lahey, 203 Watertown, N. Y.

AGENTS can easily make $10.00 a day selling our Gold Window Letters, Novelty Signs and Changeable Signs; entirely new. Sullivan Co., 405 W. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS wanted; capital necessary for outfit, $150; weekly earnings will exceed original investment. Address I. D. Stevens, 324 Fisher bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PORTRAIT AGENTS—Copies made for medallions, brown finish, 25c; bromide prints, extra fine, also. The Buffalo Art Co., 1012 Wood st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

AGENT—For Pittsburgh territory; good income and easy work; experience unnecessary. 1720 Penn ave.

AGENTS for latest patented self-heating flatirons. George Finn, Newark, N. J.

Patents.

PATENTS.

W. T. Fitzgerald & Co., Washington, D. C.

P A INVENT SOMETHING USEFUL. T
T E Then protect you invention by a patent, and thus coin your ideas into Gold. 48-page book For Our 48-Page Book, Free to Inventors, "How and What to Invent." P A T E N T S 15 years' experience. American and foreign patent practice exclusively. Write for our 48-Page Book. Address W. T. FITZGERALD & CO., Patent Lawyers, Dept. 40, Washington, D. C. T P A N E T S S

MONEY LOANED TO INVENTORS.

I am ready to loan money to honest men who desire to apply for patents on their inventions from Washington patent attorneys. Address X 85, The Gazette.

SUCCESSFUL inventors and manufacturers recommend R. S. Harrison, attorney, 224 Fourth ave.

PATENTS—Save time and money by employing Washington attorney. Watson E. Coleman, registered patent attorney, Columbian Bldg., Washington, D. C. Advice free; terms low, highest Pennsylvania references, best service.

PATENTS promptly secured; inventors' handbook and advice free; highest references from prominent manufacturers. Shepherd & Parker, 815 G st., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT; our valuable inventors' books mailed free. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, patent attorneys, rooms 50-56 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

H. C. EVERT & CO., Patent Attorneys, 205 Smithfield st., opposite postoffice.

Insurance Agents.

A LIFE INSURANCE company of New York wants competent party to represent them in this vicinity; most contract. Address Insurance, P. O. box 2054, New York city.

WANTED—Men in Pittsburgh and vicinity to sell dollar-a-month accident and health policy; free medical treatment certificates included. Address, with references, Manager, American Casualty Co., 4307 Penn ave.

Real Estate.

WANTED REAL ESTATE.
DOWNTOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY,
HILL AND JUMP PROPERTY, DWELLINGS
in ALL SECTIONS OF THE CITY.
WE HAVE BUYERS READY.
For quick sales, list your property with
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
616 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

WANTED—Clear vacant for improved property. THE CURRIER COMPANY, 308 Fourth ave.

Business Opportunities.

EXPERIENCED young business man seeks high-grade business proposition; will consider management of Pittsburgh office for company desiring local representative, or market some manufactured product of proved merit. Address W 47, The Gazette

IF YOU WANT WORK HERE IS THE PLACE TO GET IT

These words appeared in large letters on the front of a store in a Nearby town last week—Gazette Wants get you work and the Want Columns is the place to get it.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

FIFTH AVE., 1912—Two nice, large furnished rooms; bath, both gases.

FOR RENT—1831 Bluff st., fine large front furnished room; modern conveniences; 'phone; gentleman preferred.

FIFTH AVE., 4708—For rent, large second-story front rooms, with all conveniences; near parks; moderate rate.

FIFTH AVE., 3526—Furnished suite three rooms; complete for housekeeping.

HIGH BRIDGE, Allegheny, 23 Winthrop st.—Room for gentlemen; fine locality, private family.

LIGHT, cheerful furnished front room; modern conveniences; near three car lines; references required. Address H 76, The Gazette.

MERIDAN ST., 147, Duquesne Heights—Furnished room for two gentlemen; second floor front, opposite park.

PENN AVE., 630—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; all conveniences.

SOUTH AVE., 1007, Wilkinsburg—Furnished front room; gentlemen; private family; near boarding, cars, station.

TWO connecting front rooms, furnished; all conveniences, use of 'phone; Kelly st., Brushton; $12. Shearer & Fink, 235 Brushton ave.

East End.

BROAD ST., 6621—Neatly furnished front; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

COLLINS 587, two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, one with large alcove, 1897 W. Highland.

COLLINS AVE., 587—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; one with alcove. 'Phone 1897-W Highland.

DELIGHTFUL front room, fine summer location; Shadyside; good table; private family; reasonable. Address G 76, The Gazette.

HIGHLAND AVE., 209, South—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

HALKET ST., 237—Desirable front room, East End location; board if desired.

IVY ST., 621, few doors from Ellsworth—Second-story front room; gentleman; conveniences; private family; elegant board near by.

LARGE front alcove room, second floor, with or without board; desirable locality. 5723 Kentucky ave.

LANG AVE., 1018—Two neatly furnished rooms, modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred; $2 week.

N. ST. CLAIR ST., 312—Large second-floor alcove room, all conveniences; 'phone Highland 1123 L.

OHIO ST., W., 207—Elegantly furnished rooms without or without board; all conveniences.

SHADY AVE., 434—Large front and side rooms, second floor; modern conveniences; board.

SHADY AVE., 206—Second floor room, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred; all car lines; 'phone 45 Highland.

SOUTH ST. CLAIR, 224—Two second story furnished front rooms, convenient to board. 'Phone 2239-R. Highland.

WALNUT ST., 5935, East End—Second door from South Highland, rooms furnished; all facilities.

WALNUT ST., 5832—Nicely furnished front room for gentleman; private family; references exchanged.

495 PACIFIC AVE., E. E.—Large front rooms. Board. Special rates for gentlemen.

Allegheny.

ARCH ST., 517—Allegheny—Nicely furnished rooms in private family; all conveniences.

BEECH AVE., 905, Allegheny—Two suites of rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences, near car line; good location.

COMPROMISE ST., 126, Allegheny, cor. Fountain—Large front room, first floor.

CEDAR AVE., 512, Allegheny—Furnished rooms with bath, facing park; desirable location.

EAST END AVE., 717, near ball, golf and cricket grounds; nicely furnished front room; rent reasonable. Phone 732-L Wilkins.

ISABELLA ST., 228—Neatly furnished housekeeping room; all conveniences; $2.50 week.

JUNIATA ST., 100, corner Beaver ave.—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; conveniences; near cars.

LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, furnished; bath, etc. 413 W. North ave., Allegheny.

MONTEREY ST., 1204—Nicely furnished room; suitable for either lady or gentlemen; all conveniences; good location; convenient to cars.

MONTEREY AVE., 1205—Furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping or roomers; conveniences, near park.

MONTGOMERY AVE., 15, EAST—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or couple; facing park.

OHIO ST.—Large furnished front room, suitable for one or two; modern conveniences; will rent cheap. W. J. Lykins, 118 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

OHIO ST., WEST, 207—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board.

POPLAR ST., 1306—Furnished room; short distance from park; all conveniences; private family.

POPLAR ST., 1306, Allegheny—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; two doors from East park.

PERRYSVILLE AVE. DISTRICT. — Large room, second floor front, with private family; beautiful surroundings; every convenience, with or without board. R. P. Paulin, Degelman & Lang, Penn ave. at Sixth st.

SHEFFIELD ST., 1324, Allegheny—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; reasonable rent; good neighborhood; all conveniences.

UNION AVE., 707—Large, well-furnished front room, facing park; light housekeeping; all conveniences.

WANTED—Roomers in fine modern home near parks; with or without board. 1321 Buena Vista st., Allegheny.

Atlantic City.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms in large hotel; use of elevator, etc., with arrangements for light housekeeping; $40 per room for season. Apply Centralia, 15 South Tennessee ave., Atlantic City.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

BELLEVUE—Front room, near station and trolley; large grounds; home cooking. 89 James st.

East End.

CRAIG ST., SOUTH, 406—Third house from Forbes; furnished rooms and board; private family; all conveniences.

FORBES AND SHADY AVE., BEECHWOOD, near Squirrel Hill—Furnished rooms, with board; large grounds, plenty of shade; telephone 9085.

ONE, two or three men of settled habits and appreciating home comforts, and of sufficient income to afford same, can obtain rooms in select location in East End; also morning or morning and evening meals. Address P 12, The Gazette.

SUPERIOR BOARD AND RESIDENCE offered two gentlemen in private Shadyside family. Address Box 71, Station A.

SHADY AVE., 436—Handsome large rooms in modern house, with every convenience; beautiful location; first-class table.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT AT CRAFTON AND INGRAM.
$18.00—6 rooms, bath.
$23.00—7 rooms, bath.
$27.00—7 rooms, bath.
$14.00—5 rooms, no bath.
$40.00—9 rooms, bath; fine location.
$17.77—7 rooms, no bath; fine location.
$31.25—7 rooms, bath, fine location.
C. F. WARD,
Bell 256-J. INGRAM. P. & A. 34-4

TO LET.
$13.00—3 rooms, gas and bath, Bedford ave.
$16.00—4 rooms, colored, Morgan st.
$15.00—5-roomed frame, Neville st.
$22.00—6-roomed brick, gas and water, Van Braam st.
$35.00—8-roomed brick, modern, West View.
PENN REALTY COMPANY,
403 Grant st.

FOR RENT.
2527 Wylie ave., 7-r. brick, bath, etc. $26.00
1832 Wylie ave., store and 5 r. Reasonable rent
737 Locust st., 4-r. flat, bath, etc. $30.00
85 Fulton st., 10-r. brick, all conv. $50.00
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.,
436 Fourth Ave.

WEST LIBERTY DWELLING
Fifth avenue, new frame dwelling of six rooms and bathroom, attic, cellar, lawn, cabinet mantels, hot and cold water and gas. $30.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

TO LET—11 Anderson st., Pittsburgh, 2-story and attic, 6 rooms, bath, range and all conveniences; newly painted and papered; will give special inducement for good tenant; possession at once; rent $30.00.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood St. at Sixth Avenue.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood St. at Sixth Ave.

$10.50—331 Robinson St., 2nd floor.
$12.00—Whitman St., 35th Ward, 6-room frame, good well water.
$13.50—2814-16 Center Ave., 3 rooms, finished attic.
$14.00—Colwell st., 4 rooms (for colored people).
$22.00—Chislett St., 4 rooms, bath, 2nd floor.
$25.00—7347 Kelly St., 6 rooms, brick, all conveniences.
$26.00—Winterburn Ave., 6-room frame; pos. Sept. 1st.
$26.00—Clifton Ave., Allegheny, new brick; 7 rooms.
$30.00—11 Anderson St., 2-story and attic, 6 rooms.
$37.50—Ivy St., Edgewood, 2-story and attic, brick.
$40.00—Clayton Ave., Allegheny, 10-room brick.
$45.00—Lincoln Ave., Edgewood, 9-room brick.
$75.00—S. Negley Ave., 9 rooms, stone front, 2 baths.
$82.33—Bellefield Ave., 3-story frame, 10 rooms.
$100.00—Margaretta St., cor. N. Highland, 12 rooms, brick.
$125.00—Irwin Ave., Squirrel Hill, 14-room brick, 3 baths.

HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood St. at Sixth Avenue.

FOR RENT.
$45.00—79 S. Oakland sq., brick house, 8 rooms, complete bath, laundry, gas and electric light, instantaneous water heater, front and rear porches; lot 25x109; possession July 10.
$25.00—3323 Ward st., brick house, 6 rooms, gas, range, laundry, front porch. Possession at once.
$22.50—2519 Frazier st., brick house, 5 rooms, modern throughout.
Small houses ranging in rent from $8 to $15.
LAND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
$18.00—Brick dwelling, 5 rooms, bath, etc.; Wandless st.
$20.00—Brick dwelling, 6 rooms; Locust st.
$25.00—Brick flat, 4 rooms, bath, etc.; Federal st., near Fifth ave.
$35.00—Brick dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, etc., Hermitage st., E. E.
$30.00—Brick flat, 6 rooms, bath, etc.; Kelly st., E. E.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
Room 302 Washington Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Fifth ave. and Washington st.

FOR RENT.
2515 WEBSTER AVE., first floor, three large rooms, water, etc.; rent only $12.00 per month.
208 LINCOLN AVE., Millvale; brick house of six rooms, bath, etc.; rent only $15.00 per month.
2408 BERTHOUD ST.; house of six rooms, water, etc.; suitable for two families; rent only $18.00 per month.
CALL OR SEND FOR LIST.
P. J. EDWARDS,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Brick house, 10 rooms, with bath, laundry, etc.; all conveniences; 10 minutes from court house; rent $27.50. Apply Alfred Tomkins, Bailey ave., head Castle Shannon incline.

FOR RENT—Four-room dwelling, Avery st., Allegheny, $15; 4 rooms and cellar, Bellevue, water and gas, $15. Rodgers ave., Bellevue.

TO LET—311 Kelly st., Wilkinsburg; $34; 8-room modern brick, steam heat. Apply 431 Rebecca st.

CALL or send for our complete rent list.
LAND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.

TO LET—East End—Greatest bargain ever offered; new brick house, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, gases, electric light, range, cabinet mantels, paved street, every convenience; $30 per month to right party. Inquire 321 Bakewell building.

TO LET.
Handsome new brick residence in Shadyside district; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; $60 per month.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR RENT—New 10-room reception hall house; two minutes' walk to trolley lines; possession immediately. Apply 9 to 12 a. m., 321 Millvale ave., near Friendship.

WILL rent furnished or unfurnished, for long or short term, house 10 rooms; best location in East End; every modern improvement; sure to suit. Address Q 13, The Gazette.

Allegheny Residences.

DESIRABLE ALLEGHENY RESIDENCE
To Be Let—At 1431 Western ave., modern brick house of 8 rooms; best house in the vicinity and in excellent condition; moderate rent. Inquire at premises, or of
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

TO LET—102 Taggart st.—A fine 8-roomed brick house, with all modern conveniences; rent $30.
W. L. SCOTT & CO.,
300 Federal st.

FOR RENT—Allegheny houses a specialty. Be sure you see us before renting.
A. D. WILSON,
221 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

TO LET—Stewart st., 5 rooms and attic..$13.00
TO LET—Morrison ave., 5 rooms and attic; water, gas, inside closet..........$18.00
S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

TO LET—$12.50; 4 rooms and bath, at No. 78 Chester ave., Allegheny. ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

TO LET—$25; 8 rooms and bath; No. 70 Chester ave., Allegheny. ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

Seashore Property.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Furnished cottages; ocean front; combines seashore and country; moderate price. Plans and photos of E. B. HALL, 53 State st., Room 642, Boston, Mass.

Apartments.

NICE EAST END APARTMENTS—$24 UP.
In the "ELK" Apartments Brushton avenue and Kelly street, you can rent cozy suites of 4 rooms and bath for $24 to $27 a month. The apartments have stationary china closets, medicine cabinets, large wardrobes, and are tastefully papered and decorated; steam heat furnished free.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

EAST END APARTMENTS.
$45—WINEBIDDLE AVE.—6 rooms and tile bath; steam heat, janitor service; hardwood floors.
$35—Central location, 5 and 6 rooms; steam heat, janitor service.
$30—ST. CLAIR ST.—4 rooms and bath; steam heat.
$28—COLLINS AVE.—4 rooms and bath.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves.

TO BE LET.
M'KEE PLACE APARTMENTS.
Only 12 minutes to court house and 5 minutes to Schenley park and library. Four and five-room suites with every modern convenience. Steam heat and hot water free; janitor service and light for halls furnished. Rent $35 and $37.50 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

CHANCE TO GET INTO
THE "SWISSVALE."
Two choice apartments are now vacant in the "Swissvale" apartments, Braddock ave., near Westmoreland ave., Swissvale, Pa.; three rooms and bath; $21; 5 rooms and bath, $25.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

APARTMENTS, fire proof and sound proof, in the New Lindmore; nicely situated on Ridge avenue, Allegheny City, within walking distance of the business center of Pittsburgh; five rooms and bath, all outside ones; side yard, front and rear porches; janitor's services. Inquire Room 804, Bessemer building, Pittsburgh.

THE BOVARD, CLARENDON, WILBURTON,
209-211-245 Millvale ave.
$22 to $33.50—Apartments of 3 and 4 rooms, with bath and storage, hot and cold water, both gases, heat, light and janitor service for halls. These apartments are nicely papered.
LAND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

EAST LIBERTY APARTMENTS.
Extra centrally located.
Four rooms and bath each.
Rent reduced till April next.
F. O. VAN GORDER,
6002 Penn ave., E. E.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
Near Fifth ave. and Seneca st., attractive apartments, three and four rooms, all modern fixtures, $17 to $22 per month. See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

ALLEGHENY APARTMENT—$28.
To Be Let—At 907 Sandusky st., Allegheny, 4 rooms, all conveniences; $28 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

MODERATE priced flats; best street in East End. Take Negley ave. cars to Homer st.

FOR RENT—Apartment, 4 rooms, bath, porches. Victoria building, 42 Howard st., Bellevue.

FOR RENT.

Furnished Houses.

TO LET FURNISHED
Summer cottage on beautiful Muskoka Lake; located at Beaumaris; 10 rooms and bath; frame cottage, completely furnished, pleasant situation overlooking the lake, large shade trees. Ice house completely stocked, supply of wood cut for season. Convenient to hotel. Rental and terms reasonable.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

A SWELL FURNISHED HOUSE.
A cozy, handsomely furnished house of 7 rooms, in Melwood street, near Center avenue and Craig street; will be rented for $75 a month to April 1 or longer; can give immediate possession; the house is a 2-story and mansard brick surrounded by large lawn with shrubbery and hedge; very large bathroom, new refrigerator, fine piano and all other furniture first-class; very choice location.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

Storerooms.

STOREROOM in fine location.
Oliver ave., near Wood street.
Apply D. B. SMITH,
Office of this paper.

STORE ROOM.
2280 Wylie ave., good location for barber and two dwelling rooms, $22.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
Store room, Hazelwood; suitable for drygoods or butcher; rent $15.
H. O. HORNBERGER,
4737 Second ave., Hazelwood.

Manufacturing Space.

FOR RENT.
The following buildings, located at cor. of South 22d and Josephine sts., South Side:
ONE BRICK BUILDING, 4 story and cellar, size 80x40 ft.
One 3-story and cellar, 80x40 ft.
One 3-story, 80x20 ft.
One 3-story, 50x40 ft.
These buildings will be let in whole, or parts of buildings, with or without power.
Inquire on the premises, or
JOHN A. BLEICHNER, 2208 CARSON ST.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT.
Three-story warehouse building running from First avenue to Water street; two entrances and river frontage; suitable for wholesale or manufacturing house. Terms of lease can be arranged. Full particulars furnished upon application. Address D 70, The Gazette.

TO LET—Two floors, each 20x80, cheap. Prager, 110 Market st.

Desk Room.

DESK ROOM in prominent office building; rent, including stenographer, telephone and desk, from $10 to $15 per month. Room 407, Arrott bldg.

Farms.

NICE 20-acre farm, two good houses, barn, etc., close to Verona car line. McDonald, 514 Jeannette st., Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

Think About This!
SEVEN BRICK HOUSES AT A BARGAIN.
$7,500 CASH and mortgage of $14,000 WILL BUY 7 BRICK dwellings, containing 8 rooms and bath each, and having an income of over
$2,500 a year.
Property recently completed and is new in all details, and of best construction.
The lot fronts 122 FEET on a paved street and runs back 93 feet.
Is located within 12 minutes' ride from the Court House, on the Center Ave. line.
AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE
($10,000) Ten Thousand ($10,000)
To the party who acts quickly.
Full information furnished by
Exclusive agents.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE—Outer Fifth ave. Make us an offer for No. 1521 Fifth avenue. Lot 20 ft. 1½ inches by 100 feet. Present rental $60 per month. Owner has commissioned us to sell this property at a very low figure, as he is leaving the city. Enhancement of values in this district certain, as the hump removal is a foregone conclusion.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

8 PER CENT NET—Investment property. We have 7 different properties that will pay 8 per cent clear after paying all taxes, water rent and insurance. This is much better than a mortgage; cash required $3,000, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $50,000 or $65,000. Let us know the amount you have and we will pick out a property to suit the amount you have. Black & Baird, Farmers Bank Bldg.

$14,000.
OAKLAND AVE., 305—Lot 50x150 ft to Boquet st.; this is a corner lot with an elegant house of 13 rooms; all conveniences; owner is leaving the city and wants to sell; this is a bargain. Call and consult us as to terms.
MOLAMPHY & ROCHERT.
903 Arrott Bldg.

FOR SALE.
MONTOOTH BOROUGH.
6-room house and storeroom; now doing a good grocery business; lot 25x120 to an alley; corner of two streets; price $8,200, business included.
See M'HUGH, 426 Fourth ave., second floor.

DINWIDDIE ST. DWELLING—$6,500.
At 239 Dinwiddie st., 9-room, reception hall residence. Nice bath room, and all other conveniences; nicely decorated; possession August 1. $2,500 cash, balance mortgage.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—9-room reception hall, solid brick, newly painted and papered; laundry, furnace, cemented cellar, gas and electric light, all modern improvements and in first-class condition; lot 25x123 to 20-foot alley; nice location; will sell reasonable; owner leaving city. 323 South ave., Wilkinsburg.

BELLEFIELD DISTRICT—Beautiful reception hall brick, just completed and finished to suit a king. Every modern convenience. No finer location in Pittsburgh; price right if taken at once. This must be seen to be appreciated.
THE CURRIER COMPANY, 248 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—New 2-story frame house, "Millvale Terrace;" lot 40x100. Price $1,600; $100 cash, balance $15 per month. Take Millvale car, get off at Millvale Terrace, or see H. F. McGrady, 309 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

W. A. LARIMER, Real Estate and Insurance,
2706 Carson St.

Frame dwelling—4 rooms and attic; water, gas, front and rear porches; lot 20x130; price, $3,600.

Mt. Washington district—2-story frame dwelling, Washington ave. and Delmont st., 7 rooms, attic, pantry, etc., water and gas; lot 50x160; price, $4,500.

Southern Park Way—10-roomed brick house, basement kitchen; all modern improvements; stable; lot 40x142; price, $4,900.

FOR SALE—Two lots, 72x140 feet, in Carson borough; water and gas on street, and a 40-foot street in the rear; price $1,600.

Houses on Phillips ave.; 5 rooms and attic; lot 118x140 feet; price $3,000.

Carrick borough, house and lot, $2,100.

House on Linwood ave., Carrick borough; 3 rooms and attic and bath; lot 50x160 feet; price $3,200; near car line.

First-class house on Southern ave.; 8 rooms, bath and laundry, hot and cold water, front and back porch, gas and electric light; lot 48x150 feet; price $7,500.

Frame dwelling, Woodlawn ave., near Southern; 5 rooms and attic; bath, etc.; natural gas; lot 25x219 feet, on 60-foot street, running to a 30-foot street; price $3,300; this is a bargain.

A 10 per cent investment. Frame dwelling, between South Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts., on Jane st.; 6 rooms and attic; lot 42x120 feet; price $2,600. Rents for $20 per month. This is a bargain.

Frame dwelling—5 rooms and attic, basement kitchen; gas, lot 20x120; end of suburban car line; worth $2,300; price $1,950. This is a bargain, as owner must sell.
W. A. LARIMER, Real Estate and Insurance,
2706 Carson st.

A CRAFTON HOME.
$5,200 will buy a reception hall house, modern in every particular; first story has hardwood floors and trimmings; second story has four bedrooms and bath, finished attic. House is equipped with range, combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels, furnace. Lot 40x100, street paved; convenient to street cars and railroad station, school and churches.

HIGHLAND PARK DISTRICT.
$6,600. A fine new buff brick house of 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, front and rear porches, paved street and sidewalk, only one minute from street cars. If looking for a bargain call and see us.
S. J. PURKISS & CO.,
Real Estate, Insurance and Mortgages,
Farmers Bank Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN PENN AVENUE.
Commission House District.
POSITIVELY $5,000 IN THIS BUY
Within Three Months.
$9,000 CASH is all that's required.
Will sell for $200 per foot less than is offered for adjoining property.
Lot 24x100 to alley. Substantial buildings, good rental.
ACT QUICK and see
Exclusive Agent,
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny,
Both 'phones.

FOR SALE.
Two houses, Irwin ave., Squirrel Hill, $7,500 each.
Euclid ave., Allegheny, $4,500.
Emerson place, Perrysville ave. district, four houses, $4,500.
Juniata st., near Center ave., 7-room brick, $4,000.
Stanton, near Negley ave., center hall brick.
Second ave., 7-story brick, suitable for wholesale or warehouse.
We have several cozy little homes in the Thirty-ninth ward; also in Ingram and Crafton to sell on easy payments.
Collins ave., near Stanton, 10-room brick, $8,500.
MORTGAGE BANKING CO.,
423 Fourth ave.

$500 CASH, BALANCE LIKE RENT.
LET US SHOW YOU THIS NICE HOME
NEW BRICK DWELLING OF 9 ROOMS, bath, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, laundry, furnace, cemented cellar, porches, etc.; corner lot, 30x110; 15 minutes' ride from postoffice. You can live in the country with city conveniences.
THE J. M. LOOSE REALTY CO.,
424 Fourth ave.

CRAFTON—New 10-room rec. hall, brick; bath, 2 w. c.'s, lavatory first floor, cab. mantels, comb. chandeliers, hot and cold water, gas and electric light, butler's pantry, laundry, sta. tubs, inst. water heater, elegantly papered, cement walks, paved street, large front porch, side entrance; lot 40x100; an extraordinary bargain if sold in a few days. See
H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE
Trenton ave., Wilkinsburg, near all the car lines, new brick house of 10 rooms, reception hall, furnace, laundry, bath, etc.; lot 32x120, on a good corner; must be sold, as owner has to leave the city. Only $6,200.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

BLOOMFIELD—Brick of 8 rooms, all modern, furnace heat, cemented cellar, near Liberty ave.; good lot; price $5,000 to a quick buyer.
THE CURRIER COMPANY, 248 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Elliott Borough—Frame house, 7 rooms, pantry, hall, cemented cellar, slate roof; well and cistern; no water rent, 3 porches; lot 100x100 to 20-ft. alley; price $3,600. See
M'HUGH, 426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—At Ingram, some good bargains in homes and building lots. Always come to WARD before purchasing any property or renting at Ingram. It will pay you. Office opposite railroad station.

FOR SALE AT INGRAM—New 5-room frame, lot 25x120, for $18.50. Cash down $150.00; balance $15.00 per month. Look it up.
C. F. WARD,
INGRAM.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD, city, Kingsboro st.—New, modern 8-room dwelling; lot 25x100 to an alley; $500 down, balance to suit.
H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

A HOME—A BARGAIN.
Six rooms; pressed brick; all conveniences; best corner location in Espy place, Hazelwood; must leave the city and will sell cheap; small cash payment. Address X 51, The Gazette.

A NICE HOME—Lot 75x135, Lincoln place, near car line; frame house, five rooms; city water; street sewered; small stable on lot; lot fenced; price $2,200; a bargain.
A. C. McCOMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

BLOOMFIELD—Frame house of 7 rooms, all modern, good size lot, near Liberty ave.; price only $3,500.
THE CURRIER COMPANY, 248 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

YOUR OWN HOME—EASY.
$2,550—10 minutes' ride from P. O.; $50 closes deal; paved and sewered streets; delightful, clean and healthful location; level lots; in the built-up part of the city—and near the city schools. Convenience! We mean the following exactly: In just 10 minutes from the time you board a car at the P. O. you are at your door; downtown noon lunch cut out. Notice: A private party is improving his own property with a number of neat little homes of various styles and prices, and, on the start will offer a few to desirable people only on especially easy terms—$50 down ($10 or $15 will do temporarily) and about $20 later, and balance easy monthly payments. The above house has six rooms, besides vestibule, hall, bathroom and large finished attic; large cellar, with solid stone foundation and automatic water heater; large front and rear porches; good slate roof; sliding doors between hall and parlor and parlor and dining-room; china closet; kitchen with two cupboards; second floor has three bedrooms, besides bathroom, which has bathtub with hot and cold water, stationary washstand and inside closet; hardwood cabinet mantels, with tile hearths and brass burner on both floors; large, roomy closets throughout the house; both gases; the very best work and material throughout; entire plan will be built up by owner, who will vigilantly guard the neighborhood, hence none but the best people need apply, and best references required. For full particulars address "Owner," P. O. 477.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?
DO YOU WANT AN INVESTMENT?
ARE YOU INTERESTED IN REAL ESTATE?
If so, advise and consult with
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
We are in a position and have the facilities for buying, selling and renting property in all SECTIONS of both cities and surrounding suburbs.
A postal card or 'phone call will bring one of our representatives to you.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

CHEERFUL WILKINSBURG HOME
At a bargain. This house contains three rooms and reception hall on first floor, four bedrooms and bath on second floor and two bedrooms on third floor. All the rooms are heated by steam; the lot is 100x150 feet; corner property, both streets paved; has a good stable for two horses, two vehicles and man's room. This is a complete home, and has to be seen to be appreciated. Price $9,500. See
WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
Corner Penn Ave. and Wood Street.

East End Residences.

10-ROOM BRICK.
This is a high class property; entire modern structure, steam heat, electric light, both gases, furnace, hardwood finish; lot 40x150 on 60-ft street to 20-ft alley; death in family cause of sacrifice at $9,500.00. This property highly appreciated if seen; is a $12,000 property; 2 car lines, station.
ALLISON & STEVENSON,
562 Homewood ave., E. E.

FOR SALE—$35,000; handsome brick residence, Aiken ave., near Center; lot 70x166; eastern exposure; brick residence of 12 rooms; center hall, three bath rooms, handsomely finished in hardwood throughout; double bay windows, district first-class; convenient to street cars; owner may accept a smaller property; revenue producer as part pay, or may accept lower figure for cash on a quick sale.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

BUYER WANTED.
$25,000.
East End center hall home, decorated by world's famous Italian master; owner wishes no publicity; if you can demonstrate your ability to buy you will receive a courteous reply, by addressing owner's representative. Address B 14, The Gazette.

GOOD BRICK DWELLING.
Best part of Hays street, near Negley avenue; modern conveniences; lot 40x133. Price $11,000; $3,000 cash, balance easy payments and long time.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

NORTH HIGHLAND SECTION.
St. Clair st., near Rippey.
Frame house, nine rooms, range, bath, good cellar.
Modern throughout.
Rent per month, $40.
F. O. VAN GORDER,
6002 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$3,750—$150 cash, $25 per month; no interest until April, 1906; new brick, 5 rooms, attic, bath, gas, range, porches; lot 25x150 feet; on paved and sewered street, near Lincoln ave., E. E.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn ave.

$30,000 FOR $17,000—I have a mortgage on a tract of E. E. land nearly 5 acres within 500 feet of street cars and surrounded with fine residences; the owner has defaulted in payment; you can buy the mortgage, foreclose and get the property for half its value. Address C 72, Gazette.

A BRAND NEW HOUSE
SITUATE ON FRANKSTOWN AVE.
For sale; with 8 rooms reception hall laundry, furnace, cemented cellar, fine tiled bathroom, gas light and heat and papered throughout; price $4,750; reasonable terms.
FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO.,
7806 Frankstown ave., East End, city.

FOR SALE—$3,850.
Squirrel Hill, one square from cars; new frame house, 8 rooms and reception hall, porches, cabinet mantels, both gases, laundry, street paved and sewered; terms reasonable.
LAND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

COZY SHADYSIDE HOME.
TO BE SOLD—House of seven rooms and bath; nice terraced lawn with shrubbery and fruit trees; cement walks; lot 50x100 feet. Immediate possession. Price $7,500; terms to suit.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
At a sacrifice, in Homewood ave., between P. R. R. and Penn ave., neat home of 10 rooms, reception hall and all modern fixtures; corner lot 45x150; excellent neighborhood.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—$2,800—A rare bargain; Cypress st., Twentieth ward, 2 squares from car lines, frame, 7 rooms, hall, gas, water, lot 20x100. Rent $20 per month.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Shadyside—Neville St. near Wallingford St., modern center hall brick residence conveniently located; will be sold at a positive sacrifice within 30 days.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood St. at Sixth Avenue.

MY home property, 10 rooms, prime location, East End, new, modern; must sell; furniture also for sale. Reasonable, purchaser address R 13, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE—N. Highland Ave.—Corner property near park; will be sold for $20,000 to effect quick sale; reduced from $25,000 to close estate.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood St. at Sixth Avenue.

$50 DOWN; brick house, No. 7803 Hermitage st., in East End; take Frankstown ave. cars to Sterritt st.

$4,750—RARE BARGAIN—Brick house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, cellar, furnace, lot 24x130 to 20-ft. alley; only a few hundred down. 7302 Idlewild st., E. E.

Allegheny Residences.

ONLY $300 CASH
And $25 per month will secure a new frame house of 7 rooms and finished attic, hall, front porch, hardwood mantels, tile hearths, piped for both gases; a nice home; good location. Price $3,000.
BECKFIELD REAL ESTATE CO.,
100 Ohio st. East Allegheny, Pa.

HOME FOR SALE—Modern 8-room frame house in excellent repair; lot 28x116 on Maple ave., Allegheny, Pa.; price $4,500; terms reasonable. See us at once.
A. C. McCOMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

ALLEGHENY, FLEMING AVE.—New brick veneered 10-room dwelling; all modern conveniences; lot 32x150 feet; at a bargain on very liberal terms.
H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

Business Properties.

DOWNTOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY.
WE OFFER FOR QUICK SALE SEVERAL
DOWNTOWN WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS
at a price much less than what adjoining property has been sold for. The property is offered by the executor of an estate and MUST BE sold within 20 days.
One Building Fronts
150 FEET ON SECOND AVENUE,
and runs through 160 feet to Third avenue, and has an immense building, well rented.
Another Building Fronts on
FIRST AVENUE
and runs through to Water street.
And the Third Building Fronts on
SECOND AVENUE 30 FEET,
and runs back 80 feet, and is improved with a large business building, well rented.
If you are interested, we would recommend quick action.
Full particulars and information furnished upon application, by
Exclusive Agents.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE—HUMP DISTRICT
Fifth ave., within four squares of the court house, 3 well-located business properties, each having a good frontage; keep your eye on this district for the next two years; anyone purchasing property in this district will certainly get handsome returns for their investment.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
409 Fourth ave.

WE HAVE AN OPTION ON
40 FEET OF PENN AVE. BUSINESS
property, near Horne's store, which expires on Wednesday noon.
The price is about
$1,000.00 A FOOT LESS
than what similar property is held for all around. Terms can be arranged to suit purchaser.
A FORTUNE TO THE BUYER
Who Acts Quickly.
IF YOU WANT THE MONEY—INVESTIGATE
FROM
Exclusive Agents.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

STORE AND DWELLING.
To Be Sold—Store and dwelling in Penn ave., near Twenty-fifth st., on lot 20x110 feet; also two dwellings in rear; good investment and sure enhancement. Price $12,000.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

TO CLOSE an estate quickly the executor will sell for cash at a low price a piece of business property on Water street, near Smithfield st., also a piece of property on Fifth avenue, near Vine st., and three small dwellings in the Hazelwood district. Separate bids will be taken on the whole or on separate parcels. Full information furnished upon application to "Estate," P. O. box 264.

GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Penn ave., near Thirty-third st., 72x100 feet at $250 per foot. Improvements fair. Sure to enhance. A good bargain.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Penn ave., near Ninth st., corner property, 60x110 to alley. This can be bought at a bargain and is sure to enhance in value.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

Real Estate.—Special.

HAVE YOU A LOT?
We will turn it into a paying investment for you.
Will build you a house on it and arrange payments satisfactory to both; don't delay; come and see us; have a good, long talk; it will certainly pay you to do so.
MAZER & ROBSON,
417 Ferguson Block.

BRICKYARD and stone quarry; opportunity for energetic man to double investment; thoroughly equipped brickyard and stone quarry in central Allegheny, clay and stone sufficient to last 20 years; owner wishes to take European trip; will sell, rent or take partner with $4,000. Address C 76, The Gazette.

IF you want a house built on your lot, I will build house, furnish the plans and money; you to pay it in monthly payments. Call or write George H. Shickler, 1507 Arrott Bldg.

Manufacturing Sites.

FOR SALE.
Fine warehouse or small manufacturing site on the P. R. R., with siding; contains 19,000 square feet; in the city limits; only $1.50 per square foot.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

MANUFACTURING SITE—$10 per ft. front; extends from railroad to river, 300 feet deep; will sell any frontage desired up to 530 feet. Black & Baird, Farmers Bank Bldg.

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY ON MORTGAGES.
A M-I-L-L-I-O-N T-O L-O-A-N.
On First and Second Mortgages
at 4½ to 6 per cent.
Call or write
MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT
ARONSON BROS. COMPANY,
BANKERS,
ARONSON BUILDING
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
LOAN MONEY TO OTHERS,
WILL LOAN MONEY TO YOU.

MONEY ON REAL ESTATE. Mortgages wanted on improved real estate in city or suburbs.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

MONEY TO LOAN—We have clients with $1,000, $1,500, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $10,000 to loan on mortgages; money ready; no delay. ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

WE have money to loan on mortgages; bring deed; money waiting; no delay.
H. A. LAPPE COMPANY,
607 Peoples Savings Bank building.

I HAVE funds waiting to loan on good mortgages in any amount.
FRANK B. MILLER, 431 Fourth ave.

$500,000 EASTERN money to loan on first mortgages; principals only. Address P. O. Box 663.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate; bring deed. GEO. C. NORRIS & CO., 410 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS. B. B. BLACK, 243 Fourth ave., second floor.

$500,000 to loan, 4½ to 6 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. box 611.

PLENTY of 4½ per cent money for mortgages. Williams, Evans & Co., 243 Fourth ave.

GOOD $1,000 to $50,000 mortgages on city property wanted. Wm. Bell, Times building.

BARRELS of Cash money to loan.
JOHN K. EWING CO., 248 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Lands and Acreage.

FOR SALE.
A BARGAIN IN ACREAGE.
To quick buyer, 130 acres right at R. R. stations; suitable to lay out in lots or acre patches.
WM. M. CRAIG,
7432 Frankstown ave., Pittsburgh.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Four clear lots in East McKeesport for equity in houses in Twelfth or Thirteenth wards, Pittsburgh. Price of lots, $2,400.
One lot clear, price $600, for first payment on house in lower Allegheny, near locomotive works.
Nineteen lots clear in Elliott borough; $300 each; will take equities in improved property.
Foundry property in McKeesport; 4 acres of ground; railroad siding, having erected thereon one foundry 40x125 and one frame iron roof building 60x150. This property fronts on the B. & O. Railroad, has a switch leading into it and has a frontage on the river; clear; will take part trade and balance first back mortgage.
Two clear lots in Duquesne, close to Carnegie Library, 25x125 each, for house in East End, Pittsburgh; will assume mortgage; price $2,000; one clear lot Cavitt ave., 25x150, Trafford City; street paved and sewered; price $2,000.
Two clear lots in East McKeesport and $900.00 worth of good manufacturing stock to trade for equity in Allegheny improved.
Seven clear lots in Turtle Creek for equity in improved Mt. Washington property.
Eighty clear lots in East McKeesport for flats may give some cash.
Five-roomed dwelling and 4 lots clear in Wilkinsburg for equity in 8-roomed brick.
L. F. DAUME,
Bell 38, Wilmerding. East McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Stone and Shingle Residence.
Situate in the suburbs; 25-minute street car ride from the city proper; lot 78x271; 14 rooms; 2 bathrooms and lavatory; finely decorated throughout; hot water heating; instantaneous water heater, filter and electric speaking tubes. Will sell or exchange for approved city property.
Inquire 505 Frick Bldg.
Telephone Court—2361.

FOR EXCHANGE—An attractive Hazelwood dwelling with large lot; vacant lot 122x150 ft.; 2 six-room brick dwellings renting for $2,200; above properties clear of encumbrances; would consider East End vacant or improved.
H. O. HORNBERGER,
4737 Second ave., Hazelwood.

WILL PAY $3,000 CASH
and give a $6,000 clear lot on Squirrel Hill for a good $9,000 improved property; any good location.
McKLVEEN, WHITE & CO., 508 Park Bldg.,
Real Estate "Hustlers."

BEAUTIFUL LEVEL FARM 142 acres, located between two railroads near boundary of Ohio and Pennsylvania. 14-room house; 3 barns, etc. Soil sandy loam with gravel, in high state of cultivation; cost owner $5,600. Incumbrance $2,000. Will exchange for good residence; no commissions. Address S. J. R., 607 East Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—(For improved East End property), 150 feet fronting on Darlington road, near Murray ave., by 150 feet in depth; convenient to street cars; also to Shady ave. line to East End. This property is level and is situate in a $15,000 district.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FARM of 75 acres; no incumbrance; one mile from Mt. Lebanon; 1,500 feet frontage on two main roads; house, barn, abundance of fruit; will exchange this very desirable, well-located property for income property of the same value. See
W. H. CRAIG, 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—6 new frame houses of 5 rooms and bath, on paved street, near school, Sheridan, Pa.; want clear vacant and some cash. Thomas & Agnew, owners, Swissvale, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$3,200; rental $311; two houses, 5 rooms each. Will take clear lot for $1,700 equity.
T. C. ALLISON,
30 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Apartment house; rent $2,500; mortgage $5,000; will exchange for E. E. residence.
LIGGETT & LENNOX,
238 Fourth ave.

I HAVE a few bargains in Allegheny suburban property, vacant and improved; it will pay you to see me. George D. Fearnley, 248 Beaver ave., Allegheny.

FARM wanted for improved property renting at $700 a year; state location, price and particulars. Address C 79, The Gazette.

I HAVE improved property that I can exchange for your clear vacant. What have you to offer?
FRANK B. MILLER, 431 Fourth ave.

CLEAR property to exchange for lots or anything of value. P. O. Box 1696.

EXCHANGE—A high-class microscope for typewriter. Address N 52, The Gazette.

Coal Lands.

5,000 ACRES coal in West Virginia, consisting of three veins; one 4' vein, one 7' vein, and 7' to 10' vein. Two veins are drift coal and self-draining. Lower vein lies about 10' below railroad; 1,000 acres in fee with sufficient timber for all mining purposes; $12.50 per acre.
2,000 acres in Green county on Wheeling creek; $55 per acre.
4,900 acres in Green county, on Ten Mile creek; Center township, through which the survey of the railroad passes; $30 per acre. These are extremely good bargains in coal and worth investigating. Inquire J. W. Johnston, 432 Lewis Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Seashore Properties.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, suitable for retired gentleman, sanitarium, summer resort or school; 34-acre farm, 3 dwellings, ice house and necessary outbuildings; excellent location, fronting on river, bathing, boating and fishing; good roads; five minutes' walk to station, stores, etc.; 25 miles from New York; price $35,000; bargain.
GEORGE H. REIMER,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

30 MINUTES' ride from Atlantic City brings you to Absecon Highlands; train and trolley service; high elevation, delightful climate, fertile soil, pure water, stores, schools, churches, splendid roads; villa sites, nearly an acre in size, $250; $1 weekly; 5 acres, $175, 1.50 weekly. Illustrated pamphlet free. Gilbert & O'Callaghan, 435 Fourth ave.

Coal and Timber Lands.

FOR SALE—COAL LANDS.
5,000 acres coal in West Virginia, consisting of three veins; 1 4-ft. vein, 1 7-ft. vein and 1 7 to 10-ft. vein. Two veins are drift coal and self-draining. Lower vein lies about 10 ft. below railroad, 1,000 acres in fee with sufficient timber for all mining purposes. $12.50 per acre.
2,000 acres in Green county, on Wheeling creek; $55 per acre.
4,900 acres in Green county, on Ten-Mile creek, Center township, through which the survey of railroad passes; $30 per acre.
These are extremely good bargains in coal and worth investigating. Inquire J. W. Johnston, 432 Lewis Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITE OAK TIMBER—Near city and railroad, 850,000 feet, also 400,000 ft. with good mill outfit; also 200,000 ft. good mill in first-class condition; four good horses, harness and wagons.
WM. M. CRAIG,
7432 Frankstown ave., Pittsburgh.

Farms.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HOME,
AT MANCHESTER, CONN.
Fine, large house, 16 rooms, two baths, electric lights, two new furnaces; set tubs; house finely located in midst of oak grove; property consists of 30 acres land in high state cultivation, bordering on large lake, suitable for boating or fishing; 100-ton new ice house on shore of lake; fine barn and outbuildings; two large henneries, with one acre inclosed in yards; sanitary conditions perfect; house on line of trolley, near center of town; a beautiful home and price right. Call or address owner.
ROBERT P. BISSELL, Manchester, Conn.

FIVE-ACRE FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM—$100, at West Egg Harbor, N. J., directly on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Reading railroad; 20 minutes from Atlantic City; near the best markets in the world; fine soil, pure water, good roads, no swamp land, fine climate; $5 down and $5 monthly pays for your farm; we will build you a house and take pay the same as rent; let us tell you about it; write today if you can't call.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
305 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.
Atlantic City office, 301-303 Bartlett Bldg.

HOUSE containing four large rooms with 10 acres, lot 20x300; good water, on pike, and within 10 minutes' walk of tunnel car line. Price $1,500.
We have quite a number of houses in Sheraden for sale at moderate prices.
75 acres within 14 miles of Pittsburgh, 1 mile of R. R. station; running water through one end of farm; 2 roadhouses, one for ... and heat; young orchard; well of good water; good soil; on main road. Price $1,600.
BAIRD & FIFE, 434 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
30-acre farm, convenient to city; near street car line; two orchards, three springs, water, barn, 5-room house, etc.; $15 per acre; worth easily $35. P. O. Box 513, Pittsburgh.

GAZETTE LETTER BOX

The Following Replies to GAZETTE WANT ADS Remaining at The Gazette Office Up to 12 Noon, Saturday, July 1st.

A—86, 86, 13, 52, 13, 89, 89, 89.
B—49, 49.
C—53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 76, 90, 53, 53, 53, 76, 90.
D—54, 52, 52, 54, 54, 54, 92, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 52, 52, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 52, 54, 52, 52, 54, 54, 54, 52, 54, 54, 54, 54, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 54, 52, 52, 52, 54, 52, 54, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 54, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52.
E—13, 13, 13, 52, 13.
F—4, 42, 42, 50, 50, 42, 42, 4, 4, 4, 42, 42, 42, 42.
G—50.
H—90, 92, 92.
I—92.
J—13, 29, 50.
K—92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 91, 91, 91.
L—13, 50, 49, 13, 13, 50, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49.
M—92, 91.
N—13.
O—13, 59.
P—53, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 92, 53, 92, 92.
Q—13, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 42, 88, 88, 51.
R—13, 92, 88.
S—88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88.
T—53, 42, 42, 92, 53, 13, 49.
V—51.
W—85, 68, 68, 53, 49, 49, 49.
X—13, 13, 13, 85, 85, 85, 81, 92, 49, 85, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13.
Y—51, 49, 50, 80.
Z—50, 51, 92, 51, 51.

FARMS—REAL ESTATE—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

And Ads of a Miscellaneous nature bring returns through these Columns—they go before the Masses and are Sure, Speedy and Reliable business getters.

FOR SALE.

Farms.

MT. LEBANON ACREAGE.
For sale in Mt. Lebanon and Castle Shannon district, adjoining present developments, farm of about 80 acres, all level land commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, choice fruit trees; farm easy of access, being near pike and proposed street car lines, suitable for subdividing into one and two-acre lots for suburban homes. A rare opportunity to buy a fine farm in this district at a reasonable price. Address K 51, The Gazette.

FARM FOR SALE.
180 acres in North Shenango township, Crawford county, Pa.; 3 miles from station on E. & P. R. R.; new house of 9 rooms and new barn 40x50, with all needed outbuildings in good condition; well fenced and well watered; about 20 acres in timber, balance cultivated and pasture; 20 acres of this is suitable for the growing of onions, cabbage, celery, etc. Price $3,500; part cash and balance mortgage.
VET L. BROWN & CO.,
Rooms 208-9. 331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—A beautiful level farm of 143 acres, near Plain Grove, Lawrence county, Pa.; good 7-room house, with slate roof; two large barns, one new, with slate roof and lightning rods; tenant house; this is an ideal stock and grain farm, abundance of water and limestone; never was rented, owner lives on farm; telephone in house; $65 an acre. Address I. J. Pizon, owner, Slippery Rock, Pa., R. F. D. No. 59.

RICHLAND COLONY, N. J.
A 16-acre Richland colony farm is a money producer; soil is rich, markets are handy, climate cannot be equaled anywhere in the east; pure water, stores, schools, hotels, several churches; two railroads to Philadelphia and the seashore; adjoining beautiful Vineland; 16 acres, $150, payable $1.50 weekly; ask for our illustrated booklet. GILBERT & O'CALLAGHAN, 435 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
17 acres of land, in the best residence section of Wilkinsburg, containing 5,000 feet of frontage, near electric and steam cars. This is the greatest acreage bargain in the city in the first-class residence district. Only $20 per foot front.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE.
Coraopolis farm containing 88½ acres; farm house, bank barn and other outbuildings; good orchard of apple, plum, cherry and pear trees; good springs, fine elevation; an ideal spot for a country home.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

KANSAS—NORTH DAKOTA.
50 quarter sections good land in Kansas, $2.25 per acre. Money wanted at 6 per cent on farms in North Dakota; no charge for placing the loans.
J. M. DRILL,
300 Fourth ave.

A FINE stock and grain farm of 184 acres, one mile to station, good house and fine barns; choice fruit, plenty of water; on account of age of owner it will be sold cheap. Send for list.
MURRAY BROS.,
440 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, or Youngstown, O.

FOR SALE—$1,700—Chicken farm; pretty little place of 2 acres on Little Pine creek; macadamized road, 2½ miles from car line at Etna; frame cottage, fruit, good water, etc.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—114 acres, one-half mile from Woodlawn station, on the P. & L. E. railroad; over one-half mile of good stone and a fine vein of fireclay.
See M'HUGH,
406 Fourth ave.

DELAWARE FARMS, 80 acres; best farm in Delaware for $1,500; free 1905 catalogue best bargains. C. T. W. Williams, Milford, Del.

GET list of PA. and OHIO farms.
R. H. NEILL, OAKMONT, PA.

Lots.

A NEW CAR LINE FOR
SQUIRREL HILL.

This new line will run from the city to Wilkinsburg and will give easy access to the most desirable residence portion of Squirrel Hill. The most beautiful building lots in Pittsburgh, on Forbes ave., Beacon st., Marlborough ave., Irwin ave. and Northumberland ave., can be purchased on easy terms; one-fifth cash. See

J. H. GOEHRING,
313 Frick Bldg.

WE DO NOT NEED
To dissimulate or exaggerate
—To disguise facts—
When we tell you of
The Murray Ave. Plan of Lots.
If you visit the Murray Ave. Plan
—You Will Buy.—
You will find it in the heart of the beautiful Squirrel Hill district. The most important car system in the city through the center of the plan. You will find level lots
20x100 feet,
100 feet from the car line, for $800; $40 cash, $15 per month, and 10 per cent discount for all cash.
You will find lots directly on car line but little higher.
Before you buy
Take either the Forbes st. or Penn ave. cars marked "Homestead" and get off at cor. of Murray ave. and Beechwood boulevard.
D. BEHEN & SON, AGENTS,
4063 Penn ave.

ONLY $400; sacrifice for cash; three lots, well-located; level; both gases, sewered, water; each 25x100, fronting on Osgood street, Tenth ward, Allegheny; two minutes from street cars.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth Ave.

FINE CHANCE FOR BUILDER.
To Be Sold—Ideal location for small dwellings or flats; 124 feet frontage in Herron ave.; ground well located and practically level; will sell for $5,500 (cash $1,600; 5 per cent mortgage for remainder).
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

LOTS

SQUIRREL HILL; fine lots, almost level, only $450.
KLEBER PLAN, Eleventh ward, Allegheny; splendid lot 40x150; cheap.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

VOELKEL PLAN.
MT. LEBANON DISTRICT.
Fronting on the Castle Shannon car line, via Beechwood, lots 50x120, at way down prices. Take car to Banksville ave.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Fifth ave. frontage near high school, 54x110 to a paved alley. Price $375 per foot front.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—VACANT—100 feet front on Middletown road (macadamized) by 120 feet deep; 5 minutes from Ingram station. This is a snap.
H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

STEVENSON PLAN
WEST LIBERTY.
On Castle Shannon car line, via Beechwood. Splendid half-acre tracts, $350 up.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Beautifully situated lots, 50 feet front, one square from Murray ave. car line; best location on Squirrel Hill; $25 to $80 per front foot. The biggest bargains in the city. Very easy terms.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn ave.

LOT FOR SALE.
CRAFTON DISTRICT.
10 minutes' from city; owner can't afford to hold it and will sell at a bargain. For particulars address C., 12 Gazette.

LOTS—Two fine lots, West Liberty plan 4; small cash payment, balance easy terms. Address E 14, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

Lots.

ANDERSON FARM PLAN.
ANDERSON FARM PLAN.

THE FINEST PROPERTY IN THE

MT. LEBANON DISTRICT.
Fronting on both Castle Shannon car lines; only 15 minutes' ride from P. O. Lots 140x155 feet, with building restrictions.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

$115 PER FOOT
For fine building lots on Beechwood ave.; best bargain on Squirrel Hill. For full particulars see
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR SALE
A great bargain in a corner lot, Wood st., Wilkinsburg; 105x120; only $70 per foot.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

Business Opportunities.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM BUSINESS—Located 18 miles from Pittsburgh, main street of town; population 10,000; clearing $350 to $400 per month; established 14 years; 11 living rooms, bath and storeroom; well equipped bakehouse; only two bakeries in the town and cannot supply the demand; finest of fixtures; good horse and wagon; fixtures will invoice $3,800; great opportunity for good baker; owner in poor health and will sacrifice for......................$3,000
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

IT'S OUR BUSINESS
SELLING STORES, SALOONS and HOTELS. No charges of any kind unless sale is effected; stocks of merchandise sold quickly for cash or traded for city real estate. We advance money to sell your business. All transactions confidential.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
Established 1898.
1107 Arrott building, Fourth ave. and Wood st.

HOTEL.
Without exception the best small hotel proposition in Western Pennsylvania; house contains 15 guest rooms, located directly across the street from the railroad; strictly transient trade, no boarders; register averages 6,000 names per year; price, $14,000 for the property and entire furnishment of the house, excepting piano; business netting $6,000 annually.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth Ave. and Wood St.

HOTEL BARGAIN IN THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY.
Three-story brick; 28 sleeping rooms; very large barroom, doing about $60 per day; is always full of good paying guests and can be bought for the low price of $29,000; will require about $10,000 cash. For further information, call at our office and we will give you full particulars.
VET L. BROWN & CO.,
Rooms 208-9. 331 Fourth Ave.

CAPITAL
CAPITAL
For railroad, manufacturing and commercial enterprises, for developing coal, timber and mineral lands, inventions or any good project; corporations formed; stocks and bonds sold; established 1890; highest references.
RALPH M. JACOBY,
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SALOON—BARGAIN—In manufacturing and R. R. town in Ohio; located on main street; 4 nice living rooms, in good condition; bar receipts average $265 per week; best reasons for selling; will stand a thorough investigation and is worth twice the amount asked; must be sold quick; for quick sale can be bought for $1,250
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

HOTEL.
Located in neighboring manufacturing borough. Very best location in the town. Bar receipts average $90 per day from the 1st of January up to the present time. Lease 5 years at $150 per mo. Price $17,000.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

MEAT MARKET—Best suburb of Allegheny; doing a business of $350 per week; horse and wagon; fine fixtures; established 11 years; fine 7-room house, bath and storeroom; in good condition; property and business can be bought for $3,600 cash, balance mortgage; price...$8,500
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE of 21 rooms clearing from $150 to $200 per month; centrally located; handy to railroad station; owner compelled to sell on account of other business out of town; furnishings worth more than price asked. $1,250.
ADDRESS BOX 1874.

TEAMING BUSINESS.
Located on the North Side. 9 head of horses and 18 wagons. Stock in good condition. Clearing above all expenses $200 per mo. Price $4,000.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.
Sales average $2,500 per mo. Located near Pittsburgh; no competition. Stock and fixtures will invoice $4,000. Will sell at cost or exchange for nice residence in Crafton.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

BARBER SHOP—Fine location; town of 5,000 population, completely equipped; up to date in every respect; clearing $175 per month; rent $12 per month; price..............................$350
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Large rooming house of 26 well furnished rooms and large dining-room, seating over 50 people; at present clearing over $300 per month; located near Ft. Wayne depot, Allegheny, will be sold cheap. Address J 14, The Gazette.

HOTEL.
Located on the corner of 2 leading thoroughfares in Ohio town of 20,000 people. Real estate, furnishment and business for $8,800. Business now in flourishing condition and will clear the price asked in 2 years.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—16 miles from city; established 2 years; doing good cash business; rent for storeroom and 7 living rooms, $50 per month; keep boarders and roomers, which brings a return of $100 per week; present proprietor owns building; will give as long a lease as wanted; invoice price, about......$800
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

WOULD YOU INVEST $5 MONTHLY for a short period of time to secure an excellent strong investment stock, which is now paying 12 per cent per annum, and which will double in value? Over 551 satisfied stockholders; highest indorsements, beautifully illustrated brochure explaining mailed free. Address Cole Saunders, President, 520-522 University Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

RESTAURANT AND SALOON—The best location in a town of 26,000 population; doing a business of $35 to $40 per day at the bar alone; one of the best places on the market; price $3,500
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
We can sell your business, no matter where located; for quick sale consult us at once.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

CONFECTIONERY—Clearing $75 to $100 per month; corner location; soda fountain; stock and fixtures will invoice $700; storeroom, 4 nice living rooms and bath; rent $25; owner needs money and must sell; price............$450
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—For sale or exchange for real estate; best location in E. E., doing positively $100 per day business; clearing $500 per month; price $5,500
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

INVESTMENT—Directors voted sale treasury stock to install tramway at once, contract made; mine producing ore five years; smelter returns average $135 per ton. Address J. W. Pinar, Crafton, Pa.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY—Clears over $5,000 per year; good opportunity for man speaking several different languages; price..............$250
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

CIGAR STAND.
Very attractive proposition down town. If you are interested, call and see me personally.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

INCORPORATE under liberal Delaware laws, any business, anywhere; utmost privileges; easy requirements; save costs, taxes; write for corporation treatise. Capital Trust Company, Dover, Del.

WALL PAPER STORE—In city; good location; doing business $25 day; will sell at sacrifice; price $1,500. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BRING your baby to Wise's photo. gallery, 802 Federal st., Allegheny, Thursday, July 6, and have a cabinet photo. taken free and receive one free.

FOR $250—Confectionery, stationery and ice cream, laundry and cigar store, selling on account of sickness; location alone worth price asked. 1216 Penn ave.

BARBER SHOP—Finest in the state; guarantee $150 a week; 7 years' lease; sell for $2,500. Inquire 350 Eighth ave., Homestead.

RESTAURANT—Doing business $300 per day; price $3,000. Business Exchange, McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

JOHN HOWICK & CO.,
No. 603 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

Saloon—In the best location in a town of 10,000 population; doing a business of $80 a day; has seven nice living rooms over saloon; guarantee a stock of $500. Fixtures are all of the finest mahogany. Rent for all is $40 per month, with a five-year lease. This place has been established over 20 years and has always been a money maker. Price for a quick sale, $3,000.

Rooming House—Good location in Pittsburgh, 20 minutes' walk from the city; has 10 completely furnished rooms. This house is clearing over and above expenses $60 per month. On account of the owner changing his position this place can be bought for $700.

Small Grocery and Confectionery Store—One of the best locations in East End, catering to a good class of people and doing a business of $100 a month actual. Two completely furnished rooms go with this deal. This is a bargain. Price $700.

Grocery Store—Established over 28 years. Fine corner location. Doing a business of $400 a week. Best of reasons for selling. All they ask is dollar for dollar; invoice price about $1,500.

Confectionery and Cigar and Ice Cream Parlor—Without exception the best location in Allegheny. Has the finest of fixtures, marble tables and counters and doing a business of $150 a week actual. This place is clearing $200 a month. Rent is $35 per month, with two living rooms. Price $1,500.

Cigar and Confectionery Store—Located in Allegheny. One of the best little corners in the town; doing a business of $100 a week. This place is a money maker. Rent is only $21, with two living rooms. Price $600.

Cigar and Confectionery Store—Located on Butler st. Has six nice living rooms, with store. Rent for all is $23 per month. Doing a business of $60 to $75 per week. This is an old established stand and will stand investigation. Price for quick sale, $375.00.

JOHN HOWICK & CO.,
No. 603 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

MANAGER—Branch office Pittsburgh and other cities; an enterprise we believe will prove greatest money-earning and wealth-producing business proposition ever presented to American public; company will forever own all powers, advantages and every source of profit in a modern city; under unity of ownership; superior to any co-operative colonization plan ever formed; representatives should earn $3,000 to $5,000 first year and continue to increase; small amount of cash required; our booklet, "The Powers and Advantages of Industrial Concentration" and full information mailed free. Inventors' and Finance Co. (Rep. Dept.), Hoboken, N. J.

ADVERTISER, who is employed in the vicinity of Wall street, is desirous of meeting a discreet party (who has no business or other connection in New York) commanding $3,000 cash, to assist me in an A1 business transaction that will yield us a $30,000 profit within the coming month, without any risk to capital; money always under owner's control, who will act in capacity of treasurer in transaction; this is a lifetime opportunity for the right party; in answering kindly state age and business experience; references asked and given. Address Robert Spencer, Box 130, 617 Sixth ave., New York.

DON'T GET CAUGHT.
The get-rich-quick man, the wildcat miner, the bucket-shop man or other hot-air promoters with their promises of big dividends will clean you out if you are not posted. The Financial World exposes them all and constantly protects its readers against losses. It teaches how to invest and speculate intelligently. If interested in mining, oil, industrial, plantation, railroad stocks or bonds you cannot afford to be without this paper and its free advice bureau. Send for free sample copy now. It will open your eyes. Address Financial World, 867 Schiller bldg., Chicago.

GROCERY.
Good corner stand in the eastern section of Pittsburgh; rent $45 per month, inc. 9 living rooms, bath and laundry; sales average $900 per month; stock and fixtures invoice about $1,800; everything in good condition; 3d floor can be sublet for $15 per month, leaving net rent only $30 per month.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth Ave. and Wood St.

FOR SALE.
Well equipped foundry; new cupola, ten-ton capacity, machine shop, fitting rooms and warehouse; buildings in good condition; two acres of ground. R. R. switch to buildings and river shipping facilities; location 18 miles from Pittsburgh; orders for castings given at once if desired; special inducements for prompt sale; owners; no commission. Call or write 1221 Westinghouse Bldg.

ALLEGHENY RESIDENCES.
$50—Brighton road, 10 rooms, bath and gas.
$35—Fremont st., 10 rooms, bath and gas.
$30—Grant ave., 6 rooms, bath and gas.
$28—North ave., 6 rooms, bath and gas.
$20—Charles st., 4 rooms, bath, gas.
$15—Wood st., 5 rooms, water, etc.
$14—Charles st., 5 rooms, water.
T. C. ALLISON,
800 Federal st., Allegheny.

CONFECTIONERY.
Old established business, located in the 20th ward, East End; business averaging $150 per week; rent $15 per month for store room; 5 living rooms can be had for $15 per month additional; price, $600.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth Ave. and Wood St.

SALOON.
$3,600 will buy a business established in Pittsburgh 23 years ago; rent, inc. 8 living rooms, $42 per month; bar receipts average almost $1,000 per month; price, $3,600; only $1,700 cash required.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth Ave. and Wood St.

WANTED.

Manager and salesman in large department store, city; must be able to take stock in the company; only first-class man with experience need apply. Write, giving reference, etc., F 4, The Gazette.

$15,000 WILL secure half-interest in iron, steel and heavy hardware business in Boston, Mass. One of the proprietors has made a fortune in the business and wishes to retire. This is a good opportunity for one wishing to engage in a well-established and paying business. For full particulars see
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

HOTEL of 21 rooms, fully equipped for bar business; has been licensed for 40 years, now clearing from restaurant and rooms $150 to $200 per month; located center of city; best prospect for license next year; equipment worth more than price asked, $1,250.
ADDRESS BOX 1874.

SHOE STORE—In one of Pittsburgh's best suburbs; has been owned by present proprietor 8 years; nice storeroom; rent $23 per month; clearing over $800 per month; invoice price, about $3,000
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

BARBER SHOP.
Furnished complete; will rent to a good party, as the woman is sick and cannot attend to the business. This is an opportunity seldom offered.
EXCHANGE REALTY CO., INC.,
5019 Center ave.

SALOON—82 miles from city, population of 14,000; doing business of over $200 per week; fine mahogany bar fixtures; 2 living rooms; three years' lease; price............................$1,600
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

CAFE AND BAR.
One of the biggest money-makers down town. Will sell half interest to the right party. See me personally if you are in the market for a first-class place.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS.
Limited Liability. Perpetual Existence.
Corporate Purposes Unlimited.
Write for FREE BOOKLET.
UNIVERSAL INCORPORATING CO.,
Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED BUSINESS.
In one of the neighboring boroughs, an old established, on one of the most prominent corners in the town; price, $2,000, or by invoicing the stock and appraising fixtures.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth Ave. and Wood St.

ANNUAL SALARY $1,800 and expenses for reliable man; three-year contract, permanent if satisfactory; we want bright man, desirous of bettering himself, salary secondary consideration. Address Box 228, New York city.

RESTAURANT.
Old established business. Receipts average $500 per week. Rent for restaurant and 8 living rooms $65 per mo. Price $2,300.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

PIGEONS.
High-class pigeons for squab raising; 10,000 birds breeding, visitors welcome; booklet on request.
E. CUMMINGS, North Wales, Pa.

CHARTERS, good and cheap, for mining, milling, manufacturing, railroads, telegraph, telephone or other industrial pursuits; laws and blanks free. Philip Lawrence, former assistant secretary of state, Huron, S. D.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

WANTED—Persons with $100 to $10,000 to invest to write to me; substantial, high-grade, well-paying proposition; unusual opportunity. W. B. Randall, general delivery, El Paso, Texas.

GENERAL STORE—In good town, 5,000 population, 160 miles from Pittsburgh; doing business $3,000 mo.; price $10,000. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—An interest in a well established wholesale grocery business; good reason for selling; a good chance for a young man of moderate means; will exchange in part for improved real estate. K 52 The Gazette.

BIG MONEY IN SQUABS—Cheaply raised in only 4 weeks, sell for fancy prices; wonderful market; write for free book and learn this rich industry. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 179 Howard st., Melrose, Mass.

BIG MONEY—$10 buys puts or calls upon 10,000 bushels wheat; no further risk; movement of 5 cents makes you $500; write for circular. The Standard Grain Co., Cleveland, O.

ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny, on Union ave.; 14 rooms, all furnished and filled with roomers; price $1,200. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE, doing a cash business of $300 per week; invoice about $800; good opening for a hustler, no agents. Address W 17, The Gazette.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Sale of grocery and meat stock and fixtures of Depp Bros., bankrupts, has been postponed until July 5, at 11 a. m., at Carnegie. 32 Fourth ave. J. E. Gillis, trustee.

GROCERY STORE—In Allegheny; doing a business of $500 a month; will sell cheap if sold at once. 1201 Arch st., Allegheny.

START in business for yourself; a legitimate, interesting proposition; request particulars. Manager A., Box 509, New Orleans, La.

CONFECTIONERY—Model stand, doing good business; $850 will take it; possession at once. 5262 Butler st.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—In East End; doing business $250 week; good lease; rent $17 month; price $900. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY—In good location in East End; will be sold cheap. Write East Liberty, P. O. Box 37.

FOR SALE—A butter store at 115 Penn ave., Turtle Creek, Pa., up-to-date fixtures; price $350.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business see FRANK R. MILLER, 431 Fourth ave.

Automobiles.

The Queen makes the best of all automobile investments, because it is reliable, durable, simple and safe, easy to operate, comfortable, swell appearance and mechanically perfect.

A 16-horse power double opposed engine automatic oiler, one lever control, and is unequaled for easy riding qualities and finish; the body is set off by a swell French hood, trimmed with brass; also brass side handles, dash rail and toe rail.

We have the only side door car, listing at $1,000. The lines of the body are beautiful and harmonious. It has a wide door that swings back over guards, and tonneau will seat three comfortably, and is entered by two large square steps, making it especially convenient for the ladies.

THE COVERT.
The only two-passenger car for the price in America, possessing a bevel gear drive, sliding gear transmission and engine mounted in hood; landed in the front ranks in the St. Louis endurance contest; must be seen to be appreciated; especially adapted to the wants of physicians; price $650.

THE QUEEN.
The only 16-horsepower, side entrance, five-passenger car in Pittsburgh for $1,000; all the appointments and looks of a $2,500 car.
A car that has proven its ability on Pittsburgh hills.
ALLEGHENY AUTOMOBILE CO.,
711 and 713 Jackson st.
Bell 'phone 154 Cedar.

SACRIFICE sale of Automobiles, steamers, $100; Gasoline, $175 up; stock consists of Electrics, Packard Touring Car, Mobiles, Hoffmans, Wintons, Olds, Pierces, Whites, Autocars, Ramblers, Cadillacs, DeDions, Couriers, Franklins, St. Louis, American Panhards, and nearly every good car known; Runabouts, Tonneau, Dron fronts, delivery wagons, one, two or four cylinder cars. We have one four-cylinder, 40-H. P. touring car that cost over $5,000; this car is in splendid order, and a great bargain, and it will be sold cheap to a quick purchaser. We also have a four-cylinder, 24-H. P. Berg, Limosine. If you want good value for your money, see this week's bargains, quick. Atlas Automobile Co., 6235 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

Automobile.
ELECTRIC STANHOPE, used less than a year, fine condition.
The only kind for a lady to operate. Price $400. Address L 53, The Gazette.

AUTOMOBILE.
A fine runabout, 12 h. p. engine; good hill-climber; can take most of the Pittsburgh hills on high speed; reason for selling, leaving city; price $850. Address E 14, The Gazette.

Gasoline Launches.

GASOLINE LAUNCH.
HIGH-GRADE GASOLINE LAUNCH; HULL IS HARDWOOD FINISH; LENGTH, 18 FEET; SEATS 8 PERSONS NICELY; ENGINE IS 3 H. P.; IS THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE MADE TODAY. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 517, CITY.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—Typewriter desk; 7 typewriters; 6 typewriter tables; 4 typewriter chairs; all or any, cheap. Address D 72, The Gazette.

LARGEST stock of miscellaneous machines in city; rentals $2 up. PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 323-4 Lewis bldg.

Musical Instruments.

START YOUR CHILDREN with a musical education on an organ. It costs but little if you buy the organ here. Clearing sale of $75.00, $100.00 and $125.00 instruments at $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00. Terms, $5.00 down and $1.00 per week. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered. Come quick and get first choice.
HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.

EXCELLENT $400.00 Upright Piano, good tone and action, $100.00. Don't delay; see this at once! A great SNAP.
HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.

BRIGGS PIANO—All latest styles at Suter's, 6202 Penn ave. Catalogue mailed.

Poultry, Birds and Dogs.

FOR SALE—Fancy pigeons of different varieties, such as dragoons, horners, fantails, tumblers, archangels, purbits, jacks, etc., at lowest prices; satisfaction guaranteed. John H. Carroll, 772 Hope st., Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—Three beautiful pure white English bull terrier puppies, from finest pedigreed prize winning stock, prices right. Cheswick kennels, office 204 Wood st.

FOR SALE—Beagles, rabbit hounds, collies, spaniels, bull terriers, Belgian hares and Chester White pigs; farm-raised. LEWIS H. MILLER, West Chester, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fine fox terrier pups. 914 Chestnut st., Allegheny.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 2 to 125 H. P., stationary and portable upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock; shafting, pulleys and hangers and large lot miscellaneous machinery, second-hand belting, leather and rubber; large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.
JOHN S. YOUNG,
108-110 Park way, Allegheny, Pa.

COME and see our 3½ H. P. Gas or Gasoline Engine, skidded, ready to run, $125.
One second-hand double cylinder, Opposed Lambert Gas Engine, 30 H. P.
One 3½ and one 2 H. P. Brighton, second-hand engine.
EMPIRE MACHINE CO.,
210 Third ave.

12-H. P. traction engines, iron lathes, planers, shears, Bradley hammer, 4' radial drill, boilers, gas and steam engines, all sizes, tanks on hand. GAUSMAN M. & M. CO., 23 Rebecca st., Allegheny City.

SELLING out to quit business; large stock of gas engines, steam engines and miscellaneous goods at bargain prices. Inquire Prager, 110 Market st.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS!
We have just purchased from receivers of Jutte-Foley Co. their entire contracting equipment at Rankin storehouse and yards, and can offer you rare bargains in first-class machinery and tools.
Among other articles we have the following:
7 Lidgerwood D. C. D. D. hoisting engines.
1 Mundy D. C. D. D. hoisting engines.
11 complete derricks and large lot extra fittings.
2 stone crushers, with elevators.
1 Smith concrete mixer.
2 pile-driver leads and hammers.
1 sand rolls.
1 large air receiver.
10 buckets.
5 V-shaped dump cars.
17 stone cars.
2 steam drills.
3 steam pumps.
1 centrifugal pump.
1 complete diver's outfit.
Blacksmith shop, woodworkers' tools, digging tools, rails, pipe, timbers, sheaves, blocks, guys, everything you need in your business.
For prices and further information address
HIRSCH & PFLAUM,
South ave. and Walker st., Allegheny.
Bell 'Phone 1478 Cedar.

MOTOR.
A sixty-horse power 110 volt, direct current, American Engine Co., Motor in good condition. Apply Superintendent,
THE GAZETTE.

MACHINERY — RAILS — BEAMS.
1 6¼x12 D. C. D. D. Mundy Hoist with boiler.
2 Western Wheel Scrapers.
5 Drag Scrapers.
10 30" gauge 1½ yd. Western Dump Cars.
3 tons 16 lb. Relaying Rails.
500 2½"x8"x4½" Sawed Ties.
1,800 ft. ¾" Wire Rope.
1,000 ft. ⅝" Wire Rope.
Plows, Wheel Barrows, Frogs, Switches.
New and Relaying Tee Rails in stock.
New and second-hand I Beams, Angles, Tees and Channels.
Boilers, Engines, Pipe, Hammers, Shears.
Air Hoists, Air Motors, etc.
HOMER BOWES, River av., end 9th st. bridge.
Bell 'Phone 722 Cedar, Allegheny, Pa.

MACHINE TOOLS.
60x60"x15' Niles planer, 2 heads.
48"x30" lathe triple geared.
60" semi-radial drill.
1¼" bolt cutter.
2" Jarecki pipe cutter.
25 lb. Bradley hammer.
600 lb. Morgan steam hammer.
Stowe flexible shaft for boring or grinding.
24" throat punch, capacity ¾x¾".
No. 4 Long & Alstatter punch or shear.
Boilers, engines or pumps.
WICKES BROTHERS,
Forty-fifth st. and A. V. Ry.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Both 'phones.

ALFRED TOMKINS,
General Contractor and Furnace Builder,
Bailey ave., Thirty-second Ward,
Pittsburgh.
Furnace Building, Boiler Setting, Concreting House, Mill and Factory Building and Repairing.
Several 42-inch iron and steel stacks for sale cheap.
One Smith Concrete mixer; also several patent brick conveyers and mortar hoists for sale.

BOILERS.
2 150-horsepower Tubular Boilers.
1 125 " " "
4 80 " " "
1 45 " " "
1 40 " " "
1 25 " " "
2 40 " Portable "
2 60 " " "
Several small vertical boilers. Lowest prices. All first-class boilers. Good as new. Boilers for rent. New boilers, stacks or tanks to order.
S. Munroe & Sons Mfg. Corporation,
Twenty-third st., Pittsburgh.

ALL sections new and old rails, pulleys, fly wheels and shafting; structural, bending machine, cheap; boilers, engines, pipe, wire and manila rope; cider press, cheap.
J. B. JONES & CO., 715-718 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.
Both 'phones, 172.

MODEL MAKING, SHEET METAL DIES AND STAMPING, GENERAL MACHINIST WORK. We have best equipped and best located shop in city and guarantee workmanship.
IMPERIAL MACHINE CO.,
1505 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circulars saws, general supplies.
B. D. REED, 28 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

SHOP—Equipped with machine tools, can be bought or will lease for a term of years. Location convenient to R. R.; more ground for extension of present plant. Address A 52, The Gazette.

GAS ENGINES GASOLINE.
Vertical—all sizes—Horizontal.
Headquarters for marine engines and gasoline yachts.
THE FAIRBANKS CO., 316-318 Second ave.

FOOS GAS ENGINES.
Strictly high grade, over 200 in use in Allegheny county. One 30 H. P. second-hand.
FOOS GAS ENGINE CO., 135 First ave.

FOR SALE—Engines and all other machinery necessary for ice making, in good condition; can be seen at any time. Address O. P. Merriman, 131 S. Negley ave.

GAS ENGINES—New, second-hand; have us do your repairing. BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 238 Second ave.

1—10 H. P., 1—20 H. P., 5—3 H. P. gas engines, second-hand. 238 Second ave.

Sewing Machines.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SEWING MACHINE REPAIRING BY FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN; GENUINE NEEDLES; LOWEST PRICES; ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
CARTER'S SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 SIXTH ST., NEAR BIJOU.
Bell 'phone 538-J Grant.

Safes.

MOVING—Safes almost given away. Prager, 110 Market st.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

Horses and Vehicles.

Horses and Mules.
Auction Sales Every Tuesday.
Private Sales Daily.

As the 4th of July occurs on Tuesday we will have no auction this week, but we will sell over 400 horses of all descriptions, on Tuesday, July 11th, commencing 10:30 a. m. sharp.

We will receive a fresh consignment of extra good Ohio Draught Horses on Monday.

Large stock of choice Pit and Draught Mules always on hand.

Bring your horses to our auctions and get the cash for them immediately.

THE ASHER HORSE AND MULE CO.,
River Ave. and Darragh St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

FOR SALE—Rough two horse lumber wagon; good condition. Ahlers, 105 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

Horses Horses Horses Horses Horses Horses

200 HORSES AT AUCTION.

SPECIAL SALE

JULY 12TH AND 13TH,

WEDNESDAY

AND

THURSDAY.

TROTTERS, PACERS,

MATED PAIRS AND

SADDLE HORSES.

HARRISON, JEWELL & PATTERSON SEND TWO CARLOADS THE BEST THEY CAN BUY IN KENTUCKY.

TWO CARLOADS OF HORSES WEIGHING 1,400 TO 1,800 EACH.

WATTERSON & FITZSIMMONS,
406 to 412 Duquesne Way,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Horses Horses Horses Horses Horses Horses

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
310-320 Duquesne Way.

Runabouts for pleasure, Concord wagons for business, doctors' buggies, excellent and durable, top buggies for style and comfort, depot wagons for the family, traps to entertain friends, buggies for the country.

ALL SORTS OF VEHICLES FOR
ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.

Open wagons and top wagons. Wagons for light and heavy hauling. Our repository is replete with vehicles of all kinds. Our prices are the lowest in the city and our goods are the best.

We sell the celebrated Studebaker wagons. Come and see our stock. We can save you money.

PONY—Bay pony, 52 inches high, 8 years old, sound, gentle, good driver and saddler, absolutely reliable and no bad habits; finest pony in this part of the state. 7 Trenton ave., Edgewood. 'Phone Wilkins 261-J.

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!
PENN AVE. AND THIRD ST.—I have always on hand 75 to 100 head of mules; carload will arrive every Thursday.
PHIL STEINMILLER.

FOR SALE—One light spring wagon, two grocery wagons, lot of rough wagons and 3 sets single harness. 1712 Bayard st., Allegheny.

EXTENSION front coupe Rockaway; falling top barouche. Apply W. A. Harbison, 1112 Farmers' bank bldg.

SURREY—Leather top, good as new, and brown mare, will be sold cheap. Can be seen at Martin's stable, Charles st. and Perrysville ave., Allegheny.

WAGONS—All kinds of wagons, coal wagons and spring wagons. 341 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—12 good horses, from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds each. Filtration plant, inquire for Gilbert.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—
Unredeemed five-stone diamond brooch; very fine white diamonds, weighing over 2½ carats; original cost, $275; will sell for $125.

FOR SALE—
Unredeemed solitaire diamond ring; beautiful blue-white diamonds, weighing over 1½ carats; original cost $218; will sell for $100.

FOR SALE—
Unredeemed 14-carat solid gold watch, 17 jewel Elgin movement, extra heavy gold cases, guaranteed a perfect timepiece; original cost $55; will sell for $35.

SIX PER CENT
MARKET STREET LOAN CO.,
Cor. Market St. and Third Ave.
CAPITAL $250,000.00.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
1 Remington typewriter, first-class condition, $30.
1 cash register, new, $22.50.
1 roll top desk, new, $14.00.
1 large double-door safe at less than half price.
Store fixtures, consisting of one oak wall case, showcases, counter, one second-hand roll top desk, at less than half price.
C. W. FRANKLIN,
229 Fourth ave.

BANKRUPTCY SALE—A stock of about $18,000 will be sold at 1031 Fifth avenue for any reasonable offer; sideboards, chiffoniers, parlor suites, odd chairs, linoleum, carpet, rugs, etc. All must go, regardless of cost. Doors open from 8 to 8. Come and loook around; it will pay you.

ROLL TOP, flat top and bookkeeping desks, all sizes, office tables, filing cases, refrigerators, icebox, mirrors, lot white Italian marble, pool tables, billiard tables; also summer doors for saloon; bar fixtures; any size. Wm. Wuerthele, 438 Diamond st.

FINE MAHOGANY AND GOLDEN OAK furniture for three rooms, PRACTICALLY NEW; only two months' actual use; to be sold immediately at less than half price. Original invoice goes with goods. P. O. Box 356, Pittsburgh.

ENGINES.
Gas engines, steam engines, boilers, pumps, dynamos, motors, shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc.
TRANTER MFG. CO., 106 Water st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
For Sale—Cast iron columns, 12 ft. to 18 ft. high, good as new, iron fencing; I-beams, channels, R. R. rails cut to order. 2330 Liberty ave. Bell 'phone 162 Fisk.

8x12 MODEL hand printing press, $12; second hand typewriter, $5.00. McPHERSON PRINTING CO., 445 Smithfield.

MOST DELICIOUS yellow butter, 22c; have oleomargarine, 16c. Mail your orders and save money. Houston, Allegheny market.

FOR SALE—Second hand harness and pony cart; slightly used; will sell cheap. Address Y 12, The Gazette.

FILTER STONES for sale; all kinds of filter stones constantly on hand. Joseph Rice, 329 Fourth ave.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1.00. McPherson Printing Co., 445 Smithfield st., opposite Kaufmann's.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 1 Dey time recorder, 1 dummy elevator, complete. Address Y 32, The Gazette.

BAR FIXTURES, billiard tables, etc.; easiest terms. DELP'S, Fourth and Liberty aves.

ONE Keller-Springfield roller, first-class condition. Address N 12, The Gazette.

ALL kinds firecrackers, teas. QUONG TAI YUEN, 503 Second ave.

HALL'S SAFES, all sizes. Howe Scale Co., 114 Market st.

LADIES' BICYCLE, nearly new. 835 Liberty street.

ELECTRIC FAN, direct current, in perfect condition. Sprague make. 1401 Frick Bldg.

DAYTON computing scale; good condition. 814 Chestnut st., Allegheny.

ALTERNATING current electric fan; 52 volts. Call at 411 Fourth ave., second floor front.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

BANKRUPTCY SALE—Justus Mulert, receiver in bankruptcy, will offer at public auction on Monday, July 10, 1905, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. the restaurant and saloon and valuable leasehold on the premises, No. 4402 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly the property of Bruno Pasterare, now bankrupt. Further information can be obtained at office of Justus Mulert, receiver, 421 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Alfred Coach, Attorney.

PERSONALS.

The Finest Barber Shop
in Pennsylvania
In basement of
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Wood Street and Oliver Avenue.

I HAVE treated 150 people in Pittsburgh for obesity since January 1, 1905, and have reduced each and every one's weight from 2 to 5 pounds per week. My preparation contains no drugs, and is absolutely harmless. When once reduced will not gain weight again. M. Marshall, 349 Sixth st.

PERSONAL.
MARGARET THOMAS, D. P., E. R., osteopathy, electric and vibratory treatments, rheumatism, insomnia, nervous troubles; ladies and children treated at office; indorsed by physicians. Bell 'phone 2069 Cedar. 706 North ave., West, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Shampooing, scalp treatment, manicuring and facial massage, 25c each; first-class in every respect; ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. A. E. Snyder, 75 Jackson bldg., Sixth and Penn, opposite Price Bros.' confectionery.

MRS. U. FESTER. All kinds of hair goods; ladies' hairdressing and manicure parlors. New store, 221 Diamond st., Pittsburgh; also 114 Federal st., Allegheny; no branch stores.

NO matter what ails your watch, will repair it for $1 and insure it against breaking for one year. Seventh Ave. Jewelry House, 303 Seventh ave., cor. Liberty st.

PEN DOCTOR.
Only penmaker in city. Home repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

MISS YOUNG, hair parlors; treatment, $1 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 323 Bessemer block.

BEDS—MORT BLANC BROS., DRUGGISTS, GET A BOTTLE AND TRY IT.

CASH PAID for cast-off garments. Write J. Wald, 1341 Webster ave., Pittsburgh.

DR. HEASLEY, specialty, ingrown nails, cured without cutting. 206 Nixon theater bldg.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 322 Butler st. Both telephones.

LOST.

LOST—If package lost or taken from the American Express Company's wagon, Allegheny market, Saturday morning, addressed to the Peoples Credit Clothing Company and containing twelve (12) double breasted suits is returned to the American Express Company, 425 Liberty ave., suitable reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST—Thursday evening on the approach to the Union depot a gold medal. Inscribed on back, "Throwing 16-lb. hammer." Finder will be rewarded. Box 312, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUND.

FOUND—That one of the cheapest places to buy second-hand household goods is Ray & Sheppard's, 1128 Beaver ave., Allegheny.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

M'DOUGALL'S, Craig and Forbes, Pittsburgh; 27 Federal st., Allegheny. Ten lessons, $5. Six private, $5. Afternoon and evenings. Open all summer—electric fans.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

FEMALE AND MALE INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY OF PITTSBURGH—License and bond; private transactions attended to promptly; day and night. Bell 'phone 2677 Cedar. 16 East Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

THE FRANKLIN DETECTIVE AGENCY—Pittsburgh branch, 600-601-602-603 Lewis block. Bell 'Phone Grant 1324 nights; Wilkins 412 (Formerly the Joy Detective Service). Prompt, secret, reliable.

PERKINS' UNION DETECTIVE AGENCY, 237 Fourth ave.—Telephone (private exchange) 1623-1624 Court.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

NEW FIREPROOF
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
FOR THE EXCLUSIVE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
FURNITURE MOVING A SPECIALTY.
PADDED VANS AND WAGONS.
FURNITURE PACKED FOR SHIPMENT.
MAGEE ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 1849.
SHANAHAN TRANSFER &
STORAGE CO.

Allegheny Transfer and Storage Co
MOVING STORAGE
PACKING HAULING
SEPARATE APARTMENTS FOR FURNITURE.
LOWEST PRICES. BEST SERVICE.
840 West North Ave., Allegheny.

J. O'NEIL EXPRESS AND STORAGE, 819-821 W. Diamond st., Allegheny, Pa. Livery stable No. 2, at end of West View car line, 'phone 46-L. Hauling and moving furniture and pianos a specialty; baggage called for and delivered at all hours. P. & A. Tel. 62 North; Bell Tel. 463 Cedar; new storage house, cor. Arch and Park way; carry U. S. mail, passengers and packages, Perrysville and Wexford.

EAST END TRANSFER CO.
General contractors of hauling; front brick, rough brick, lumber, rubble and garbage. Bell 1665 W. Highland. 5400 Penn ave.

MEETINGS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1st, 1905.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be held on Tuesday, August 1st, 1905, at the banking house No. 234 Wood street, corner of Fourth avenue, to approve or disapprove an increase of the capital stock of said bank from five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) to six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000).
C. E. DEAN,
Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 21, 1905.
The board of directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT on the capital stock, payable July 20 next to stockholders of record July 1, 1905. Checks will be mailed.
H. E. SEIBERT, Secretary.

Fort Pitt National Bank
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30, 1905.
DIVIDEND No. 54.—The directors of this bank have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT on the capital stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable to stockholders of record, June 30, free of tax. Checks will be mailed.
CHARLES S. LINDSAY, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30, 1905.
DIVIDEND—The directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.
W. MONTGOMERY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—To borrow $7,000 for three years; real estate security; security over $25,000; do not answer without you are in position to take the matter up and act quickly; principal only. Call or address 412 Lewis block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOOD Fire Insurance Companies not having agents in Pittsburgh or ones desiring a change address H 83, Gazette Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The glorious FOURTH will soon be here. We have money to loan you at
6% SIX PER CENT 6%
Have you our free booklet? You wouldn't hesitate to borrow on DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., if you knew our modern methods. Installment payments only one of them.
JOS. DeROY & SONS,
307 SMITHFIELD ST., OPP. POSTOFFICE.
FIFTY YEARS—SAME STORE.

MONEY LOANED
At less rates than others advertise, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Musical Goods, Firearms, Clothing.
GALLINGER'S, 1200 Penn ave.
Established 1868.

MONEY TO LOAN.

411 FOURTH AVE

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY, DEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN COMPANY, THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MONEY LENDERS IN THE CITY.

LOANS MADE AT ONCE.

OUR RATES ARE THE SAME TO EVERYBODY.

WE LEAD—OTHERS FOLLOW

WE ORIGINATE—OTHERS IMITATE

WE MAKE QUICK LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., AND OTHER SECURITIES. WE OFFER LOWEST RATES, BEST SERVICES, EASIEST TERMS.

ANY AMOUNT. ANY TIME. ANY PAYMENTS.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST BUSINESS IN THE CITY, BUILT UPON THE REPUTATION OF BEING FAIR AND LIBERAL WITH OUR CUSTOMERS, AND WE ARE READY TO MEET ANY RATE TO HOLD THAT POSITION.

WE MEET ALL COMPETITION.

THAT IS: OUR RATES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST AND OUR METHODS AND SERVICE ARE UNEQUALED.

YOU GET THE FULL AMOUNT YOU APPLY FOR WITHIN A FEW HOURS AND CAN PAY IT BACK ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO TWELVE MONTHS, WITH INTEREST ONLY FOR THE TIME YOU HAVE HAD THE MONEY.

BY ESTABLISHING A CREDIT WITH US YOU WILL HAVE AN ASSET THAT CAN BE USED IN ANY EMERGENCY.

No inquiry among friends or neighbors. If you cannot call, write or telephone us. We will call.

THE ("ONLY") OLD RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO., 411 FOURTH AVE., Second Floor. ABOVE SMITHFIELD ST., OPPOSITE FOURTH AV. DOOR OF POSTOFFICE.

Bell Fone 885 Court. P. & A. Fone 325 Main.

411 FOURTH AVE

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY

[illegible]

WILL LOAN IT TO YOU ON

Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Warehouse Receipts, etc., the same to remain undisturbed in your possession.

THERE IS NO PROPOSITION BETTER THAN OURS.

As we offer to the people calling during the month of July a special low rate, such as you have never been offered by any other loan company in the city, barring none, and guarantee a saving to you of from $3.00 to $20.00.

DO NOT BE MISLED

By fake Interest Rates, Easy Payment Plans, etc. We do no misleading advertising and will forfeit $100.00 if our Rates are not as Cheap as the Cheapest or for any Misrepresentation whatsoever.

We offer you every advantage given by any other loan company in the city.

We also make liberal Advances of Money to Salaried Employes, holding permanent positions, without the knowledge of friends or employers. Any transaction with us is strictly private and confidential.

INVESTIGATE AND BE CONVINCED.

Call, write or 'phone Court 1810.

PITTSBURGH CREDIT CO.

501-505 KEYSTONE BLDG., 324 FOURTH AVE.

SUMMER IS HERE and there are ONE THOUSAND AND ONE small bills to pay. WE HAVE THE MONEY TO PAY THEM, giving you the lowest rates and easiest terms of any loaning concern in the city.

We will arrange the payments either weekly, semi-monthly or monthly, and Arrange Payments to Suit Your Convenience and Pay Days.

MOST CONVENIENT FOR YOU TO PAY. Perhaps some of your bills are the RENT MAN, MOVING MAN, FURNITURE MAN, LOAN MAN, ETC.

Call and get our terms. They are the easiest for those seeking loans.

We loan on household goods, insurances, and in fact any good security, which is left undisturbed in your possession.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Everyone has in his possession the security on which we loan.

Main Office, EASTERN SECURITY CO., Room 807, Peoples Savings Bank Bldg., Cor. Fourth ave. and Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Branch Office for Applications Only, MANSFIELD & FELL, 50x Locust st., McKeesport, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

409 FOURTH AVE

OUR SPECIALTY IS TO PAY OFF LOANS OF HIGH RATE MONEY LENDERS.

MONEY FOR YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., Anywhere in Allegheny County, at the LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.

We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.

YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY.

YOU WILL LIKE OUR RATES and terms. We charge for interest only.

$ 10 for 1 month,	5c;	for 3 mos., 15c
$ 20 for 1 month,	10c;	for 6 mos., 60c
$ 30 for 1 month,	15c;	for 6 mos., 90c
$ 40 for 1 month,	20c;	for 6 mos., $ 1.20
$ 50 for 1 month,	25c;	for 6 mos., $ 1.50
$ 75 for 1 month,	40c;	for 6 mos., $ 2.40
$100 for 1 month,	50c;	for 6 mos., $ 3.00
$150 for 1 month,	75c;	for 6 mos., $ 4.50
$200 for 1 month,	$1.00;	for 6 mos., $ 6.00
$250 for 1 month,	$1.25;	for 6 mos., $ 7.50
$300 for 1 month,	$1.50;	for 6 mos., $ 9.00
$350 for 1 month,	$1.75;	for 6 mos., $10.50
$400 for 1 month,	$2.00;	for 6 mos., $12.00
$450 for 1 month,	$2.25;	for 6 mos., $13.50
$500 for 1 month,	$2.50;	for 6 mos., $15.00

LOANS MADE OUT IN EASY PAYMENTS ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR. LOAN MAY BE PAID BEFORE DUE AND YOU WILL ONLY BE CHARGED FOR THE ACTUAL TIME YOU HAVE THE MONEY.

WE LOAN FOR THE INTEREST ONLY AND WE DO NOT WANT YOUR SECURITY, SO YOU NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF LOSING YOUR FURNITURE. EXTENSION GRANTED IN CASE OF SICKNESS. LOANS MADE TO SALARIED EMPLOYES ON PERSONAL NOTE WITHOUT SECURITY. WE EXTEND TO ALL A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET OUR TERMS. IT WILL COST NOTHING FOR PARTICULARS. INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN. ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL SUBURBAN CITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY WITHIN SIX HOURS AFTER YOU APPLY FOR IT. IF YOU CANNOT CALL, FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO US, AND OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU. WE DESIRE TO MAKE A LOAN OF .... PROVIDED YOUR TERMS ARE SATISFACTORY.

Name ....

Address ....

Married or single..........

When to call..........

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO., 409 FOURTH AVE., OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TAKE EASY STAIRWAY TO 2d FLOOR. GIVE US A CALL.

MONEY

Fill your pocketbook from our stock of GREENBACKS.

WE LOAN MONEY.

On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons or any kind of security, leaving same undisturbed in your possession.

OUR SPECIALTY

IS paying off high-rate loan companies.

A FEW REASONS

Why you should deal here:
No red-tape system.
No embarrassing questions.
No prolonged dealings.
Private offices and all transactions strictly confidential.

SALARY LOANS

Made to responsible salaried people on their plain note, without knowledge of their friends or employers.

Call and get our rates or any other information desired.

No charge unless loan is made.
No advance charges.

Call, write or 'phone.

HOME FINANCE CO., 417-419 Federal st., Allegheny. Rooms 203 and 204.

WE ARE NOT ON THE CORNER.

Bell 'phone 222 Cedar.

LOANS made on HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A QUICK LOAN IS OFTEN A NECESSITY.

THE GREATER PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY, 406 SMITHFIELD ST.

We loan money on Household Goods, Pianos, Horses and Wagons. Strictly Confidential. Easy Payments. Cheapest rates in the city.

We charge nothing for papers, nor do we charge anything in advance, but give you the full amount asked for. TO BE PAID IN SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. LOANS MADE UPON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE. If you owe another loan company and want more money, call on us without delay and we will pay it for you and advance YOU ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT.

Call or write and get our rates if you WANT MONEY CHEAP AND QUICK.

THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY, 406 SMITHFIELD STREET. Second floor front.

MONEY SUPPLIED On easy terms on furniture, pianos, etc., without removing same from your possession; you pay back in easy installments, fixed to suit your ability and convenience; our offices are fitted to hear all business in strict privacy. THE PEOPLES LOAN COMPANY, 411 Bessemer bldg., 130 Sixth st., Bell 'phone 1345 Court.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SIXTH STREET LOAN CO

126 SIXTH ST

LOOK FOR THE RED SIGN

LOWEST RATES—NO PUBLICITY

QUICK SERVICE

LOANS OF $10 TO $200 ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL

SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM	12½ CENTS Monthly Pays Interest on Loan of $25
	25 CENTS Monthly Pays Interest on Loan of $50
	37½ CENTS Monthly Pays Interest on Loan of $75

Our business is the largest in the city, and those who borrow here once always come back when in need.

We especially invite inquiry from those who have had or now have loans with other companies, as we know they will like our rates and terms.

If you cannot call or 'phone us, fill in the following blank and we will send our agent to see you.

We desire to obtain a loan of $........ providing your rates and terms are satisfactory.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

MARRIED OR SINGLE..........

CAR DIRECTIONS..........

SIXTH STREET LOAN CO., 126 SIXTH ST., ROOM 10, Between Duquesne Way and Penn Ave. First Floor Rear. No stairs; no elevator. Bell 'Phone 3509 Court.

VACATION

Time is near at hand. Are you and your family going away to enjoy yourselves or is the lack of money going to keep you at home? IF SO, WE WANT YOU TO CALL AND SEE US. Let us show you how easy it is to borrow money with which to take a vacation.

"Yes," you say, "it is easy to borrow, but what about the paying of it back?" RIGHT HERE IS WHERE THE SUPERIORITY OF OUR COMPANY COMES IN, as we allow you to REPAY your loan in SUCH SMALL PAYMENTS THAT YOU NEVER MISS IT. Our rate, also, is the lowest of any company in the state. Read carefully the following table of rates:

This is our easy payment plan, the best of them all.

The weekly payment on a loan of

$ 10 is	$ .30
15 is	.30
20 is	.50
25 is	.80
30 is	1.00
40 is	1.20
50 is	1.60
60 is	2.00
75 is	2.40
100 is	3.20

Larger loans in proportion. Call, write, or 'phone.

NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN CO., 808-809 Park Bldg., Cor. Fifth ave. and Smithfield st., Bell 'phone 076 Grant, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OUR INDORSERS ARE

THE BANKS. THE STATE. THE PEOPLE.

We are favored because we have proven beyond a doubt that we do make loans at a less rate than any lease, loan, security or trust company in the state of Pennsylvania. Loans made any place in Allegheny county on short notice. WHY NOT SPEND A CENT FOR BRIDGE TOLL AND THEREBY SAVE DOLLARS?

YOU WILL, OF COURSE, NEED MONEY FOR YOUR VACATION. DO NOT FAIL TO CALL ON US FOR WHATEVER MONEY YOU MAY NEED.

If you cannot call, write or 'phone.

BELL—1849 CEDAR.

UNION LOAN AND DEPOSIT CO., ROOM 6 GRAY BLDG., COR. FEDERAL AND STOCKTON AVES., ALLEGHENY, PA.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential. J. G. H. SMITH, 413 Fourth ave.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, Retail merchants and others without security; easy payments. Offices in 63 principal cities. D. H. TOLMAN, 715 Bijou bldg., 811 Penn ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

VACATION REQUIRES MONEY

ARE YOU GOING ON YOUR VACATION?

HAVE YOU GOT THE MONEY?

If you haven't, ask the AMERICAN LOAN CO. about it. You will find them at 216 Sixth st., between Penn and Liberty.

They loan money on Pianos, Household Goods, and articles of Furniture; Horses and Wagons, etc. They do not remove the security from your possession—you have use of both security and money at the same time. They arrange the payments to suit your condition.

You can borrow for a long or short time. They grant discounts on notes paid before due.

LONGEST TIME CHEAPEST RATE EASIEST PAYMENTS.

Consult The American Loan Co. if you need money. No charge for information.

AMERICAN LOAN CO., 216 SIXTH ST. Find the Blue Sign. OVER SOROSIS SHOE STORE. Bell Phone—Court 2783.

Don't Pay a Higher Rate Than Six Per Cent

We loan money at 6 per cent, the lowest rate in Allegheny county, to any who need money. We accept as security

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

silverware, furs, clothing, etc. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.

Ask about our easy payment plan for redeeming pledges.

SIX PER CENT MARKET STREET LOAN CO. Cor. Market St. and Third Ave. CAPITAL $250,000.00.

Do you want money for the FOURTH. Get it here at

6% SIX PER CENT 6% (No extra charges.) ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

LOUIS DeROY & BROS., 642 Smithfield st., near Seventh ave. FIFTY-THREE YEARS IN BUSINESS.

THE THREE RIVERS

The stage of water at Davis Island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 5 feet and the river was stationary.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.—At 6 p. m. today the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 19.9 feet and rising. Today's departures of packets from the port of Cincinnati were: Queen City, Pittsburgh; Tacoma, Pomeroy; Levi J. Workum, Madison; City of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Rees Lee, Memphis and Vicksburg. Cool and cloudy.

GREENSBORO—River 7 feet 7 inches and falling. Cooler, with showers. Down—Woodward, on Sunday. Up—Columbia.

WARREN—River 1 foot 1 inch. Showers.

OIL CITY—River 1 foot 9 inches and falling. Cool, with light rain.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet 6 inches and stationary. Raining.

PARKERSBURG—River 8 feet and falling. Warm and showery. The Kanawha left for Pittsburgh, the Valley Belle for Middleport, the Keystone State for Pittsburgh and the Greenland for Charleston.

GALLIPOLIS—River 11 feet and falling. Clear and warm, with showers.

WHEELING—River 6 feet 2 inches and falling. Cloudy and warm, with showers. Departed—Greenland, Charleston, 7 a. m.; H. K. Bedford, Parkersburg, 11 a. m.; Jewel, Newport, 11 a. m.

STEUBENVILLE—River 5 feet 7 inches and stationary. Cloudy and warm. Up—Coal City at 10 a. m.

LOUISVILLE—River falling. In canal, 8.2; on falls, 6.0; below locks, 21 feet. Clear, hot.

LOOKING FOR MORE WATER.

Rivermen Will Be Satified If They Can Operate in Pools.

The heavy rains of yesterday caused new hope to spring in the breasts of the rivermen. They are perfectly satisfied with the June shipment, which was over 15,000,000 bushels and the greatest on record, but would like to get water enough in the Monongahela to get coal into the local harbor ready for the next rise. A foot or two of water in the upper river, which they confidently expect to get, will give plenty of depth in the pools for handling coal boats and barges. The local harbor is almost entirely emptied, every package having been sent down the river on the June rise, and no more of any great number having gone down since. So great was the rush to send coal below that many pool boats were sent down to help, and everything in the upper pools that was filled was sent along. The result is the river fell before any more boats could be loaded or got down. This week it is believed coal will again be sent down from the upper river and laid in at the lower landings.

The Virginia arrived yesterday from Cincinnati. Although not considered as fancy a boat as the Queen City, she is yet one of the most popular packets on the Ohio river, and her popularity was fully attested yesterday. Every stateroom was taken and a great crowd of excursionists left this city for Cincinnati and return. There is plenty of water and the packet company expects to be able to operate all during the month of July. The fear that the boat would not be able to get above Rochester proved groundless.

The Lorena went out yesterday afternoon for Zanesville and Muskingum valley points. She carried a lot of freight for farmers up the valley.

The I. C. Woodward was the Morgantown boat in yesterday, and she was delayed several hours by fog and heavy business. She brought back a lot of Pittsburghers who made the trip to Morgantown.

The Columbia will be the boat out this morning, leaving here at 8:30. She will meet the down boat about 60 miles up the river and transfer her load of excursionists at that point. This is the most popular excursion trip about Pittsburgh and is taken advantage of every Sunday by a hundred or more Pittsburghers who want a quiet, comfortable day on the rivers. The down boat will bring the excursionists back about 10 o'clock tonight.

Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of June, 1905, the total receipts were $47,850,777, as follows: Customs, $22,564,632, increase as compared with June, 1904, $31,442; internal revenue, $20,302,544, increase, $130,854; miscellaneous, $4,583,590, increase $5,837. The expenditures for the month amounted to $35,288,848, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $9,110,065, increase $1,166,000; war, $6,924,365, increase $1,046,000; navy, $8,480,848, increase, $462,000; Indians, $851,944, increase $32,000; pensions, $6,...,... decrease ...; interest, $875,145, decrease, $14,000. The receipts, therefore, exceeded the expenditures for the month by $12,561,929.

SUMMER APATHY IN REAL ESTATE

Dealing Is Restricted by Absence of Buyers and Brokers—Topics Much Discussed.

APARTMENTS FOR EAST END

Real evidences of midsummer lassitude were seen in the realty circles last week, the most noticeable being the absence of many well-known brokers and investors from the city. Few deals of special interest were made and the dealing lacked the enthusiasm that was manifest throughout the other weeks of June. There were, however, enough sales made to justify the assertion that the market is in fairly good shape, considering the season, and brokers look for more than the usual amount of business during the next two months. The effect of improvements that are now well along is being felt already in the higher prices asked for properties and until it is fully realized just how much properties will be benefited there is sure to be considerable buying along the line of improvement.

The event of most importance as affecting values last week was the consolidation of the Union National bank and the banking house of N. Holmes & Sons. The 20-story skyscraper to be erected at Fourth avenue and Wood street will give a big uplift to property values in the neighborhood, as well as take out of the market permanently a corner that has for years been badly wanted by several financial and real estate institutions. If a modern building should be erected on the old bank site at Fourth avenue and Market street, values there would be helped by the consolidation indirectly, for it is expected the property will be sold soon. Along with the miscellaneous gossip about the hump removal came the announcement that the county commissioners had secured an option on the property of the Third United Presbyterian church in Diamond street for $350,000. It is not generally believed that the commissioners will pay any such figure, although the church trustees say that in view of the prospective improvements they mean to hold out for their price.

More Speculative Building on Hand.

The weekly review of the F. W. Dodge Company on construction is as follows:

The improved conditions of the past few weeks continue to exist in construction interests throughout the territory covered by our operations, and activities appear to be much more evenly distributed than at any period during the season thus far. An interesting development of the past week or two is in the speculative building which begins to make itself felt in the business that is coming along. The obvious reason for the starting of this line of construction at the present time is in the easy condition of the money market. With the withdrawal of the public from the purely speculative markets there is always a tendency in the direction of staple investments in real estate and building. At the rate this class of construction is coming along the season bids fair to equal that of several years ago when such a large volume of this kind of work was done. Inquiry among the various building material dealers develops no new phase in the market situation and the view expressed by practically all who are in a position to feel the pulse of the trade is that prices are remaining firm, with a slight tendency toward an advance.

The total value of construction for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the week ending June 28, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $1,578,000, against $2,732,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $42,947,000, against $31,972,000, which was the total for the same period last year. Figures for the same week last year were $1,126,000, showing a gain this year of $322,000.

More Activity Out Penn Avenue.

Recently there has been a renewed activity in the outer Penn avenue district, and yesterday the Real Estate Trust Company announced the sale of the Lange & Lynch holdings, at 1222-1224, for $30,000. Clara J. and John J. O'Reilly bought the property through the same brokers 30 days ago for $25,000, so that they net $5,000 by this transaction. Each of the lots is 12.5x100 feet, extending back to Spring alley, and each is improved with a three-story brick store building. A few weeks ago the same company sold the Philip Blattau property, 50 feet nearer the city, for $35,000, showing the demand for property in this square. The O'Reilly lots were taken by a local man, and will be held for an investment.

Through the Aronson Realty Company, Jacob Tannenbaum has sold 809 Market street for $32,000. Mr. Tannenbaum bought the lot six weeks ago for about $26,000. It measures 18x78 feet, and is improved with a brick store building. The purchasers are Daniel H. Rubenstein & Co., wholesale leaf tobacco dealers, who will remodel the building and occupy it with their business at the expiration of the present leases.

It develops that D. Seegman and B. Sablodowsky are the buyers of the Neiman Leiber property, at 1910 Wylie avenue, near Washington street, which was sold recently through the Aronson Realty Company for $17,500. The lot is 24x108 feet, and has on it a brick business block.

Through the office of Edward H. Will, Nicholas Schwartz, Jr., has purchased the property at 4800 Center avenue, Twentieth ward, for $20,000 cash. It consists of a buff brick house, with 13 rooms, and all modern improvements, on 50x182.5 feet, opposite Millvale avenue. The purchase was made for a home.

$50,000 School House Planned.

The board of education of the Third ward of Wilkinsburg has bought from C. H. Gray a site at the northwest corner of Mifflin and Green streets for a schoolhouse. The property measures 127 feet in Mifflin street and 150 feet in Green street, and is vacant. The price was $13,687, which nets Mr. Gray about $1,500, he having bought part of the site only ten days ago. Some time ago $50,000 was appropriated for a schoolhouse to be erected as soon as a site could be secured, and it is said that plans for the building will be prepared at once. The present Third ward building is a 12-room brick schoolhouse in Pitt street, and is entirely too small for the wants of the ward.

A 10 or 12-room schoolhouse is scheduled for early building in the new suburb of Brookline, in West Liberty, and it will cost at least $40,000. The decision of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic church to move to Brookline means the erection of a large number of houses there within the next six months to accommodate the families of the parish, and a schoolhouse will be erected soon. A $10,000 schoolhouse is already assured for the West View allotment, on the North Side, which was marketed successfully by the Freehold Real Estate Company, which is handling the Brookline property for the West Liberty Improvement Company.

Will Build Two Apartments.

C. C. Hamilton, who built two large apartment houses in Swissvale last year, is going to build two similar structures at the northeast corner of Friendship park and Mathilda street, Twentieth ward. Architect W. A. Thomas is now preparing plans for the buildings, which will cost $40,000 each. They will stand on 75x150 feet, and will be three-story buff brick structures, trimmed with terra cotta and cut stone. Each building will contain 12 apartments of six rooms and bath. In this locality suites of this kind should rent readily for $60 and $65 a month. Mr. Hamilton has had his Swissvale flats rented practically full since he completed them, and he means to start the East End buildings in a few weeks.

Elmer Pride, who has been in charge of Gilbert & O'Callaghan's real estate office at 435 Fourth avenue, will go to Absecon, N. J., this week to take active charge of the firm's summer resort properties there. Thomas J. Carroll of Philadelphia will succeed him here. The company has been doing a nice business lately in marketing summer home sites.

W. P. Fraser is off for a fishing trip in Canada.

H. A. Shaffer of the H. A. Shaffer Company is combining pleasure and business in a Colorado trip.

D. P. Black left several days ago for a long trip through Europe.

C. M. Warren of Warren & Gray hied himself to Atlantic City yesterday to spend a few days.

Sales Made by Brokers.

Center avenue—The Aronson Realty Company sold to J. M. Taylor an 11-room brick house on 45x115 feet in Center avenue, near Craig street, for $12,500; to Jacob Goldman for M. Tapper, 2110-2112 Webster avenue, a seven-room house on 28x80 feet, for $7,000; to Jacob Altman, 1213 Webster avenue, 25x100 feet, with a house on it, for $6,500; to Jacob Hepner for R. Creighton, 2238-2240 Center avenue, two brick houses on 40x100 feet, for $7,000.

Franklin street—James H. Thompson sold for Robert Marks to L. Finkelstein a three-story brick house on the south side of Franklin street, Seventh ward, for $3,800.

Allegheny—A. E. Byers & Co. sold for Mary E. Blair 1504 Montgomery street, Second ward, Allegheny, a nine-room brick house on 20x100 feet, for $5,510.

Thornburg—Keck, Heile & Daechbach sold for William O'Donovan to Alfred F. Elsmore 100x200 feet at Harvard avenue and Dartmouth place, Thornburg, for $3,450. The lot was given in part payment for a six-room frame house on 20x90 feet at Melrose avenue, Allegheny, which was valued at $3,500.

Fulton street—The Aronson Friedman Company sold for D. Rosenthal 22 Fulton street, three brick buildings on 35.5x122 feet, for $9,500. The houses rent for $1,200 a year.

Richland township—The James Burton Company sold for the Elmer Morrow heirs to Stephen Ramsden 120 acres in Richland township for $6,000, and for W. J. Coughlin to Mrs. N. E. Stewart 65 acres for $3,900.

John F. Sweeny has sold another of his new Thirty-second ward properties, the purchaser being W. A. Metz, who will occupy the property as a home. The place consists of a house of five rooms and finished attic and bathrooms on lot 8, in John F. Sweeny's plan. The purchaser pays $2,350. In Mr. Sweeny's Twenty-first ward plan he has sold to John Zurn a house of six rooms, now in course of erection on lot 56, Olivant street, John F. Forney's plan, the price being understood to be about $1,360.

The Anderson Building Company has the contract for building 30 brick veneered houses in Vermont and Sterrett streets for E. M. Bickel.

The Braddock Lumber Company has received a contract for the erection of a $10,000 building, three stories high, at 600 Braddock avenue, Braddock.

The Pittsburgh Railways Company is having plans drawn for a car barn and waiting room to be built above the upper end of the South Side tunnel, near the junction, at a cost of $20,000.

Brokers Need an Organization.

Brokers are complaining loudly nowadays of the way commissions are being cut. It is claimed by some brokers that not one-half of the sales reported as made by real estate brokers are charged up at the regular commission of 2 per cent. Recent deals have been made for downtown properties at 1 per cent, and two cases are reported where the broker got only a small fraction of 1 per cent for selling a large property. This practice of cut and slash is ruinous to the brokerage business from the standpoint of profits, but it may be attributed very largely to the fact that Pittsburgh brokers have never organized into an association which could regulate such matters to the mutual advantage of the members. The constant complaint about the heavy mercantile tax this year is another indication that local brokers need to be organized. Had there been a strong association last winter and spring, what is now generally regarded as an imposition on brokers could have been stopped with little trouble. As it is, the methods of the tax inquisitors are likely to work an injury to the realty business and a loss to the state. Many brokers who take a narrow and selfish view of the situation have stopped reporting their sales, because they fear that the assessors will base their tax next year on the business published. They forget that any evidence of activity in a given neighborhood in real estate dealing is bound to be the best advertisement which the neighborhood can get with would-be investors and that by withholding their deals from the public eye they are unconsciously robbing themselves of hundreds of thousands of dollars in commissions that could be made on sales if the buying public were convinced that there was "something doing."

Doings of Local Brokers.

Borland & Waddell had a large crowd on their Swissvale allotment yesterday, in spite of the rain, and started their sale well. The sale will be continued through this week, both houses and vacant lots being offered on easy terms.

D. Behen & Son have been selling lots steadily on their Murray avenue allotment on Squirrel Hill since last Sunday. The plan has proved one of the most popular that has been offered within the city limits for two years.

The Land Trust Company by Wednesday night will have practically closed out its big allotment in the Ninth ward of Altoona, where B. F. Duncan, one of the company's salesmen, has been in active charge of a force of salesmen for two months. Most of the lots have been bought by the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shops.

The Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Company has bought a fine automobile to carry customers out to the new Woodlawn cemetery on the Greensburg pike, which this company handles exclusively at present. More lots were sold last month than in any month since the cemetery company was organized. W. P. Moore is looking after the sales.

Transfers Recorded.

Wuerthner Jacob to J McKenzie, June 26, Carrick, 25x130, South View ave...	$ 2,000
King Sarah C to J C Vilsack, June 26, 19th ward, Pittsburgh, 134x125, N Negley ave	17,225
McAllister J J to H M Akursky, June 15, 25th ward, Pittsburgh, 25x162, Sylvania ave	3,500
Stoner F B to S E McCallam, June 22, 27th ward, Pittsburgh, 110x230, Aiken ave	44,000
Cunningham J J to M A Hallihan, June 6, 13th ward, Pittsburgh, 21x100, Wylie ave	2,850
Farshaw D to E L Farshaw, March 28, Versailles twp, 43x150, Chestnut st ...	1,660
Horning J S to E M O'Neill, June 24, 23d ward, Pittsburgh, 25x100, Greenfield ave	1,200
Harris Jacob to same, June 24, 23d ward, Pittsburgh, 25x100, Greenfield ave	1,150
Kiskaddon H W to I Gerkenheimer, June 21, 8th ward, Pittsburgh, 42x20, Caldwell st	26,000
Pittsburgh Trust Company to H E Long, June 26, 21st ward, Pittsburgh, 25x82, Upland st	800
Same to Robert J Lutz, June 26, 21st ward, Pittsburgh, 22x93, Monticello st	1,250
Same to E E Cruzan, June 26, 21st ward, Pittsburgh, 25x93, Monticello st	1,300
Brown C P to M J Coffey, June 26, Wilkinsburg, 25x120, Maplewood ave ...	1,600
Dowler H P to E P Dowler, April 1, Wilkinsburg, 48x115, Hill st...	9,000
Weinberger J to D U Reese, June 23, 23rd ward, Pittsburgh, 43x125, Second ave	12,000
Shively A L to S W Hill, June 24, Bellevue, 100x150, Forest ave...	4,850
Schlereth J to A Andolina, June 1, Braddock, 25x125, Braddock ave...	27,500
Breitenreiter R A to A M Rankin, June 1, 22d ward, Pittsburgh, 18x81.2, Pocusset ave	14,500
Bryan A A to M L McElhany, June 1, 1st ward, Allegheny, 20x114, Anne st...	12,000

The Unrepentant Swindler.

Commander Takushima, the Japanese naval attache at Washington, said at a dinner, anent an officer who had broken his parole:

"He who once dishonors himself will be always dishonorable. I do not believe in repentance. I do not believe that we sin and become good again. Sin leaves us ineradicably soiled.

"Hence it is futile to reform rascals and criminals. Covertly or openly as the mood strikes them, these men answer our admonitions as the swindler answered the Yokohama judge.

"The swindler had come, footsore and weary, to the cottage of a poor man. There he had been entertained a month without payment. Finally departing he had borrowed the entire savings of the household that had sheltered him, pretending that, with this money for lawyer hire, he would be able to get an inheritance that had been withheld from him.

"So the hospitable poor man gave the swindler all his savings, and that was the end of the swindler, of course. But he was caught by the police a few months later, and at his trial he was proved guilty of having swindled his benefactor of his modest hoard.

"The judge, before sentencing the prisoner, said to him reproachfully:

"'How could you be so base as to swindle these honest folk who put confidence in you?'

"The swindler with a smile replied:

"'Your honor, I'll make it worth your while if you'll tell me how to swindle those who don't put confidence in me.'"

Hanbury Gold Medal.

The Hanbury gold medal of the Pharmaceutical society has this year been awarded to Prof. Ernst Schmidt, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry to the University of Marburg. This medal is awarded biennially for high excellence in the prosecution or promotion of original research in the chemistry and natural history of drugs, and Prof. Schmidt is the 13th man of science to whom the medal has been awarded. He is the first to receive with the medal the sum of $2,500, which is presented to the medalist by Sir Thomas Hanbury, K. C. V. O.

Wonderful New Life-Saving Product.

Half a ton of the curious vegetable product known as kapok reaches Amsterdam yearly from Java. It is a yellow, wadding-like material, which covers the seeds of the Eriodendron, a rapid-growing tree of the Malaccas, and its fiber is remarkable as being much lighter than cork, so that it will support in the water 35 times its own weight. The fiber, however, resists all attempts at spinning or weaving. It is silky, only about an inch long, and is made into thin rings. The claim is made that kapok never decays. A 16-ounce mass will support a man in water, and the substance is expected to become useful for life-saving apparatus, and is even looked upon as the probable future stuffing for all ship's beds.

Strange Shrinkage of Human Body.

In an extraordinary case of osteomalacia, or softening of the bones, lately brought to the notice of the Paris Academy of Sciences, the patient had shrunk in 10 years from a height of 5 feet 4 inches to 3 feet 2 inches. While all previous cases have had a fatal termination, this man at last accounts continued in fairly good health, though with no prospect of recovering his original height.

A Practical Preference.

"You studied French while you were abroad?"

"I did," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I prefer the French language to the English."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. It makes it harder for mother and the girls to find fault with my grammar."—Washington Star.

A Relief to Her.

Cassidy—My! but Mrs. O'Bese wuz mad. She got on the scales an' dropped in a nickel an' the thing wouldn't weigh her at all. 'Twas busted—

Mrs. Cassidy—Mad, wuz she? Faith, I should think 'twould be worth a nickel to a woman like her not to see how fat she is.—Philadelphia Press.

TRAINING MEN TO DO RAILWAY WORK

Practical Instruction in Active Operation Given to Students in Elmira, (N. Y.) School.

RAILROADS ARE INTERESTED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 1.—Unique among schools giving instruction in special work is a railway training school recently established here.

Its primary object is the training of young men for places as railway station agents. The ultimate outcome of the training that may be obtained rests with the student himself. There is no limit this side of a seat in the president's chair or the executive head of a railway corporation. Practically all the directing heads of the railroads of this country today have worked themselves up to their present positions as station agents, trainmen or chainmen on the civil engineering corps.

Opportunity for Youths.

As the supply of competent station agents is never equal to the demand this school seems to offer an exceptional opportunity to young men between 18 and 25 years of age, to step into positions that pay the occupants $40 to $125 a month, according to the size and importance of the stations.

Station agents have generally come from messenger boys and helpers who, like Topsy, have "just growed" into their positions by accident rather than through the process of selection. As likely as not they have "growed" up wrong, because their individual instructor had taken no special training, or because the station agent himself was imperfectly trained in those niceties of his duties and was therefore unable to impart his knowledge as it should have been done.

It was with the idea of remedying these conditions, which railway managers have long deplored, that the Railway Training school was established. It is the outcome of the ideas of one of the prominent railway officials in the United States, under whose suggestions the whole plan of instruction was evolved. As it was new in conception, special text books had to be compiled for the use of the students. This was done by two men who have been connected with the practical management of one of the great trunk lines for years, and were thoroughly familiar with the duties of the position for which students are to be trained. All the papers and reports, such as bills of lading, freight bills, agents' reports, tariff sheets, freight classification sheets and the scores of other forms required in the business of transportation were prepared for the use of the students.

Then a schoolroom, which was in effect a railway station in daily operation, was fitted up, and there the students receive instruction in the multifarious duties of a station agent, under the immediate direction of W. G. Moore, who has had many years of experience in railroading, and combines with his practical knowledge aptitude for imparting his knowledge to others.

Four General Divisions.

The scheme of instruction is divided into four general divisions. The first has to do with the organization and management of a railroad system. Here the student learns about capital stock, bonds of various kinds, the work of organization and construction. This is supplemented by instruction as to the duties of the officials from the president down to the humblest employe and finally of the relations of a railway corporation to the public. This knowledge is imparted in lectures supplemented by classroom exercises that go into the ethics of the business.

The other three departments are devoted to the practical side of the business. They have to do respectively with the duties of the freight agent, the passenger agent, the telegraph operator and train dispatcher. They present the busy side of the student's life at school. As a freight agent he must receive, classify, bill, make rates for, assign to cars and see to the proper routing of imaginary freight sent him for shipment. Here he learns the intricacies of foreign, local, through, express and special freight shipments, and is taught how to get the freight away from his station with speed and accuracy, and how to get cars to make his shipments.

The duties of a receiving agent mastered, he is then taught those of a distributing agent and how to deliver the goods; look out for claims of loss or damage, verify computations, correct waybills, allot payments to the roads that have acted as carriers of his car load or trainload of freight, and perform all the other duties required of his position, including the making of necessary reports and papers.

It is all a marvel of detail, yet the students take to it kindly and with actual enthusiasm, as there are enough new problems constantly arising to keep them entertained while they are learning.

Offer Fewer Problems.

Duties of the ticket agent offer fewer problems, for these are mainly a matter of bookkeeping and checking their ticket racks. The students are made familiar with the forms of tickets, reports to general passenger agents and methods of forwarding receipts of money, keeping accounts and other details of the office. Regular forms of tickets and regular blanks in use in all ticket offices are provided for the instruction of the students, and practical work is furnished by routing imaginary passengers, themselves students in the school, over different railroad and steamship lines, both here and abroad. Details of the handling and disposing of baggage come within the scope of instruction in this department.

A department which is not particularly interest to the students is the telegraph department, which is in charge of an expert telegrapher and electrician who has had 30 years' experience on one of the chief trunk lines. This department is equipped with all the necessary appliances of approved designs. Through the courtesy of the Erie railroad a railway wire has been run through the school. Here not only the actual work of telegraphy is taught, but the care of instruments, batteries and the practical details of the work as well. Individual drill with the instruments is given the student daily in addition to his class work. Standard block signal rules, train order forms and all the other things that devolve on the station operator are thoroughly taught.

Indorsed as this school is by railroad managers, who see its possibilities, the aim of the management is to so conduct it that it shall be what the technical school is to the future engineer, the commercial or business college to the future business man, the normal training school or school of pedagogy to the future teacher—to fit them perfectly for a life work. Its management aims to instill in the minds of the students that highest of all ambitions, the clean life and the attainment of a high standard that spells success in the conduct of business.

An Object Guaranteed.

"Do you feel sure of finding anything in your Arctic expedition?" asked the unscientific person.

"Certainly," answered the ardent explorer. "There are always remains of previous expeditions to be found."—Washington Star.

A Cheerless Person.

"Aren't you going to the seashore?"

"No," answered the busy man. "I hire three hand organ grinders and a popcorn man to assemble under my window each evening, and I find that the impression is much the same."—Washington Star.

A Similarity.

Oh, Peace is something like a fish
That's always in demand.
It's mighty good to talk about,
But mighty hard to land.
—Washington Standard.

Juvenile Optimist.

Mamma—"Johnny" has begun to develop all the characteristics of an optimist.

Papa—Why do you think so?

Mamma—When I made him wash his neck today he said he was glad he wasn't a giraffe.—Chicago News.

Not What It Might Be.

"How do you like the cheese, sir?" asked the waiter.

"Huh!" grumbled the high liver, "it isn't half bad."

"Very sorry, sir," replied the waiter, "we were told it was thoroughly ripe."—Philadelphia Press.

PITTSBURGH'S PROSPERITY REFLECTED IN HER SPLENDID RECORD IN REALTY DEALING THIS YEAR

SIX MONTHS SHOW GAIN IN REALTY

First Half of 1905 Has a Total of $28,000,000 in Sales, an Increase of 12 Per Cent.

LARGE PROFITS WERE TAKEN

A half year of real estate dealing just closed gives very substantial assurance that Pittsburgh's trade in this line will be away above the average this year. Already a total of nearly $28,000,000 in realty sales has been closed and there is every prospect that the dealing the remainder of the year will be along broader and more aggressive lines than the first half of the year. As it is the record of the first six months of 1905 is the best that has been made in any corresponding period since 1900, except 1903, which was a record-breaking year in all respects.

The year's dealing thus far carries with it some interesting lessons. One is that values have advanced steadily—one might say rapidly—in spite of the frequent assertions that realty prices in Pittsburgh are top heavy and that no wise investor will longer think of buying properties whose income value is so small as to make them unprofitable for an investment. The oft-heard cry that property owners have discounted in their prices the benefits that are likely to accrue to the properties for the next three or five years has some measure of reason in it, to be sure. But the doctrine there advocated has not had sufficient influence to deter wealthy and prominent realty investors from coming into the market the last six months and buying again and again at prices that broke all previous records. Since May 1 there has been a stronger movement among these investors than at any time since the boom of 1902 broke, as the long list of downtown transactions shows.

Another fact that has been strongly in evidence in the realty buying the past half year is the larger number of deals made by business firms. These deals are for sites for new and larger buildings and show that general business conditions in Pittsburgh are improving every month. The building movement downtown has become so marked as to cause general comment, and in other parts of the city choice business locations are being picked up to be improved in a few months with costly buildings. At present a large proportion of the standing inquiries on the books of leading brokers are for business sites—a sure sign that there is to be a steady market throughout the year.

Along with the record-breaking prices that have been paid recently for Pittsburgh property it is natural to expect that some large profits have been lifted in the deals. And this is the case. Men who bought during the boom of 1902 at figures that were then looked upon as practically prohibitive have turned their properties over this year at prices that netted them from 20 to 100 per cent. A list of the deals that have turned out good profits this year would make a better showing than the sales of 1902 and 1903 when the market was in a much more unsettled state and the deals were made on a less substantial basis. From the standpoint of profit-taking it is doubtful if the real estate market in Pittsburgh has ever been more attractive to the average investor, providing he scans the horizon carefully and uses good judgment in noting the probable effect of present movements and prospective improvements.

Two forces have influenced to some extent the buying—the Greater Pittsburgh agitation and the proposed hump removal. Neither can be said to have been a predominant factor in determining the trend of realty buying. The agitation in favor of a greater city would undoubtedly have helped realty buying in Allegheny much more had the movement been an assured success from the start. The same might be said of the hump removal, for the adverse vote on the question last year left a serious doubt in the minds of many investors as to whether the improvement would ever be accomplished in its original form, and recent events have increased this uncertainty. The matter has resolved itself in the minds of shrewd investors into this form: If either or both improvements are carried out the value and the prices of property in the districts most affected will increase more rapidly than if the improvements are shelved indefinitely. But if neither improvement is accomplished they look for no backset but a steady enhancement in values. Meanwhile the great changes that are going on now, including the Duquesne way improvement and the consequent removal of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks from Liberty avenue, and the opening of new streets, are causing investors to buy rapidly in these localities.

Easier financial conditions have made realty buying less a question of getting the money this year than of getting property to suit the customer. Borrowers with good security have had little trouble in getting loans on large properties at rates ranging from 4.5 to 5.5 per cent. The result has been that dozens of loans which were placed at higher rates have been paid off and new ones made on easier terms. In the face of this easier money market the dealing has been accompanied by much larger cash payments than last year or in 1903, when wild cat buying on very narrow cash payments was the rule. On this account investors have more confidence this year in the general realty conditions and they are being coaxed into the market lately in constantly increasing numbers.

Trading of all sorts of property has been a feature of the market all the year. Many of the largest downtown transactions put through have been exchanges. This has had one bad effect on general market conditions—that the prices reported have been uniformly fictitious as compared with actual cash valuations and both buyers and property owners have been deceived as to the exact condition of the market. However these exchanges have enabled some men to get and improve property which would otherwise have lain idle for years, and have relieved others of a load of mortgages, which was becoming too heavy to carry.

In one way the market has been disappointing. House sales have been fewer than conditions at the opening of the season seemed to warrant. Small houses have been in active demand, but the residence that costs from $6,000 up has been a much slower seller than was anticipated. This is plainly shown by the quietude prevailing in sections of the city where house selling makes up the bulk of the brokers' business.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the realty market is the larger demand for manufacturing sites this year. Firms that make a specialty of marketing this class of properties are having better inquiries than for years, and actual sales reported throughout the Pittsburgh district since the first of the year show that manufacturing concerns are preparing for a very aggressive campaign. Coincident with this better feeling in manufacturing circles is the increase in the lot business. More allotments have been on the market and better sales have been made than since the spring of 1902, and this business will contribute no small share of the year's dealing.

The following table gives the amount of business that has passed through the office of the registrar of deeds in Pittsburgh since January 1:

Month.	No. Deeds.	Total.
January	522	$4,175,500
February	487	4,122,769
March	721	5,051,600
April	803	4,019,600
May	580	5,236,621
June	911	7,268,5[illegible]

The total for the six months is almost $28,000,000 worth of property sold, or nearly $4,600,000 a month. As shown by the table below this is the best record, with one exception, since 1900. It also shows a gain of more than 12 per cent over the first six months of 1904, while that year had a loss of 37 per cent compared with 1903.

Year.	No. Deeds.	Total.
1905	4,191	$27,941,922
1904	3,652	24,963,436
1903	4,185	38,438,634
1902	3,8[illegible]	28,306,530
[illegible]	3,246	[illegible]

[illegible] Allegheny's record of real estate dealing [illegible] proportionately about the same [illegible] of the first half of 1902, but considerably less than that of 1903. Nine of [illegible] wards made large gains, the best [illegible] in the Fourth, where the closing of [illegible] deals for the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne [illegible] Chicago railroad properties and the [illegible] of the old Eagle cotton mill helped to swell the totals. Other wards that are away ahead of last year's record are as follows: Third, First, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth. Whether Greater Pittsburgh assured would have caused a much more active market for North Side realty is a mooted question, but it is certain that the sites along the river have been in much better demand than in recent years and values are steadily advancing.

The table given below shows the total of the realty sales in the different wards for the first six months of 1905, 1904 and 1903 in Allegheny:

Ward.	1905.	1904.	1903.
First	$ 564,882	$ 486,552	$ 281,619
Second	564,543	520,615	522,852
Third	229,736	204,641	357,836
Fourth	1,317,611	869,974	1,174,093
Fifth	337,946	202,886	487,117
Sixth	147,994	188,206	244,642
Seventh	62,347	70,462	70,229
Eighth	12,400	72,050	89,319
Ninth	39,206	25,911	178,889
Tenth	290,558	411,832	153,165
Eleventh	344,525	205,529	484,321
Twelfth	61,290	65,841	85,792
Thirteenth	75,391	157,878	64,487
Fourteenth	12,594	39,714	62,219
Fifteenth	219,419	213,655	166,588

This total includes only actual sales of property, not sales of leaseholds, of which there are a large number on the North Side, or the transfer of property by will, etc. Below are given the totals of the first half of each of the years from 1901 to 1905:

Year.	No. Deeds.	Total.
1905	791	$3,976,895
1904	736	3,925,118
1903	921	4,613,862
1902	921	3,050,128
1901	654	2,710,131

Pittsburgh and Allegheny brokers have been remarkably active in the last six months. Many new firms have entered the field and carried off some of the largest commissions. Competition has become so keen that the older firms have renewed their efforts and in spite of the "slow" market that prevailed part of the spring have made their total of business unusually large. The best buying, measured by the number and importance of the sales, has been in the downtown wards. The hill and hump district and the outer Fifth avenue territory have come in for many good-sized deals. Although the East End has shared in the general prosperity the proportion of her dealing is somewhat smaller than last year. In Allegheny the buying has been well distributed, and several new localities have been invaded by investors. The following table shows the transactions of $20,000 or over that have been made since January 1, 1905:

Downtown.

Dr. J. A. Oldshue to James B. Corey, 523 Grant street, for $50,000, by O. C. Zellner & Co.

M. S. Vener to Henry Phipps, 947 Penn avenue, for $75,000, by B. H. Culbertson.

McNulty & Gulick to James F. Keenan, Ninth street, for $23,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and Baldridge & Watson.

Morris Levino to J. W. Harrison, 803 Liberty avenue, for $110,000, by O. C. Zellner & Co.

L. E. Nolan to W. B. Bennett, 236-238 Second avenue, for $42,500, by Real Estate Corporation.

M. Oppenheimer to W. S. Arbuthnot, 811 Penn avenue and 21 and 23 Eighth street, for $227,000. Keenan & Wheeler to W. L. Fuher, 624-628 Second avenue, for $72,500, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

John Henkis to Wabash railroad, Ferry street, $36,200, by jury verdict.

F. W. Mueller to George E. McCague, First ward school house, for $140,000, by S. W. Black & Co.

I. L. Aronson and Max Friedman to Commonwealth Realty and Construction Company, 412-414 Grant street, for $140,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

V. Alex Hardy to Wilbur Shenk and F. F. Nicola, 139-141 Seventh street, for $56,000, by Charles Crosby and the Home Trust Company.

Mrs. E. T. Edwards et al. to Benjamin Thaw, Wood street and Third avenue, two-fifths interest, for $60,000.

W. J. Dilworth, trustee, to Rund Manufacturing Company, 340-342 Second avenue, for $119,000, by John K. Ewing & Co. and Currier Company.

W. P. Fraser to J. W. Craig, 935 Penn avenue, for $81,000, by H. I. Adair and B. H. Culbertson.

John Dalzell to Harry Davis, 955 Penn avenue, for $75,000, by S. W. Black & Co.

George A. Beckert to Pittsburgh Harness and Supply Company, 825 Penn avenue, for $51,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

H. H. Willock to Charles Bickel, 238-240 First avenue, for $32,500, by Real Estate Trust Company.

S. A. Samuels to A. L. Richmond, Jr., 601 Liberty avenue, for $125,000.

Holland Batterine Company to S. A. Samuels, 518-526 First avenue, for $100,000; Mrs. M. Ebert to Carrie S. Hays, 414-418 Liberty avenue, for $160,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

German-American Savings and Trust Company to American National Bank, Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, $242,000.

R. J. Davidson to J. W. Harrison, 223-225 First avenue, for $55,000, by Home Trust Company.

Susan Holmes estate to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, 407 Penn avenue, for $160,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

W. J. Ritchie to E. C. Burkhart, 4 Eighth street, for $28,000, by Keystone Realty Company.

J. Woodwell to B. C. Youngman, Jr., 241 Third avenue, for $42,500, by George Brothers.

M. Axtheim to B. C. Youngman, Jr., 243 Third avenue, for $40,000, by George Brothers.

L. T. Yoder to Leopold Vilsack, Third avenue, for $125,000, by Warren & Gray.

James H. Park to unknown, 518 Grant street, for $75,000, by B. H. Culbertson.

Rebecca B. Berger to Harry Davis, 407-409 Grant street, for $112,500, by Avey & Irish.

G. T. Rafferty to Rebecca B. Berger, Grant street and Fourth avenue, for $250,000, by Avey & Irish.

M. E. Matthews to unknown, 213 Second avenue, for $25,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

John Porterfield to W. J. Walker, 136 First avenue, for $38,000, by Howard Brown & Bro.

Gulick & McNulty to J. F. Keenan, 22 Ninth street, for $80,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

J. F. Keenan to John Gibson and David R. Henry, 22 Ninth street, for $31,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Max Friedman to Wabash-Terminal Railroad Company, 28-32 Second avenue, for $51,500.

C. Coleman to Max Friedman, 2332 Second avenue, $30,000, by Aronson Friedman Co.

J. A. Staley to T. N. Barnsdall, 25 West Diamond street, for $80,000, by Liggett & Lennox.

Dennis O'Leary to Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, Third avenue, for $27,000, by T. J. Lawton & Co.

L. H. Smith to Louis Mueller, 422-427 Seventh avenue, for $125,000, by Aronson-Friedman Co.

P. Mulvaney heirs to A. C. Fraunheim, Water and Marshall streets, for $135,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Z. Barach to James Crosby, 407-409 Second avenue, for $60,000, by C. V. Shapp.

J. H. Aiken to Harry Davis, 419 Fourth avenue, for $35,000, by Home Trust Company.

G. T. Rafferty to Z. Barach, Wylie and Sixth avenues, for $67,500, by Avey & Irish.

Martha Smith heirs to Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, Smith block, for $1,117,000, by Fidelity Title & Trust Company.

H. B. Hartman to G. E. Barnes, 512 Fourth avenue, for $27,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Elizabeth Long to Pittsburgh Wabash Terminal Railroad Company, First avenue, for $34,000.

Harry Hartman to George Barnes, 512 Fourth avenue, for $27,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Second Presbyterian church to F. F. Nicola and Wilber Shenk, Hotel Boyer, for $225,000, by Charles Crosby.

I. S. Harris to S. B. Charters, 506 and 508 Third avenue, for $23,000.

Mrs. Willa Arthurs to Howard Irish, 515 Second avenue, for $22,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and Keck, Helle & Daschbach.

F. E. Tanner and G. W. Baltzhover to unknown, 432 and 434 Penn avenue, $100,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Lincoln Company to A. L. Richmond, Jr., Hotel Lincoln, for $375,000, by C. P. Rankin.

Sarah A. Reed estate to Golden & Schein, 104 Market street, for $26,500, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

Frank McCann to L. D. Pattin, Third avenue, for $24,000, by James H. Thompson.

J. C. Lange and H. J. Lynch, trustee, to Mrs. J. J. O'Reilly, 1220-1228 Penn avenue, for $26,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and Daniel Fox.

C. L. Williams to unknown, 10 Second avenue, for $26,000, by Aronson Friedman Co.

George E. McCague to Harry Davis, First ward schoolhouse, for $215,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Harry Davis to George E. McCague, 413-414 Fourth avenue, for $350,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Morris Baer to Harry Davis, 415 Fourth avenue, for $42,500, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Ellen S. Page to Albert Curry, 411 Grant street, for $80,000, by Avey & Irish.

W. A. Graham to Howard Irish, Second avenue, for $24,000.

Boggs & Buhl to Theodore Cappall, 243 and 241 Water street, for $65,200, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Albert Curry to Harry Davis, 411 Grant street, for $80,000, by Avery & Irish and the Home Trust Company.

Zion Evangelical church to John McC. Kennedy, Sixth avenue, for $60,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

Mrs. J. J. Reilly to Molamphy & McGinness, 1127 Liberty avenue, for $20,000, by C. C. Hamilton and Real Estate Trust Company.

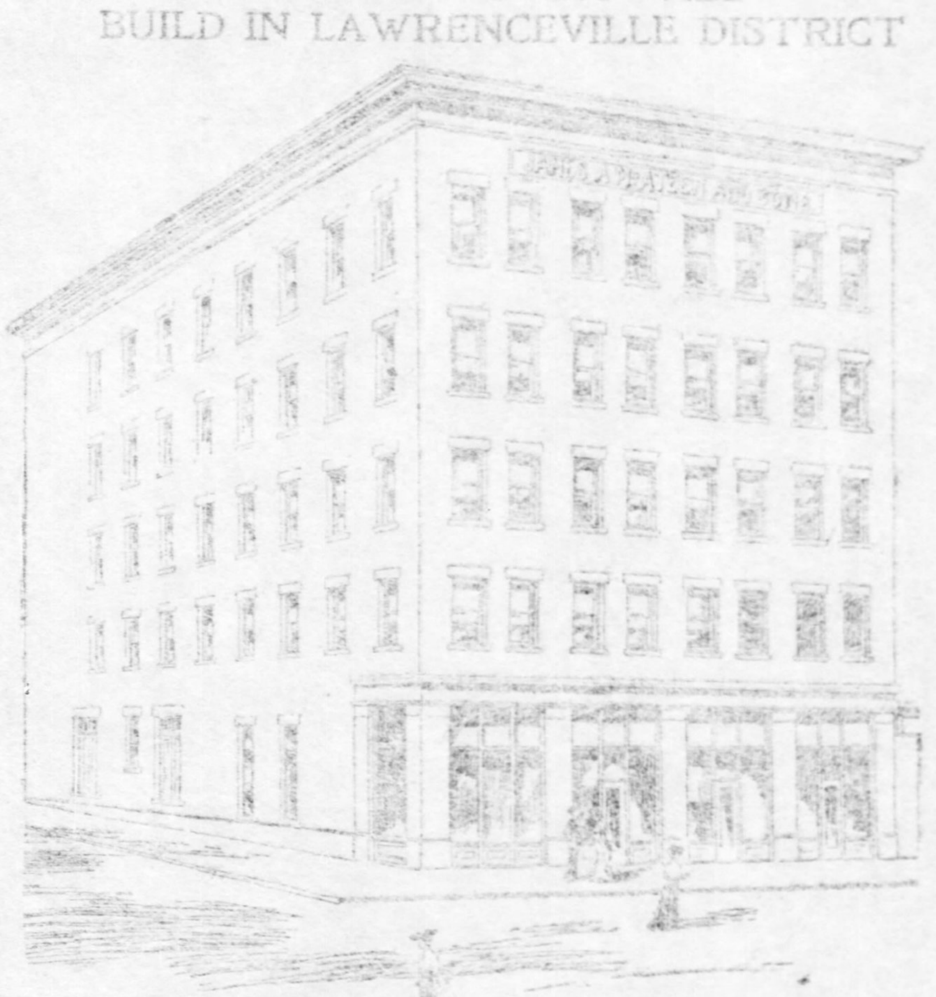
N. B. Craig to unknown, 639 Liberty avenue, for [illegible]

J. H. Goehring to T. J. Keenan, 643 Liberty avenue, for $35,000, by A. W. Menzel.

[illegible] church to Albert [illegible] Curry, [illegible] and Ross street, for $37,000, by Avey & Irish.

[illegible] estate to unknown, 1121-1123 Liberty avenue, for [illegible], by Home Trust Company.

O. M. Spencer [illegible] to Harry Davis, Fourth avenue and Ross street, for $60,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.



OLD COMMISSION COMPANY WILL BUILD IN LAWRENCEVILLE DISTRICT

Proposed McAteer Warehouse.

One by one the firms that have tenanted "Commission Row" in Liberty avenue for years are moving to the Lawrenceville district. The last to announce that it will pull up stakes in the spring is the firm of James A. McAteer & Sons, now at Liberty and Seventh, who will do business at Penn avenue and Twenty-second street after April 1. Recently they awarded a contract to the A. & S. Wilson Company for the erection of a five-story warehouse and store building, 72x160 feet, which will be completed by November 1.

The building will be of the slow-burning type, with heavy timbers and sills of sawed flagstone. The walls will be of wire cut vitrified buff brick, and the columns will be trimmed with marble. A large private power plant will furnish heat, light and power for the two elevators, and an artesian well will supply the water. A feature of the building will be the large refrigerating plant that is to be installed according to the plans of the architect, William Clyde. The offices and shipping rooms of the firm will be on the first floor, and the upper floors will be for warehouse use exclusively.

The building will cost $50,000 and will be one of the best structures built lately in the new commission district. The lease of James A. McAteer & Sons in Liberty avenue does not expire until April 1, but they will move part of their business to the new establishment this fall.

Grossman heirs to S. Markowitz, 5-11 Market street, for $70,000 by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

W. D. Henry et al to Harry Davis, 247 Fifth avenue, for $300,000, by C. G. Paul.

John Murphy to Harry Davis, 324 Fourth avenue, for $30,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Margaret Frisby to Wabash Railroad Company, Fourth and Liberty avenues, for $75,000.

William Frisby to Wabash Railroad Company, Liberty avenue, for $40,000.

George H. Barnes to J. Walter Hay, 512 Fourth avenue, for $27,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

H. W. Oliver estate to A. E. Succop, 249 Fifth avenue, for $50,000, by J. L. Marshal.

A. A. Frauenheim to Morris Kaufmann, 305 Grant street for ——, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Harry Davis to Mary F. Dilworth, 955 Penn avenue, for $100,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

W. W. Blackburn to Harry Davis, 815-817 Penn avenue, for $275,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

L. W. Dalzell to Henry Tranter, 107 Water street, for $60,000, by Land Trust Company.

W. Nelson to J. Tannenbaum, 108 Market street, for $29,750, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and S. Markowitz.

S. A. Reed to Golden and Schien, 104 Market street, for $26,500, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

D. H. Wallace to Harry Davis, Eighth street, for $90,000, by George Brothers and Home Trust Company.

S. E. and R. J. Dunlevy and T. J. Keenan to L. Vilsack, 334 and 336 Third avenue, for $60,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

H. J. Bailey estate to L. Vilsack, 327-329 Second avenue, for $80,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

Henry and J. N. Hartman to W. L. Fuher, Second avenue and Ross street, for $65,750, by Warren & Gray.

Commonwealth Realty and Construction Company to M. F. Maloney, 412 and 414 Grant street, for $160,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Weaver, Costello & Co. to G. D. Simen, 223 Second avenue, for $100,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

J. H. Park to C. L. Young et al, 405 Grant street, for $50,000, by Hay & Brown and M. J. Ehrenfeld.

Treacey and McTighe to W. N. Epping, 106 and 108 Ross street, for $30,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

M. E. Barrett to Ludwig Kaufmann, 429 Second avenue, for $24,000, by Aronson Friedman Company.

Seaboard Realty Company to J. Alex Hardy, 235 Fifth avenue, for $250,000, by J. F. Berger and Home Trust Company.

F. F. Nicola and Wilbur Shenk to H. J. Lang, Seventh street, for $90,000, by George Schmidt & Son.

Theodore Cappell to Mrs. Hannah Bedillion, 240-242 Water street, for $63,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

James Crosby to L. T. Yoder, 407-409 Second avenue, for $80,000.

H. C. Wilkins estate to First ward school, 101-103 First avenue, for $45,000.

Rose Sannon to unknown, 109-115 Seventh street, for $86,000, by George Schmidt & Son.

W. B. Bennett to A. E. Succop, 236-238 Second avenue, for $44,000.

Margaret Sauer to Theodore Kaufmann, 226-228 Second avenue, for $150,000, by Aronson Friedman Company.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ended July 1:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Sq. Ft.
1313-1315 Carson street	45.5x 72	2-story brick	$763	$10.00
Second avenue and Rutherglen street	128x140	22 houses	400	2.80
Vine street	50x 70	Laundry	444	6.55
4330-4328 Butler street	124x120	Houses	300	......
Murrayhill avenue	254x173	Residence	200	......
1222-1224 Penn avenue	25x100	Two stores	1,300	12.00
109 Market street	18x 70	3-story brick	1,777	28.40
4800 Center avenue	50x182	Residence	400	......
Bellevue	13 acres	Residence	$11,640 per acre	
Avalon	2 acres	Residence	9,655 per acre	
Sewickley Heights	27 acres	Vacant	1,060 per acre	

East End.

Hon. J. G. A. Leishman to O. J. Parker, Murray Hill avenue, for $35,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

R. A. Phillips to William J. Langenheim, 509 South Negley avenue, for $22,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Holmes heirs to Hugh Lynn, Frankstown avenue, for $35,220.

A. W. Mellon to James F. Keenan, Center and Euclid avenues, for $50,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and Real Estate Trust Company.

Bruce Millard to D. L. Gillespie, Amberson avenue, for $25,000.

E. H. Jennings and Bruce Millard to Willis McCook, Fifth and Amberson avenues, for $75,000, by John A. Sharp.

D. W. Pershing to Republic Realty Company, Winebiddle avenue and Kincaid street, for $31,000, by Kelly-Wood Real Estate Company.

Frank Liggett to J. M. Hausen, Howe street, for $40,000, by Liggett Brothers.

D. W. Pershing to Rose Frauenheim, 743 North Negley avenue, for $23,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

W. E. Sample to Mrs. J. J. O'Reilly, Frankstown avenue and Station street, for $45,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

Henry L. Fraff to Sarah C. Kirk, North Highland avenue, for $22,500, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

Lee Smith et al. to Chas Luke, Beimar place, for $42,5[illegible], by McKiveen and White.

A. J. Hopkins to W. L. Hardy, 24 Frankstown avenue, for $42,750, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Calvary Episcopal church to W. J. LaFontaine, Penn avenue and Station street, for $85,000, by C. G. Paul.

Charles Donnelly to E. C. Reilly, Penn and Euclid avenues, for $45,000, by Kelly-Wood Real Estate Company.

W. H. Whiteside to K. P. Reed, Thomas boulevard, for $20,500, by Kirk & Vogel.

Otis Shepherd to J. C. Fisher, Center avenue and Cypress street, for $30,000, by Coyle Brothers.

C. O. Moll to W. C. Lyne, Wightman street and Murray avenue, for $26,000, by J. B. Crooks.

Bauer Brothers and Company to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Hamilton avenue, for $26,221, by Charles Crosby.

Janet Pitcairn to Bauer Brothers and Company, Ellsworth avenue, for $90,000, by Charles Crosby.

Catherine Goetz to strong Realty Company, Penn avenue near Shady avenue, for $25,000.

D. W. Pershing to H. A. and C. E. Lappe, Winebiddle avenue and Dauphin street, for $31,000, by Kelly-Wood Real Estate Company.

George W. Eberhart to G. W. C. Johnston, Irwin avenue, for $22,000.

M. A. Peters to J. A. Ticker and S. W. Hamich, Flavel street, for $59,000, by George B. Kelly.

W. C. Lauffer to Farmers and Mechanics Saving Fund and Loan Association, McDonald street, for $27,000.

Sarah A. Vance to T. D. Chantler, Morewood avenue and Bayard street, for $40,000.

W. B. Newton to Carrie M. Parker, 314-324 Collins avenue, for $30,000.

E. Wertheimer to John McSorley, Thomas boulevard, for $35,000, by Union Realty Company and S. H. Lloyd.

W. R. Kuhn to Leopold Vilsack, Collins avenue and Kirkwood street, for $52,500, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

D. W. Llewellyn to E. W. Houston, Meadow street, for $20,000, by Davies & Green.

J. M. McCauley to George M. Kiser, Penn avenue, for $20,000, by J. N. Straub & Co.

J. C. Stearne to George N. Powell, Spahr and Alder streets, for $20,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

S. A. Dickie to John McLeod, 6319 Walnut street, for $47,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

John McLeod to S. A. Dickie, Dallas avenue, for $23,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

S. A. Dickie to Mrs. Alfred Hicks, 6315 and 6319 Walnut street, for $24,000, by Howard Brown & Bros.

J. R. Brown property to Mrs. A. Pitcairn, 520 Stratford avenue, for $31,000.

C. H. Ridall to John Goetmann, North Highland avenue for ——.

Phillis Antiers to J. L. Bunnell, Liberty and Winebiddle avenues, for $55,000, by Cooper & McAllister.

R. C. Duncan to John Bader, et al, Pocusset street, for $22,000.

J. H. Stewart to George Hillard, Homewood avenue, for $30,000, by A. Z. Byers & Company.

James F. Keenan to C. McKim, Center and Euclid avenues, for $77,500, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Marcus Rauh, et al, to Independent Brewing Company, Richmond street, for $30,000, by Colonial Trust Company.

W. E. Buck to Thomas Whitten, Baxter street, for $20,000.

Hugh Murphy to Fred Muegele, Penn avenue, near Denniston avenue, for $54,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

Bradley Land Company to John Lee, Atlantic avenue, for $32,000.

Louis Meyer to S. F. Machen, Mayflower street, for $23,000.

C. G. Roll to Robert Riddell, North Highland and Stanton avenues, for $35,000, by J. H. Greenberg.

L. F. McCutcheon to J. G. Splane, 7127 Penn avenue, for $23,000, by Home Trust Company.

Elizabeth F. McCombs to J. W. Friend, Shady and Wilkins avenues, for $19,000, by George Bros.

Dr. J. C. Hopkins to W. L. Hardy, 4229 Penn avenue, for $42,750, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

E. J. Schellentrager to James Laughlin, Jr., 5022 Bayard street, for $27,000, by George Bros.

David Kirk to E. J. Allen, 5915 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by A. Z. Byers & Company.

H. G. Mitchell to J. P. Kessler, Jackson street, for $28,500, by Burns & Reilly.

J. S. Brown to D. H. Wallace, 58 & 64 Frankstown avenue, for $110,000.

Lee Smith to C. E. Luke, Race street, for $26,000.

S. W. Crosby to F. R. Liggett, 6027 Penn avenue, for $26,000.

Lloyd Little to J. O. Bennett, Westminster street, for $40,000, by S. W. Black & Co.

L. and M. J. Beezer to J. M. Urdy, Baum and Amber streets, for $42,500, by Keystone Realty Company.

H. Fachter to unknown, 5515-5517 Fifth avenue, for $25,000.

W. C. King to Homeopathic Hospital association, Aiken avenue, for $35,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

Security Investment Company to W. J. Johnston, 5924 Thomas boulevard, for $23,000, by Elderkin Stanton Company.

R. Miller to H. Davis, Wellingford street, for $24,000.

J. H. Stewart to Mary J. Hillard, Homewood avenue, for $30,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

Elizabeth Sproul to F. R. Babcock, Woodland road, for $50,000, by John A. Sharp and Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

J. D. Houston to Thomas T. Newhans, Shakespeare and Beatty streets, for $100,000.

Oswald Werner to John Goetmann, et al, 5507-5515 Penn avenue, for $45,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

George H. Schteler to Mathah Means, Liberty avenue, for $42,000, by Land Trust Company.

W. P. Shiller to F. R. Babcock, Ellsworth avenue, for $25,000.

C. R. Miller to St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, Hampton and St. Clair streets, for $25,000, by Baldridge and Watson.

D. H. Wallace and J. P. McKinney to Third United Presbyterian church, Northumberland street and Shady avenue, for $32,100, by Real Estate Trust Company.

R. H. Boggs to P. O. Boyd, 512 and 520 North Negley avenue, for $26,000, by Elderkin Stanton Company.

[illegible] K. Childs to Anna Townsend, [illegible] Thomas boulevard, for $30,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

Thomas L. Shields to A. H. Burchfield, Mathilda street, for $60,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

A. H. Burchfield to T. L. Shields, Wightman street and Darlington road, for $60,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

Emil Winter to Samuel McCaslin, Pacific avenue, for $27,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

M. F. Maloney to Hubert Bleakley, Dennison avenue, for $25,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Harriet W. Andrews to Alice H. King, 5632 Wellingford street, for $30,000.

J. J. Kiner estate to J. K. Keenan, Fifth avenue near Atwood street, for $21,000, by Commonwealth Trust Company.

S. S. Marvin to Joseph Longenecker and Sanford Hay, Dunfin street, for $25,000.

W. W. Davis to H. L. Kreusler, Collins avenue, for $27,000.

John McSorley to W. L. Mustin, Baum street, for $50,000, by Coyle Bros.

M. M. Woodward to G. W. McCallar, Fifth and Aiken avenues, for $40,000, by Real Estate Trust Company and Commonwealth Real Estate Trust Company.

John F. Scott to W. R. Hamilton, 225 Winebiddle avenue, for $35,000.

George W. Dilworth to J. P. McKibben, Fifth avenue opposite College avenue, for $33,000, by H. I. Adair and S. H. Robinson.

Mary J. Wunderlich to Frank Hillian, Homewood avenue, for $22,000.

W. L. Mustin to John McSorley, Wightman street, for $40,000, by Coyle Bros.

G. A. McLean to Aaron Cohen, 380 Winebiddle street, for $35,000.

W. C. Lyne to John F. Scott, Bartlett street, for $30,000, by Page Brothers & Co.

A. H. Burchfield to Helen D. Shields, Wightman street, for $30,000.

Helen D. Shields to A. H. Burchfield, Mathilda street, for $28,000.

J. G. A. Leishman to Charles Dixon et al, Wilkins avenue, for $30,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

L. Vilsack to A. Breitenseider, Frankstown avenue, for $30,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

F. G. Leishman to Eugene Kesler, Forbes street, for $27,000.

Martha E. Frew to C. A. Muehlbronner, Liberty avenue, for $62,000, by Phillips Realty Company.

A. A. Frauenheim to Morris Kaufmann, Beacon street, for $186,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Morris Kaufmann to A. A. Frauenheim, Wightman street, for ——, by Real Estate Trust Company.

A. A. Frauenheim to Morris Kaufmann, Shady avenue, for ——, Real Estate Trust Company.

W. C. King to Homeopathic Hospital association, Aiken avenue, for $33,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

W. H. Rowe and John Eaton to Emmett Queen, Ellsworth avenue, for $35,000, by George S. Ebbert.

L. Vilsack to Vincent Scott & Co., Penn avenue and Beatty street, for $75,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

J. H. King to unknown, Center avenue, for $42,750, by Aronson Realty Company.

Elizabeth F. McCombs to Joseph A. Kelly, Wilkins avenue, for $31,000, by George Bros.

W. H. Goehring et al to Urling Brothers, 113-115 Collins avenue, for $32,000, by Coyle Bros.

Thomas Wightman to John Goettman, Penn avenue and St. Clair street, for $77,000.

G. P. Black to Mrs. Mary McCune, 5425 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by Real Estate Trust Co.

O. P. Nicola to John Hallihan, Belmar place, for $25,500, by H. R. Scott.

Buchanan and Peal to unknown, 637-639 Collins avenue, by S. P. Truby.

McCready and Moore to S. M. Willock, Bradley place, for $85,000.

S. M. Willock to McCready and Moore, Beachwood boulevard, for $45,000.

L. T. Yoder to James Crosby, Wilkins avenue, for $80,000.

F. C. Hopkins to Realty Corporation, 5517 Penn avenue, for $35,000, by George Bros.

C. E. Clapp to Taylor Allderdice, Wilkins avenue, for $50,000.

Outer Fifth Avenue.

Charles Friedberg to Leopold Vilsack, 1737-1739 Fifth avenue, for $32,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

W. L. Sloan to Dr. N. O. Werder, Fifth avenue and Marion street, for $28,000.

Fred J. Heinz to I. Goldstein, 1233 Fifth avenue, for $37,500, by George C. Norris & Co.

A. C. Dean to unknown, 1817 Fifth avenue, for $30,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Julius Baer to Dr. J. J. Buchanan, 1525 Fifth avenue, for $37,000, by Merchants Savings & Trust Company.

First Congregational church to W. P. Fraser, Fifth avenue opposite Washington street, for $30,500, by Merchants Savings & Trust Company.

S. Markowitz et al. to Nathan Leiber, Fifth avenue and Boston street, for $25,500, by Jacob L. Levy.

W. L. Sloan to Tillie C. Werder, 1859-1865 Fifth avenue, for $29,000, by A. Clark & Co.

J. Susman to John Kelly, Fifth avenue near Stevenson street, for $36,000, by Aronson Realty Company and George C. Norris & Co.

Elizabeth Burns to D. L. Gillespie, 2556 Fifth avenue, for $23,500, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

K. Klebansky to H. E. Austin, 1423 Fifth avenue, for $39,200, by George C. Norris & Co. and S. W. Gresland & Co.

Morris Baer to Morris Levino, 1661-1663 Fifth avenue, for $47,500, by Aronson Realty Company.

W. L. Sloan to Leopold Vilsack, 911 Fifth avenue, for $28,250, by East End Savings & Trust Company.

Morris Kaufmann to Dr. J. J. Buchanan, 1414 Fifth avenue, for $34,000, by Merchants Savings & Trust Company.

A. C. Stein to B. Trauerman, 1817 Fifth avenue, for $32,500, by Aronson Realty Co.

W. Cook to Lloyd Brothers, 1721 Fifth avenue, for $24,000, by Kelly-Wood Real Estate Co. and C. V. Sharp, Jr.

Nathan Lieber to Thomas L. Kerin, Fifth avenue and Boston street, for $29,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

K. Klebansky to Dr. N. O. Werder, 1824 Fifth avenue, for $23,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

N. O. Werder to K. Klebansky, 1514 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

W. M. Saunders to James W. Mills, 1520-1524 Fifth avenue, for $31,000, by McKiveen, White & Co.

F. W. Kiefer to Morris Kaufmann, 1707-1709 Fifth avenue, for $46,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Samuel Goldstein to H. Obernauer, 1203 Fifth avenue, for $21,000, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

Mary Dean to W. H. Hackett, 1665-1667 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

William Long to B. Friedman, 1628 Fifth avenue, for $38,000, by Daniel McWilliams.

Conlin and McGrath to J. M. Clark, Fifth avenue and Pride street, for $26,500, by L. A. Clark & Co.

W. H. Hackett to J. Afherman, 1720 and 1722 Fifth avenue, for $30,030, by Aronson Realty Company.

F. B. Eshelman to unknown, 1327 Fifth avenue, for $22,000.

John Schiller estate to J. C. Reilly, 1612 Fifth avenue, for $22,750, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

Mrs. T. C. Werder to W. A. Thomas, Fifth avenue and Marion street, for $28,750, by L. A. Clark & Co.

J. Dunlap to St. Agnes Roman Catholic church, Fifth avenue and Robinson street, for $74,000, by Warren & Gray.

M. F. Maloney to D. C. Naery, 1303-1318 Fifth avenue, for $35,000, by Molamphy and Bochert.

K. Klebansky to unknown, 1514 Fifth avenue, for $40,600, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church to unknown, Fifth avenue, near Mager street, for $26,500, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

Hill and Hump.

Anna E. Daly to J. A. Brown, Wylie avenue, for $34,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Patterson estate to W. C. and H. C. McEldowney, 1313-1321 Wylie avenue, for $50,000, by S. W. Black & Co.

Antonio Panorello to Lawton Real Estate Company, Juniata street, for $32,000, by Mortgage Banking Company.

I. Goldstein and William Cohen to Julia Strassburger, Fulton street, for $23,175, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

Julia Strassburger to J. Bennett, Fulton street, for $35,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

Fred Mugele to Hugh Murphy, Wick street, for $25,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

Alex McCracken to J. C. Reilly, Wylie avenue, for $25,000, by W. J. White.

W. L. Sloan to Adolph Roesen, Wylie avenue and Fulton street, for $30,000, by George C. Norris & Co.

J. Perelstine to S. Strassburger, Center avenue and Roberts street, for $24,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

F. Murgle to Hugh Murphy, Wick and Colwell streets, for $25,000.

M. Blackmore to J. Perelstine, Wylie avenue and Logan street, for $30,500.

J. S. Lambie estate and Homer Wright to Franklin school, Cliff street, for $71,000, by Geisenhain and Lamb.

C. L. Young to Rosenberg and Friedman, 93-101 Dinwiddie street, for $31,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

S. J. Purkiss to Moorehead school, Miller street, for $29,500.

Daniel Hemman to P. J. Keeling, Locust street, for $25,000.

W. Curran to Julius Baer, Sixth and Wylie avenues, for $42,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Caroline F. Smith to Allegheny county, Old avenue, $49,062.

J. Geist to Goerlz-Shapira Company, 422 Wylie avenue, for $23,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Martin and Thomas Burke to G. Conti, 1611 and 1612 Wylie avenue, for $22,000, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

Jacob Solomon and H. H. Vance to Young Women's Christian Association, 41-49 Chatham street, for $32,000, by Burns and Reilly Real Estate Company.

L. S. Burns and Max Feinberg to Young Women's Christian Association, 41-45 Chatham street, for $32,400, by Burns and Reilly Real Estate Company.

F. D. Geist and C. R. Goertz, 424 Wylie avenue, for $26,000, by Columbia Realty Company.

S. Abel et al. to G. F. Rafferty, Wylie avenue and Federal street, for $80,000, by I. Sachs and T. J. Lawton & Co.

George W. Rankin to H. M. Stein and William Cohen, Webster avenue, for $23,500, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

[illegible] Brown to [illegible] Wylie avenue, for $40,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Dan Edwards to Isaac Feinberg, 44 Arthur street, for $29,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Mrs. F. E. Shrodewy to unknown, Crawford and Reed streets, for $35,000.

George T. Stone to J. C. Lewis, Congress street, for $24,500, by Aronson Realty Company.

H. W. Kinkaddin to L. Guckenheimer, Vine street, for $40,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

Scattering Wards.

Michael Page to J. W. Craig, Penn avenue and Twentieth street, for $22,000, by C. C. Hamilton.

Jacob Sloan to Dennis McIntyre, Harrison street, for $20,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Mary McTighe to Thomas H. Mackey Baking Company, Forbes and Miltenberger streets, for $27,000, by Coyle Brothers.

Catherine O'Connor to J. W. Craig, Pike and Nineteenth streets, for $23,000, by C. C. Hamilton.

Mrs. Eliza Kirkpatrick to James Fanning, Twenty-first street and Penn avenue, for $30,000, by C. C. Hamilton.

Biddle Arthurs to H. H. Willock, 1205-1213 Liberty avenue, for $50,000, by Carrier Co.

D. Shanahan to Thomas G. Orr, 1027-1029 Forbes street, for $25,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

James H. Campbell to Borland & Waddell, Boggs avenue, for $22,000.

J. P. Quinn to P. F. Magnus, Forbes street, for $20,000, by Kiesel & Hamm.

J. McF. Carpenter to Frank W. Adams, Thirty-fifth and Butler streets, for $27,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

M. Arnfeld & Sons to John Goettman, Penn avenue and Thirteenth street, for $65,000, by Baldwin-Stanton Company and Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

J. C. Wainwright to C. C. Smith, Butler street, for $50,000, by Fidelity Title & Trust Company.

Thomas G. Orr to Danler, Close & Johns, 1027-1029 Forbes street, for $43,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

Heber & Robinson to A. J. Hopkins, 1415-1417 Penn avenue, for $24,000.

Theodore Cappell to John L. Morgan, 506 Forbes street, for $25,500, by Oakland Savings & Trust Company.

James Cohen to unknown, 1292-1294 Penn avenue, for $24,000.

Rebecca C. Diller to W. H. Walker, Etna ridge street, for $30,000, by Coyle Brothers.

J. Hardie to unknown, Liberty avenue and Sixteenth street, for $50,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Ross Brothers to unknown, 3448-3452 Second avenue, for $33,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

J. Wineberger to unknown, 5262 Second avenue, for $26,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.

James Cohen to Morris Baer, 2790-2792 Penn avenue, for $30,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

W. Rodgers and H. H. Helber to C. J. Hopkins, 1315-1317 Penn avenue, for $24,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

Philip Blattas to George K. Jones, 1750-1752 Penn avenue, for $35,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

G. P. McCandless to Frank & Sades, Rose street, for $25,000, by John K. Ewing Company and Aronson Realty Company.

Annie Ringe to Charles McKnight, Penn avenue and Twenty-first street, for $60,200, by Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

C. Van Boren to Barmer D. Denny, 1308-1320 Penn avenue, for $22,250, by C. H. Stedel.

John Goettman to Theodore Kaufmann, Penn avenue and Thirteenth street, for $71,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

J. J. O'Reilly to J. H. McLean and J. W. McGinness, Liberty avenue near Fifteenth street, for $20,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

S. W. Vandersall to Charles A. Muehlbronner, Second avenue, for $50,000, by Phillips Realty Company.

Oakland and Bellefield.

William Wood to Fanny H. King and J. J. Morris, Fifth avenue, near Halket street, for $24,000.

William Wood to Willis L. King, Fifth avenue, near Halket street, for $24,000.

John McSorley to Emanuel Wertheimer, Center avenue and Craig street, for $35,000, by Union Realty Company and S. H. Lloyd.

Florence C. Meskimen to John C. Fisher, Craig and Winthrop streets, for $42,500, by Coyle Brothers.

W. Kinzer to John Wilson, Boquet street, for $20,103, by Fidelity Title and Trust Company.

Thomas Watson to K. Klebansky, Carolina street, for $37,000, by Borland & Waddell.

J. L. Bunnell to Carrie D. Anthes, Elsmore square, for $22,000.

Schenley estate to Schenley Farms Company, Schenley farm, Oakland, for $2,500,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

H. H. Rower to Morris Kaufmann, [illegible]-2110 Kennett square, for $27,500, by Union Realty Company.

M. Cosgrove to John Wilson, 225-227 Oakland avenue, for $46,000, by Fidelity Title and Trust Company.

Mercantile Trust Company, assignee, to W. J. Elliott, Craft avenue and Elsmore square, for $20,000, by Union Realty Company.

W. J. Elliott to James E. Booth, Kennett square and Elsmore square, for $26,000, by Union Realty Company.

G. Biggs to unknown, Craig and Ellsmore streets, for $32,000, by Coyle Brothers and Real Estate Trust Company.

South Side.

Thomas Gratton to Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, Sarah street, for $22,300.

W. C. Gundelfinger to Robert G. McInnes, South Main street, for $36,000, by Liggett & Lennox.

Independent Ice and Coal Company to G. C. Hoting, Bradford and Tenth streets, for $40,000.

American Window Glass Company to Oliver Iron & Steel Company, Muriel street, for $150,000.

Sam West to Alexander Gordon, 2324 Carson street, for $25,000, by Keck, Helle & Daschbach.

John Scott to John Graham and J. A. Murphy, Carson and Twenty-second streets, for $37,000, by Molamphy & Borchert.

George H. Weilinger to George Englert, Carson and Twenty-seventh streets, for $25,000.

C. I. Shannon to H. Saul, 1313-1315 Carson street, for $22,000, by George C. Norris & Co.

Allegheny.

Thomas H. Carlin to Wabash Railroad Company, Craig and Kilbuck streets, for $150,000.

F. L. Stephenson and George I. Whitney to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, Montgomery avenue, for $21,000.

J. B. Jones to Duncan and Porter, Morgan street, for $35,000, by Land Trust Company.

J. H. O'Donnell to Golden & Crick, 1311-1315 Sheffield street, for $45,000, by C. M. Burne.

Albert Graham, et. al. to Henry Phipps, Rebecca street, for $67,000, by Real Estate Savings and Trust Company.

James Hay to Charles Reed, West Ohio street, for $37,000, by Real Estate Savings and Trust Company.

Realty Corporation to John D. Mabold, 110-112 Federal street, for $70,000, by George Brothers.

W. Semple to G. C. Dellenbach, 915-919 Irwin avenue, for $30,000, by Samuel McClay, master.

Jane M. Brown to Second ward school, 1728-1736 Irwin avenue, for $29,000.

R. H. Boggs to J. A. McLaughlin, Arch street and North avenue, for $21,000, by A. D. Wilson.

H. A. Kunze to Mrs. Ida M. Colvin, 605-607 Sandusky street, for $45,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

S. C. Grier estate to Frank McCann, 250 Federal street, for $45,000.

J. E. Booth to W. J. Elliott, Western and Irwin avenues, for $50,000, by Union Realty Company.

Frank McCann to J. B. Tanly, Federal street, for $45,000.

Sarah J. Pfiefer to William Dice, Nixon street, for $30,000, by H. H. Klein.

J. H. Lawrence estate to W. W. Kerr, Ridge avenue and Frazier street, for $25,000, by John A. Sharp.

John A. Harper, et. al. to Walter F. Fraser and J. W. Shewbright, Sandusky and Robinson streets, for $25,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and A. B. Hay, Jr.

J. Donaldson to Frank McCann, 22 East Lacock street, for $25,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

Suburban Sales.

George L. King to unknown, Bellevue, for $125,000, by J. A. Gibson & Co.

James C. Lewis heirs to J. W. Cook, Ben Avon, for $44,000, by Henry W. Armstrong.

James P. Speer to Charles Crosby, Oakmont, for $29,000, by James Marshall.

Knoxville Land Improvement Co. to William Emmerick & Sons, Southern avenue, Knoxville, for $30,000, by William Grimm.

W. A. Shaw to William Jenkinson, Bellevue, for $46,500, by Fidelity Title and Trust Co.

Mrs. H. Alexander to Oakmont Land Co., Oakmont, for $20,000, by C. C. Lee.

Frank E. Alden to William F. Lloyd, Edgeworth, for $25,000, by George Brothers.

J. C. Carothers to Turtle Creek Land and Improvement Co., Turtle Creek, for $45,000, by John E. Kane.

Ida M. Colvin to H. A. Kunze, Avalon, for $35,000, by Real Estate Trust Co.

Delafield heirs to Aspinwall-Delafield Land Co., Aspinwall, for $54,[illegible], by F. C. Sauer.

J. Goodwin to J. W. Alexander and J. K. Wallace, Swissvale, for $22,500.

Sherman property, Swissvale, to Borland & Waddell, for $31,500.

George P. Barrett to A. J. Pullinburg and A. D. Harrison, [illegible] Wallace avenue, for [illegible], by Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Co.

A. J. Pullinburg to George B. Barrett, Duquesne Heights, for $20,000, by Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Co.

H. H. Freeman to C. F. Sterling, Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, for [illegible], by Firth & Co.

M. McCormick to Webb Murray et al., Mount Lebanon, for $112,000.

William Sterling to William Jenkinson, Bellevue, for $100,000, by Real Estate Trust Co.

D. B. Park to F. C. [illegible], Sewickley Heights, for $41,000.

H. A. Kunze to M. O. [illegible], Avalon, for $25,000.

J. Dunlap et al. to West Liberty Improvement Co., West Liberty, for [illegible], by Freehold Real Estate Co.

William Frisby to A. A. [illegible], [illegible] Sandusky street, for $28,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

Charles Dunbar to D. Buhl, 201 Federal street, for $27,000, by Real Estate Savings and Trust Co.

The Mahon Real Estate Co. to Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Church avenue, for [illegible].

McIntosh heirs and R. N. Neal to Frank McKean, [illegible] Anderson street, for $30,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

Spang, Chalfant & Co., Incorporated, to Murray Brothers, 20-22 Sandusky street, for $26,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

Mary E. Morris to unknown, 20 and 22 East Robinson street, for $25,000, by Aronson Realty Co.

Denny estate to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., Braddock street, for $30,000, by Liggett & Lennox.

L. Guckenheimer to unknown, Western avenue, for $35,500, by Aronson-Friedman Co.

J. A. Munden to unknown, [illegible] Federal street, for $32,000.

George J. Schmidt to C. H. Bruckman, Preble avenue, for $144,000, by George T. McDonald.

Big Gain in Pittsburgh Building.

The record in building operations in Pittsburgh is even more encouraging than in real estate. Nearly $9,000,000 worth of building has been authorized in the six months just ended by Building Inspector A. C. Dies, or fully $3,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of 1904. With the exception of the Frick building annex, the Phipps building at Duquesne way and Sixth street and the Carnegie institute addition, the list of buildings has included few projects of over $100,000. But the number of jobs running from $50,000 to $100,000 is much larger than usual, most of them being in the downtown section, where the building of warehouses continues to be a feature of this line of work. There have been fewer flats erected than in former years. The amount of house building has been only fair, so that the increase in the total is due chiefly to the larger number of business structures started.

The table below gives the totals for each month of this year to date:

Month.	No. Permits.	Total.
January	169	$ [illegible]
February	134	[illegible]
March	497	1,429,[illegible]
April	518	2,102,[illegible]
May	562	[illegible]
June (estimated)	550	[illegible]

The following table gives the totals in building in Pittsburgh for the first six months of each of the past five years.

Year.	No. Permits.	Total.
1905	2,464	$8,774,671
1904	1,697	[illegible]
1903	2,021	[illegible]
1902	2,119	[illegible]
1901	2,584	11,492,[illegible]

Slight Decrease in Allegheny.

Allegheny building shows a small falling off from 1904, the net loss being about $140,000. This loss was suffered in the early months of the year, for since April 1 the city has made noticeable gains every month. Very few large buildings have been authorized, but the activity in house and flat building has been sufficient to keep contractors fairly active in the North Side suburbs. If the plans brought into the office of Building Inspector Ellsworth Murphy for his approval and which are now awaiting his decision had been put through last month the record would have been considerably better than last year. Below is given the record by months for this year:

Month.	No. Permits.	Total.
January	25	$ 65,969
February	37	62,571
March	87	176,115
April	99	[illegible]
May	125	[illegible]
June	99	190,0[illegible]

The total building operations in Allegheny for the first six months of each of the last five years is given herewith:

Year.	No. Permits.	Total.
1905	472	$ [illegible]
1904	447	1,051,4[illegible]
1903	413	1,311,371
1902	583	1,5[illegible]
1901	546	676,1[illegible]

CITY MUST ACT AT ONCE.

Court Orders Department of Public Works to File Report on Second Avenue Widening.

The widening of Second avenue from Ross street to Try street was before Judge McClung yesterday. Property owners affected want the report of the board of viewers filed and obtained a rule on the city to show cause why this should not be done.

Attorney H. H. Negley, for the interested persons, told the court that while the ordinance was passed in 1896, the department of public works had not pushed the work, the lines have not been established and no statements of the benefits or damages had been made.

Assistant City Solicitor Blair said the department had not been able to close the work. The street is to be 70 feet in width, and as the lines have been run this feature of the work has not been complied with. The trouble comes from a difference in the location of the avenue east and west of Try street and the engineers are undecided as to where the extra ground required should be taken from.

Judge McClung did not seem to think this sufficient reason for the long delay, and said the department should know that property owners had some rights which must be respected. Mr. Negley suggested a circular cut at the southwest corner of Second avenue and Try street. The court without specifically approving this, said the engineers should get to work at once. He made an order allowing the department 30 days in which to file a report or show cause why it could not do so.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

Local Men to Meet Eastern Men Interested in Navigation.

The Pittsburgh delegates to the national convention of men interested in river navigation and harbors, held at Cincinnati last week, returned yesterday morning. The convention was called at the suggestion of the congressional committee on rivers and harbors, which recently visited Pittsburgh and advised that a convention be held to act on ways and means for improvements.

The delegates, of which there were about 90, at Cincinnati, decided that the questions at issue should be referred to the National River and Harbor congress. George H. Anderson of the local chamber of commerce; J. F. Ellison and Capt. W. B. Rodgers were appointed a committee to confer with the Atlantic Coast River and harbor committee.

Three Dead from Incendiary Fire.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Three persons were burned to death in a fire in a four-story wooden tenement building in Devoe street in Brooklyn early today. They were Arthur Hecklin, his wife and Henry Handle. The fire is believed to have been of an incendiary origin.

REMAIN AT HOME TO BUILD FENCES

Indiana Congressmen Have Little Time on Hand for Summer Vacations.

OVERSTREET IS IN DANGER

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 1.—More than one Indiana congressman is expected to cut his vacation short this summer and remain at home to build and strengthen political fences. In five of the 11 Republican districts of the state there are already evidences which forecast big fights for the Republican nominations, while in the other six Republican districts it is the activity of the Democrats that may cause the congressman to miss many days of fishing at northern lakes. In the Third and Fourth districts which are so strongly Democratic that a Republican nomination is an empty honor, William T. Zenor and Lincoln Dixon, the congressmen respectively, are serene in the knowledge they will have no opposition and that their re-election is assured by the fact that last November, when the state went to Roosevelt by a plurality of 93,000, they carried their districts by about 3,000.

As matters have shaped themselves, the following Republican congressmen will likely have no opposition in the nominating conventions: Foster in the First; Chaney in the Second; Watson in the Sixth; Charles B. Landis in the Ninth; Gilbert in the Twelfth, and Brick in the Thirteenth. Contests are expected in the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh. Here in Indiana nominating conventions are held as early as February, coming at intervals from that time until the middle of the summer. In districts that are heavily Republican the conventions come early, probably because the congressman with the party machinery at his back believes that an early start is to the disadvantage of any opposition that may be brewing.

Bookwalter's Statement.

Charles A. Bookwalter, former Republican mayor of Indianapolis, in highly sensational speeches during the past week, has declared that a number of Republican leaders in this, the Seventh congressional district, had promised him Congressman Jesse Overstreet's place in congress if he would withdraw from the race for the Republican mayoralty nomination. The charge, coming from a Republican of Bookwalter's prominence in the party, has set political tongues wagging and the report, with elaborated details, is now being very generally discussed over the entire state.

According to Mr. Bookwalter's statements, men who have been supposed to be friendly to Congressman Overstreet's interests in this district, now have on foot a political scheme to defeat him for the renomination next year, and put in his place one of their own number. Bookwalter declares the place was offered to him, but he refused it, declaring he would remain in the mayoralty fight and oppose Frank D. Stalnaker, who is being backed for the mayoralty nomination by the same men who were willing to give Overstreet's job away.

The offer of the congressional nomination was made to him by Edwin Logsdon, former Republican city chairman, Mr. Bookwalter says. With Logsdon at the time the promise was made were a number of other Republican leaders. Logsdon, when Bookwalter was mayor, was the chairman of the board of public works, but at the beginning of the present fight he turned against his former chief and is now backing Stalnaker.

The Seventh district has been remarkably free from political rings in the past, but Bookwalter supporters are charging that one is now being formed to control practically all Republican nominations.

Jealous of Overstreet.

Congressman Overstreet's prominence in congress adds interest here in Indiana to the stories that he will have opposition next year. His membership on the currency committee at a time when the currency question was of paramount importance extended his reputation at home and for the last six years, as secretary of the national republican congressional committee, he has been more or less in the public eye. Just now he is chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads. Partially through his efforts, coupled with those of the Indiana senators, a $2,000,000 public building was secured for Indianapolis and also the new army post, which when completed, will represent an expenditure of $1,500,000.

Overstreet supporters say they have no fears, but that they will be able to renominate him next year in spite of any opposition that local politicians may make. In the past the local Republican leaders have played very little part in the congressional politics. Either they were too busy with the municipal elections, which, until a change was made by the last legislature, came every two years, or else they did not consider themselves powerful enough to enter a contest with the forces that are at Overstreet's back. But now, it seems from the charges that Bookwalter is making, they are girding themselves to widen the sphere of their political influence and that they will first go after the congressional nomination, which is nearest home.

Close political observers say it would be hard to defeat Overstreet at this time. At his back are such Republicans as Hugh H. Hanna, of the national monetary commission; Capt. Harry S. New, acting chairman of the Republican national committee; A. A. Young, United States collector of customs, and a substantial business element which contributes very largely to Republican campaign funds. Capt. New and Overstreet are close personal, as well as political friends. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Overstreet spent a week with Capt. New at the latter's summer home in Northern Michigan, and it is surmised that at that time the congressional situation was gone over.

Holliday's Fight in Fifth.

Congressman E. A. Holliday will have a big fight on his hands in the Fifth district. The vote of his own county, Clay, will be divided between himself and State Representative W. H. Guirl. Otis E. Gulley, a prominent lawyer at Danville, is also in the race. These two aspirants will, it is expected, keep the congressman working at his political fences all week. Guirl was the author of an anti-trust bill in the law legislature and his position on that question gave him a big boost in the Fifth. He is considered a strong factor in the race. Holliday is now working hard to cover the handicap of going to the convention with his home county divided against him.

Congressman George W. Cromer, in the Eighth, has had fights on his hands for eight years and there are no signs of any peace conferences. In the Eighth lines are drawn tightly between the Cromer and the anti-Cromer factions. Continual strife has been the result. This time Horace Stillwell of Anderson an electric traction magnate with great wealth and considerable political influence, is out against Cromer. It is admitted that the contest will be worth watching.

Daniel E. Storms, now secretary of state, is being talked of as a candidate for the Republican congressional nomination in the Tenth against Congressman Edgar Crumpacker. Storms wants the place, his friends are making no secret of this, and he may be in the race, but he is not saying positively just now. His attitude just now is said to be anything but satisfactory to the Crumpacker forces.

Landis' Opponent.

In the Eleventh district J. Wood Wilson of Marion a banker and manufacturer, is mentioned as a possible candidate against Congressman Fred Landis for the congressional nomination. Landis was able in 1902 to capture the Republican nomination through the assistance that he received from political opponents of Major George W. Steele of Marion, who was congressman at that time. Since his election Landis, it is claimed, has shown a disposition to cater to the Steele forces, wishing to placate them. They have been too active against him, it is said, and his political favors to them have been given with a view of winning them over to his standard. Only recently he appointed a brother-in-law of Major Steele to a place on the pension examining board at the National Soldiers' Home at Marion. These favors to the Steele men have, it is said, alienated many of the politicians who got him the examination and Wilson's candidacy may be an outgrowth of this feeling.

OUTGENERALED BY "FOXY" PATTISON

Ohio Democratic Candidate for Governor Too Smart for Opponents.

REPUBLICANS NOT ALARMED

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.—Pattison, the Fox." This is the name which has been given the Democratic nominee for governor by the men who are just beginning to learn how they were beaten by the winner of the convention contest. Veteran leaders who had rested easy under lifetime reputations as smooth manipulators of politics, brushed the sand out of their eyes and saw themselves beaten by a lot of farmer delegates.

Now, with some humility and much chagrin they are admitting that their antagonist, who they supposed knew more about a Methodist conference than a political convention, is a master hand at organizing. He learned system and attention to detail in the insurance business. He went after the county delegates before the convention leaders were aware that he had decided to become a candidate. He captured the little counties with but a few votes each, "the six and eight fellows," without attracting to himself the attention he did not want. He had the nomination "coopered up" before he announced himself a candidate. He used his force of insurance agents scattered all over the state and hired everywhere the services of local Democrats as organizers. He was able to make use of the organization of the Anti-Saloon league. He made full use of the country press, which in Ohio at least has a stronger influence than the city press, because the readers of the little weekly papers read every word in "their" paper and make its editorial opinions their own.

Pattison His Own Manager.

The "Fox" was his own manager in the pre-convention campaign. He will be his own manager in his campaign against the Republicans. The new state central committee will meet here July 14 and select a chairman of the state executive committee. This may be ex-Senator Hugh L. Nichols of Clermont county, though William L. Finley of Kenton, who was Hearst's Ohio manager while he was trying for the presidency last year, and Congressman Harvey C. Garber, the present state chairman, are being considered. But whoever is selected will be merely a lieutenant of the nominee. Pattison will be the real executive head of the campaign.

Gov. Herrick has expressed satisfaction that the anti-saloon candidate has been named by the Democrats. The governor and Republican leaders generally have said that the question whether the Anti-Saloon league is to dominate politics might as well be threshed out now as any time.

The literature with which the Anti-Saloon league will deluge the state will teem with assertions that the fight is between the temperance and the liquor elements and therefore that the issue of the campaign is a moral question. This impression will be strengthened by the liquor interests by the undisguised opposition to Pattison.

Were the fight to be of this sort with Gov. Herrick championing the cause of the saloon, Pattison would be elected. For the past 15 years the saloon influence in politics has been growing beautifully less. It is no longer referred to as the "whisky power," for no longer is it a power.

Sentiment is Changing.

Year by year the opposition to attempts by the liquor interests to dictation either in local or state politics has been growing. The organization of the temperance element by the instrumentality of the Anti-Saloon league as a potential force in elections and in legislative lobbying has had large influence. The chief factor, though, has been a revulsion of sentiment among almost the entire populace. An educational development has changed the average man's views of the saloon. The results of the educational process have permeated practically the entire electorate. It is not churchmen only who have been affected. Men who seldom go to church and men who drink daily resent efforts of the liquor interests to obtrude upon public attention. Habitual drinkers do not want saloons near their homes. In any Ohio city two or three men drinking over a bar and arguing for local option is a frequent sight. Throughout the state sentiment for local option is overwhelming.

Had Gov. Herrick vetoed the Brannock local option bill and so placed himself directly counter to this sentiment, he would have been defeated for re-election.

It will be the aim of Senator Charles Dick, who has been re-elected chairman of the state executive committee, to nullify the efforts of the Democratic committee and the anti-saloon officers to make voters think that Herrick is an opponent of temperance. The governor has never dreamed of putting himself in such an attitude. Senator Dick will endeavor to show he cannot be viewed in such an attitude except by wilfully blind-leaders of the blind.

Expect Normal Republican Vote.

The Republicans hope to poll about the normal vote of the party, losing some in the rural districts and gaining some in the cities.

The campaign managers expect to hold Republicans in line by calling their attention to the actual condition of the state as regards saloon regulation. It is not a saloon-ridden state, and there is no danger of its becoming so. About 65 per cent of the territory of Ohio is dry. It has been made so by the township local opion law chiefly, with assistance from the Beal local option law which applies to municipalities in their entirety. The Brannock local opton law, the third of the series, is rapidly driving saloons from the residential quarters of cities. One of these laws bears the signature of Gov. Herrick, and all three were enacted by Republican legislatures.

Senator Dick will also be careful to draw a clear distinction between the temperance people whose wishes have been obeyed by the Republican legislature and Gov. Herrick in making a law which confers the boon of driving saloons out of home districts wherever a majority of the residents want them out, and the officers of the Anti-Saloon league, who out of personal pique, because minor changes were made in the bill against the wishes of their lobbyists, started a rabid fight on the governor.

Country Vote Not Needed.

The Republicans do not believe Herrick's loss in the country counties will be relatively large. Should it be, the outlook would not be discouraging. In 1896 the rural Republican vote went to Bryan almost en bloc. The Republican majority in Ohio outside the cities was less than 500. Yet the city vote gave McKinley a plurality of 50,000. The loss of the country vote is not fatal.

Republican state headquarters will be opened about July 15, and an early start made of organization and educational work. State Chairman Dick, however, will not be here to stay much before August. The Republican state organization is in splendid shape. The Democratic organization committee, under the guidance of its secretary, Col. William A. Taylor of Columbus, has done effective work. As a result the Democrats have a good organization on paper. Its efficiency has not been tested.

Gen. Charles Grosvenor always on the stump in campaigns, will be unable to make many speeches for Herrick. He is one of the Taft tourists, and will not reach San Francisco on his return from the Philippines before October 24.

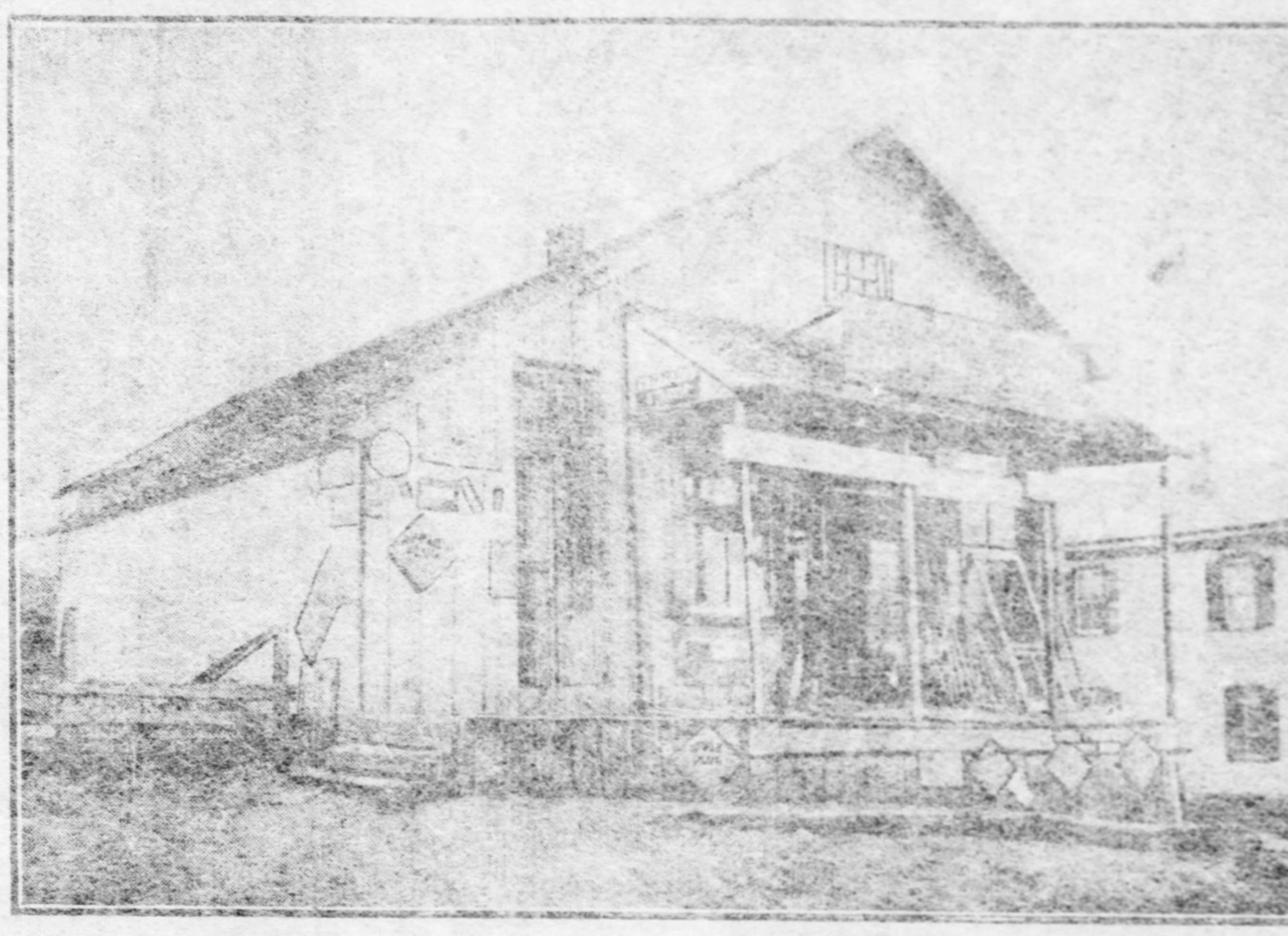
Will Be Biggest Ever Seen.

ALTOONA, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—The arrangements for the observance of the Fourth of July here indicate that the demonstration will be one of the biggest ever seen in Central Pennsylvania. The chief addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Morgan Sheedy and the Rev. S. C. Miller. The Declaration of Independence is to be read by A. V. Dively and Lincoln's Gettysburg address will be read by Samuel B. Hare.

Pennsylvania's Big Purchase.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., July 1.—(Special.)—A deal is reported to have been closed by which South Hollidaysburg, comprising 75 acres of ground and many dwelling houses, is purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for prices aggregating about $100,000. This land will be utilized for the construction of a large freight and classification yard and machine shops.

AN IMPORTANT CORNER ON WINCHESTER PIKE



This Backwoods Store Is Also a Weather Bureau, Postoffice, Stage Depot and Stock Exchange.

BULLS AND BEARS IN COUNTRY STORE

Backwoods Establishment in Virginia Outdoes Variety of City Department Emporium.

SELLS BOOKS AND STEEL STOCK

The big modern city department store which advertises "one hundred and one things" and actually sells that number plus thousands, has a peculiar counterpart in the country districts of Virginia. The "general store" of the Pennsylvania back woods is a pennycounter compared with the emporium that hugs the white pikes of the Old Dominion.

Rural grocery, meat market, tobacco stand, drug store, drygoods house, "open front" for country produce, book store, country library, feed store, postoffice, insurance agency, stage depot, souvenir stand, hardware and farm implement house together with general information bureau are combined in one. And—!

And the applejack is likewise handled here. It is in this last particular that the Virginia establishment outdoes its competitor farther north.

On the historic roads which radiate from Winchester, Berryville, Staunton, Front Royal and the other big towns in the valley of the Shenandoah are dozens of such stores where everything from a paper of pins to a steam threshing machine can be purchased. Of course it requires a versatile man to look after interests of such manifold character. In the department store there is a manager for each department and a buyer and an advertising writer and floorwalkers without number. In the big city the man who sells silks likely knows next to nothing about mens' clothing, and the girl who boxes the mixed bon bons would not be expected to know much about china or cut glass or the silverware.

Weather as Store Stock.

Down in Virginia it is different, and after all the great genius of the up-to-date mercantile house comes from these obscure surroundings. But he does more than sell goods, give directions how to travel the shortest route to the next county, or county town. He can cure your ills, give you pointers on legal matters, prognosticate the state of weather for 48 hours in advance and make safe prophecies as to the political situation.

Up from Winchester not a very long way on the pike that leads over through Ashby's gap to the plains of Manassas and the lower Potomac stands a country store which has been a stand since the earliest days of the republic. It has often changed hands and the character of its stock has changed just as often, but it still remains a factor in the neighborhood, a business thermometer that gauges the trend of commercial progress out the Winchester pike just as the statement of a great national bank is looked upon as an index to the prosperity of a growing city.

Pattons' store bore another name 20 years ago. In the days of the Civil war it was a supply depot for the armies of both the north and the south. Before the war the lumbering old schooners passed this way on their long journeys between Tennessee and the Atlantic seaboard. It was this way that Davy Crockett traveled when on his way to Baltimore to carve out fortune and fame. There is no record, of course, that Davy, the pilgrim from the woods of the west, made purchases here, but if he had been in need of anything and had possessed the money to buy, he could have been accommodated.

There is no advertising medium in Virginia that seems to have come up to the proprietor's requirements, and his advertising is done on the spacious front of the building, which is a one-story frame shed-like building, with a long porch in front, serving the double purpose of a sleeping place for the darkies and hitching posts for the farmers who drive in with their teams of young colts.

Shoppers in Endless Variety.

Shoppers from the mountains in sunbonnets, shoppers from the valley plantations with stunning gowns and driving in smart traps and victorias, shoppers from town a little amazed by the gorgeousness of the well-dressed Virginia women, shoppers from everywhere, shoppers in jeans and shoppers in barefeet gather in a promiscuous crowd. A busy afternoon at Patton's beats anything ever witnessed in Pittsburgh or New York. Americans who travel all the way to Paris to buy their things would be just as much interested on the Winchester pike as in some of the shops of the Parisian boulevards.

Beside a little negro boy who wanted "a fip's worth o' sto' cheese" was a mountain girl buying gingham "fo' aunt's bran'-new apron." A farmer buying cattle powder edged his way awkwardly past a little girl and her governess. They were buying sofa pillow tops.

"Have you any new books?" asked the governess.

Ask the ordinary country storekeeper this question in any other region and he would likely hand out a 25-cent edition of "Ivanhoe" or a yellow volume of Dickens. The shopkeeper looked up interested as he gave the farmer two 50-cent boxes of cattle powder.

"Well, we just got in 'Sandy,'" he answered. "It's a very trim little book by the author of 'Mrs. Wiggs.' We have 'The Undercurrent,' too, but it's a year old. There wasn't much call for it last fall."

The little girl bought a book and departed. Then a very prosperous farmer came in from the country and talked to the storekeeper about stocks. Both were moderate disciples of Tom Lawson, but strange to say, they discussed the probability of an increase in United States Steel and to the utter amazement of strangers the storekeeper told the patron that he would wire his broker to buy 10 shares.

A backwoods establishment in Virginia is perhaps the only department store in the world that handles stocks and bonds.

WASHINGTON IS ACTIVE FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON, PA., July 1.—The general trades assembly of Washington will co-operate with the newly-organized Washington board of trade in securing new industries for this section. A glove manufacturing concern and a box factory are asking for sites. A mass meeting will be held Thursday evening to secure the final subscriptions of the $100,000 stock for the purchase of land for free factory sites. Nearly $35,000 has been raised.

SOME EARLY DECLARATIONS

By R. T. WILEY.

In front of a fine new court house at Charlotte, N. C., stands a tall shaft of enduring stone which commemorates what it was claimed was the earliest Declaration of Independence of the American people. This was what is known to students of history as the "Mecklenburg Declaration." The claim is made, supported by some evidence and religiously believed by the people of North Carolina, at least, who have made the 20th of May a legal holiday, that on that day in 1775 representatives of all the militia organizations of Mecklenburg county met there and adopted resolutions of the same tenor as those in the immortal declaration which Jefferson wrote and the patriotic fathers signed at Philadelphia more than a year later.

But there have long been, and are not yet wanting, doubters of the authenticity of the North Carolina pronunciamento, as it has been preserved. A spirited and prolonged controversy has been waged over the matter. Some have claimed that the language, as it now exists, is not that of the original document, and others, going further, avow the whole thing a myth. The date of the alleged gathering has been a matter of controversy, and the similarity of forms of expression in the two documents suggest that the writer of one must have had access to the other. Could Jefferson have been a plagiarist!

It is admitted, even by the stoutest supporters of the validity of the Mecklenburg resolutions, that the original paper containing them, as transcribed by the secretary of the meeting, does not now exist. It is averred that it was destroyed by fire many years ago. The resolutions, as we now have them, were published in a religious newspaper in 1819, and were claimed in that publication to be a copy of the original document, but they may have been written from recollection. The preponderance of historical judgment today seems to be against the validity of the Mecklenburg declaration as it has been preserved, but probably it is a question which will never be settled definitely.

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But it is well established that Pittsburgh and the region of which it is still the commercial center went on record in declaring vigorous resistance to Great Britain in its oppressive policy in the government of the American colonies four days earlier than the date claimed for the gathering in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. The state archives carefully preserve the records of that time and place their authenticity beyond doubt. Such action on the part of these pioneer residents was only in keeping with the sterling patriotism of this region, known to all, and tested and proved in every great national crisis since that time.

The news of the fateful doings at Lexington and Concord reached Western Pennsylvania early in the month of May, 1775. The immediate result was the calling of two delegate meetings of the inhabitants to declare their minds and take such steps as should be deemed needful for the common defense. These meetings were held on the same day, May 16, 1775, one at Pittsburgh and the other at Hannastown. That there were two meetings was due to the existence of the border controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia, which had vexed the region for some years and been the occasion of some clashes between the partisans of the two conolial governments. At that time Pittsburgh was claimed by both of them, and was actually in possession of Virginia, being the seat of justice of the district of West Augusta. But it was also claimed to be a part of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, whose seat was at Hannastown, about three miles from the present seat of justice of the county bearing that name, at Greensburg. Thus it was that meetings were held in both of these places, the Virginia adherents assembling at Pittsburgh and those of Pennsylvania at Hannastown. But in the case of the Pittsburgh meeting, at least, it seems probable that the gathering was not exclusively of the supporters of one colonial authority, for the record shows that a number of those who were loyal to the government of the Penns were appointed on the general committee of safety, and immediately became prominent in its activities. Indeed, in the concern for the national welfare, the partisans of the two colonies, who lately had been at one another's throats, soon forgot their differences, buried their local jealousies and united, heart and soul, for the defense of the common country.

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Both meetings were largely attended by prominent men of the region, and, besides declaring themselves with vigor on the crisis which had brought them together, they appointed committees of correspondence and formulated plans for the organizing of military companies, to be ready to respond to the expected call for the country's defense. The Pittsburgh committee resolved to collect money "as shall be sufficient to purchase half a pound of lead, flints and cartridge paper, for every tithable person in the county." For the carrying of this out it was unanimously resolved: "That every member of the committee do collect from each tithable person in their several districts the sum of two shillings and six pence; ... and this committee, as your representatives, who are most ardently laboring for your preservation, call on you, our constituents, our friends, brethren and fellow-sufferers, in the name of God, of everything you hold sacred or valuable, for the sake of your wives, children and unborn generations, that you will, everyone of you, in your several stations, to the utmost of your power, assist in levying such sum, by not only paying yourselves, but by assisting those who are not at present in condition to do so. ... And the committee do pledge their faith and fortune to you, their constituents, that we shall, without fee or reward, use our best endeavors to secure with the money so collected, the ammunition our present exigencies have made so exceedingly necessary."

It was also resolved, among other things, "That this committee have the highest sense of the spirited behavior of their brethren in New England, and do most cordially approve of their opposing the invaders of American rights and privileges to the utmost extreme, and that each member of this committee, respectively, will animate and encourage their neighborhood to follow the brave example."

The Pennsylvanians, in their gathering at Hannastown, were even more pronounced in their opposition to the British oppression. While declaring fidelity to the king, they denounced the acts of "a wicked ministry and a corrupt parliament," which had wantonly violated the rights of the colonies and their people. After reciting some of these things, as they had affected the people of New England, it was unanimously resolved: "That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will—should it meet with success in Massachusetts bay—be extended to other parts of America. It is, therefore, become the indispensable duty of every American, of any man who has any public virtue or love of his country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and our fortunes."

The better to accomplish this, it was resolved to form and equip military organizations, and "should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its parliament, we will cheerfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defense of America in general, or Pennsylvania in particular."

While neither of these deliverances was a declaration of independence, they both breathed much of the spirit to which the immortal doctrine gave utterance a little more than a year later. Pennsylvania gave to the nation the occasion for celebrating the 4th of July. It has a right also to remember the 16th day of May, in honor of the hardy frontiersmen within its borders who antedated the declaration promulgated on the nation's birthday and perhaps all such deliverances. All honor to those brave and sturdy pioneers!

ALBERT SPALDING, AGED 16, SUPERIOR TO KUBELIK

Parisian Critics Say the Young American Is the World's Greatest Violinist.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, July 1.—Paris has this week witnessed another American triumph in the successful performance of Albert Spalding of New York. Though only 16 years of age, this young man has been declared by the foremost French critics to be the greatest violinist in the world.

Heretofore Kubelik had occupied this lofty position; now he must step aside and give the place to Spalding. The contest between the young American and the young Hungarian took place upon the same day before the same audience. Kubelik shone through the brilliancy of his execution.

His fingers scurried over the strings of his violin like squirrels' paws over the branches of a tree. But Spalding surpassed him as a musician by his impeccable style and his incomparable sonority of tone. He applies himself particularly to those works which call for a thorough musical spirit and for fullness of tone rather than any special dexterity in execution.

His choice of compositions are those which appeal to the heart rather than to the eye. Kubelik has been declared by the Parisian public to be the greatest violin acrobat living, but this same public saluted Spalding as a master.

The United States can pride itself upon possessing the foremost violinist of the world.

LOUBET'S STRANGE REMARK.

Tells Alfonso His Probable Successor Is an Able Man but Lacks Energy.

PARIS, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—Here is something which M. Loubet was overheard saying to the young King of Spain on his recent visit to Paris:

Alfonso XIII had suddenly become thoughtful. "Monsieur le president," said he, "this is your last year as president of the republic, is it not?"

"Yes, sire."

"And you have no idea of running for a second time?"

"No, certainly."

"Could you tell me who you think will be your probable successor?"

"M. Fallieres, sire, president of the senate."

"And would he be a good choice?"

"Excellent, sire. Unfortunately, Monsieur Fallieres lacks—er—energy." Such a speech, coming from President Loubet, did not have any particular effect upon the King of Spain, upon whom etiquette imposes a dignified reserve; but to say the least, it created a sensation among the Frenchmen who overheard it, and have since repeated it.

Large Consumption of Iron.

Man's consumption of iron—taken externally—is steadily increasing. At the present time in the United States it has reached an average of about 500 pounds a year for every man, woman and child in the land.

EMPEROR OF THE SAHARA DESERT

Jacques I., Europe's Laughing Stock, Is Really Building Up an Empire.

LAW AND ORDER GUARANTEED

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, June 21.—Jacques I., emperor of the Sahara, erstwhile known to fame as M. Lebaudy of Paris, and the reputed possessor of far more money than brains, is now commonly regarded as a notoriety-seeking "freak" whose kingdom should be restricted to the confines of a lunatic asylum. That is the way he is usually written up. But an Englishman who recently has had abundant opportunities for studying Lebaudy at close range takes an entirely different view of him.

W. L. de S. Lennox is his name and he has just returned from a year's stay at Troja, where the eccentric Frenchman has established the capital of what he dreams will some day be a mighty empire. Nor can it be said that Mr. Lennox has any reason to be prejudiced in Lebaudy's favor. Formerly an officer in the British volunteers, he thought that he might be able to get a snug billet in the emperor's army. He didn't get it because, he says, he would not forswear his English citizenship and turn Mahomedan. That was not calculated to make him an admirer of Jacques I. Notwithstanding this he assured me that his Saharan Majesty is a much underrated man. Instead of being devoted to mere idle show, pomp and vanity, he said that Lebaudy has proved himself an energetic and capable administrator, who is doing a difficult work in an excellent fashion, transforming a barren waste into a productive region and introducing law and order where brigandage was formerly the favorite occupation of the people.

Many Changes Are Wrought.

"Jacques I.," he said, "has done wonders in a country that formerly produced hardly anything and was wholly given up to brigandage and poverty. Two years ago, when he went to Sahara, the territory over which he now rules was in a most primitive state. Now land and order have been established there, schools have been opened, an embryonic city of 6,000 people has been brought into existence, many acres have been brought under cultivation and yield sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco, while stores, granaries and other improvements have been introduced. His empire is self supporting and well governed. He himself leads a most industrious life and is the hardest worker in his kingdom. His role is that of a beneficent autocrat. He has installed Frenchmen at the head of the various departments of his government. They are practical men and good organizers and have displayed remarkable tact in dealing with the Arabs, who are naturally a most intractable people.

"It is true that Jacques maintains a harem, but he does so solely because, to obtain respect for his authority, he finds it necessary to conform to the customs of his people. There is nothing of the libertine about him. All the men in his employ are given pay and rations sufficient to enable them to maintain three wives apiece which, by the way, is only one-half the regulation Mohammedan matrimonial allowance. He wants no outside interference and discourages the settlement of foreigners until such time as he has more fully developed the commercial resources of the country.

Caravans Pay Tribute.

"There is now under the emperor's rule about 1,000 square miles and a population of something like 12,000 people. Through his domains there are constantly passing camel trains, originating in Central Africa. These caravans chiefly go to Morocco carrying ivory, cereals, figs, dates, hides, gold, etc. Before he appeared these caravans were subject to constant depredations by brigands. Jacques I. expects a tribute from these caravans, it is true, but in return he gives them military escort, watering privileges at the wells, and full protection.

"The Imperial army is composed of 2,000 men, each with a camel, and a reserve force of 500. Every soldier is well equipped with the most modern small arms. These men, as well as everybody in the empire, can always count on plenty to eat, which is something they could never do before. It is self-interest which binds them to the new order of things. The national faith is Mahomedan, which Lebaudy nominally professes, although he is really a Catholic. Much of his power is exercised through the Mohammedan priests, and force is never used except to keep the peace. He is making French the national language, using it in all official communications and teaching it in the schools.

"He employs a great deal of ceremonial pomp, and his durbars are grand affairs, but this is necessary to properly impress the Arab mind with his importance. Agriculture is the foundation of Lebaudy's scheme of empire. He is now getting two crops of wheat each year from 1,000 acres of land. This is to be doubled this year. Up to the present time he has carried on his operations only in an experimental form. These experiments have resulted so favorably that he has decided to concentrate his efforts on wheat, sugar and cotton; all under irrigation as there is plenty of available water. I expect to hear of his exporting wheat inside of another year.

Is a Shrewd Dealer.

"When Lebaudy visits Europe his assumption of imperial dignity is always ridiculed; but on these trips he is by no means the fool some people take him for, and drives some shrewd bargain in the matter of securing supplies for the development of his kingdom. Troja, his capital, is a "city of tin," the buildings being altogether of corrugated iron, but he will soon commence its construction in a more permanent form. He has decided upon a currency system, and the coinage will probably be minted in Birmingham, England. Dies are being cut for postage stamps, and I am told he will try and get into the postal union. Improved agricultural machinery is to be introduced, and the more serious stage of the agricultural development of the country is to be proceeded with expeditiously. He will not tolerate adventurers.

"Whatever the public may think of Lebaudy and his scheme, I am decidedly of the opinion that he is working along the proper lines, and that he will make a tremendous success, and that without the aid of any other backing than his own."

CZAR IS ANXIOUS TO PUT AN END TO BLOODSHED

Strain of War and Internal Disorders Has Told Visibly on His Physical Condition and Temper.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, July 1.—The massacre of thousands of workingmen in the streets of Lodz in Poland during last week has greatly grieved the czar, who doubts that the [illegible] measures taken by the authorities were justified by the existing conditions. The terrible strain and anxiety of the last six months have told severely upon Czar Nicholas, and in spite of his grief efforts to appear cheery and hopeful, those who are constantly near him cannot fail to observe his changed and nervous demeanor. At times he becomes excited and restless and awaits all official news with the greatest impatience.

Personally he is most anxious for peace. He is sick to death of hearing of one blunder after another and very desirous of putting an end to the useless bloodshed. Grand Duke Vladimir, who has not once shown himself in public since the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, continues to be the czar's evil spirit and it is solely due to his influence and that of the czarina, who is strangely opposed to the idea of granting a constitution to the Russian people, that M. Witte has not been at the head of the government.

But a change is near. Only a few days ago Czar Nicholas exclaimed that M. Witte is the only man in Russia who cannot be bought and the only one who has never been implicated in any intrigue. Six months from now, at the very latest, M. Witte will be the most powerful man in Russia, if he has not been assassinated by the revolutionary party before then.

Big Salmon Is Caught.

What is believed to be the largest salmon taken this season with the rod was killed last week in the Dabaully hotel water on the Awe in England. The fish weighed 42 pounds, and was a splendid specimen.

HONEST CABBY WAS ALSO WISE

As a Result He Won the Gratitude of a Duchess and a Nice Reward.

DIDN'T TELL THE REASON WHY

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

LONDON, June 24.—At the Cabmen's union for some time to come there will be little talked about but the luck that befell one of their number recently. Plying for fares in Pall Mall late one night, he was hailed by the duke of Marlborough, who had just emerged from the Marlborough club, and drove him home. He was well paid for the job, and as the hour was late he concluded that he would knock off for the night. On overhauling the cab after putting up the horse he discovered a pair of lady's gloves neatly rolled up. When he opened them out dropped a diamond ring.

He was certain that the gloves were not in the cab when he picked up the duke. Therefore they must have been left there by his grace. But the fact that they were ladies' gloves and that the ring had obviously adorned some feminine hand suggested to the sage Jehu that in restoring them it would be well for him to exercise some discretion. Of course, they might belong to the duchess. In that event, if he took them to Sunderland house he might reasonably expect that the duchess would display her gratitude in a substantial American fashion. But if they didn't belong to the duchess—and the insight he had gained as a night cabby into some phases of high life made him feel somewhat skeptical on that point—then if they fell into her hands it might lead to family ructions and his only reward might be the knowledge that he had acted the honest part.

He concluded, therefore, that the safest course he could adopt would be to hand them to the duke personally. The duke is under secretary for the colonies, and the discreet and honest cabby found him at the colonial office. The duke showed no embarrassment. He thanked the Jehu profusely. As the things belonged to the duchess, and she prized the ring highly, he said he would leave it to her to determine what his reward should be. The duke took his address and the man started to go, after making a profound obeisance.

"By the way," said the duke, "why did you bring the property to me here instead of taking them to Sunderland house?"

"Shure, your grace," answered cabby, "because I didn't want to be troubling her grace with trifles, an' I knew I should find your grace here, for I've read in the papers it's early an' late you're always a-workin' for your country."

Next day he received from the duchess a letter of thanks and two crisp £10 ($50) notes. The duke appointed him his official "cabby" to drive him from place to place at stated hours. And the duchess, on learning that he was not one of the fortunate ones who owned his own outfit, sent him through the duke a promise that she would contribute two-thirds the cost of a cab and horse if, at the end of 12 months he had proved himself sufficiently thrifty and industrious to have saved up the other third of the required amount.

"I wouldn't now be on the high road to fortin'," said the cabman, when telling some mates of his luck, "if I hadn't had sinse enough not to tell the duke why I took the things to him instead of to his house."

DEFICIT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Actual Loss Not So Great As Reported—Customs Receipts Over the Estimate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Secretary Shaw today gave out a statement reviewing the finances of the country for the fiscal year just closed. The actual deficit for the year just closed is in round numbers $24,000,000, or $6,000,000 more than the official estimate submitted in the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury. By some inadvertence, the St. Louis exposition loan was deducted twice. The estimated deficit, but for this inadvertence, would have been $12,000,000.

Customs receipts are about $3,000,000 in excess of the estimate. Therefore, receipts have been about $7,500,000 in excess of the estimate. The favorable showing for June has been in no degree the result of manipulation. Claims have been audited with the same rapidity and paid as promptly as ever. Some appropriations are exhausted, however, as is always the case in the month of June.

FOR FARMERS EVERYWHERE.

PARIS, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—Great accomplishments are expected to result from the researches to be made by the new International Agricultural college in the very near future. This institute, the idea of which originated in the brains of an American, who succeeded in interesting King Victor Emmanuel in his plans, will collect and publish information relative to farming generally and the marketing of agricultural produce, and will, when requested, communicate particulars to the farmer in any country in the world who asks for information.

Farmers of all countries will be supplied with literature in their own language dealing with diseases of plants and methods of curing them. Co-operation among farmers will be studied and taught, and the institute will submit to the governments measures for the protection of interests common to agriculturists of all countries.

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SISTERS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE, BY O. HENRY—JIMMIEBOY IN TRUSTLAND, BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SECOND OF JULY IS THE REAL INDEPENDENCE DAY—COL. A. K. McCLURE'S OLD TIME NOTES.

SEVENTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905. FOUR PAGES.

TWO SONS OF A PRESIDENT FOLLOW THEIR STURDY FATHER

Interesting Talk With Harry A. and James R. Garfield, on Political Themes.

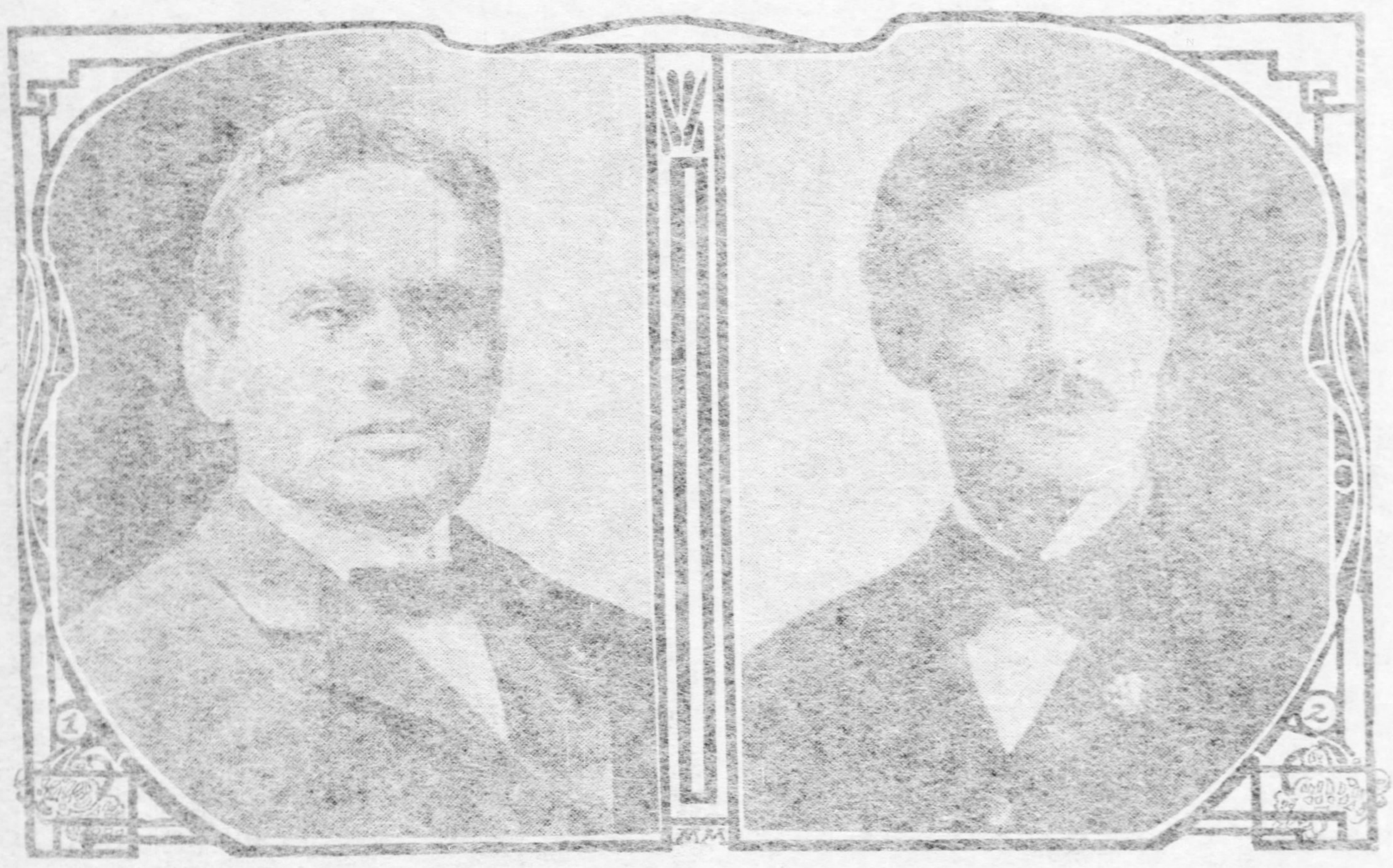
WARFARE AGAINST TRUSTS

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Two brothers were at school together. The age of the elder was 15, the other was two years younger. One day they received a letter from their father, one of the distinguished men of the nation, the Republican leader in the house of representatives, telling them that he thought of becoming a candidate for the office of senator in congress. What had they to say on the subject? The father in gravity and candor appealed to the boys for advice!

The names of the lads were Harry Augustus and James Rudolph Garfield. They had been in politics before they got the letter; they have been in politics ever since. James Garfield is commissioner of corporations in Washington. Harry Garfield is professor of political science at Princeton. Sons of a president, they have come into their own eminence because of character, earnestness and a talent for public affairs. Gen. Garfield was a celebrated campaign orator, a man of eloquence, culture and strength. He stumped the east and central west before every national election, and whenever he left home one of the boys went with him. In the Garfield family politics naturally was the first topic of conversation.

There were four boys and a daughter in the household. The daughter is now the wife of J. Stanley Brown, a scientist. Harry, James and Irving McDowell Garfield are lawyers. The latter is in practice at Boston. Abram Garfield is an architect in Cleveland. All of the sons were graduated from Williams college, and Harry and James from Columbia law school. James went into the office of Francis Lynde Stetson, the accomplished lawyer and conspicuous Mugwump, and arose to the place of managing clerk. Harry continued his student life at Oxford, Eng., and the Inns of Court in London. These two brothers had lived and worked together all their lives. There was an uncommon bond of affection and sympathy between them.



PROF. HARRY A. GARFIELD. JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD.

The Son of His Father.

In stature, in face and in manner James Garfield is like his father. His eyes are blue, his short mustache is tawny and he is tall and strong. The agreeable disposition of the sire has been given to the son, together with the love of literature and history and the habit of patient, alert and intelligent industry. Harry Garfield has the olive complexion and black hair of his mother, and he follows her in size and temperament, being of medium height and having elegance, serenity and an ethical individuality. So the brothers came together in Cleveland, established a partnership and refused to sell their skill for unworthy purposes. No corporation could buy them to find a way to beat the law. "First," said the brothers, "we are citizens. After that we are lawyers." Such was the elementary principle of the partnership. The firm flourished. It was young, but it was honest, capable and independent. Its clients were persons of character whose causes were decent and just.

"Harry and I," James said to me, "believed that every one should take his part in politics and do his duty as an American. We talked this matter over in our partnership and there was a common purpose in our lives from the beginning. Harry has never held public office. We went into politics unmindful of its rewards or punishments. If office came, well enough; if it didn't come, we were not to care. Harry took his residence in Cleveland I continued to be a citizen of Mentor, in Lake county, where I went into the village council, and at a later day into the board of education. I think every young man should begin in the lowest political division of his community. If he is in a city, let him become interested in the welfare of his precinct and ward. If he is in the country, he should take up those matters which concern his township. I practiced law in Cleveland, but I practiced government in Mentor. I studied pavements, lights, gutters, dirt roads, finances and schools, and codified the village ordinances. After I had learned the essentials of a humble community I was elected to the senate, in which office I remained four years."

Born to Leadership.

I often went to Columbus while James Garfield was a member of the general assembly of Ohio. He was 29 years old when he entered upon that service and soon became a leader. I saw men surround his desk and consult with him upon every question. He seemed to be a free spring of information and sound doctrine. "That happened in this way," he said today, and he smiled at the memory. "Members of the senate learned that I kept what I called a bill book, in which I put every bill that was introduced and in which I noted the existing laws and wherein it was proposed to change them. The work was burdensome, but useful. I gave up my holidays and spent my nights in this labor. Sometimes there would be half a dozen bills on one subject. I had them all and I analyzed them all. I watched each act [illegible]d process of legislation. It frequently [illegible]pened that we had law enough or [illegible] a change of a word here and there [illegible] render the law sufficient. Having [illegible] knowledge at hand I was enabled [illegible]lk intelligently upon questions as [illegible] came up, and so it was that I was [illegible]lted, perhaps, more often than were some of the other senators. I found that the members of the legislature were honest men, but that they were not informed. One can't do good work in ignorance, and therefore I urge young men to fit themselves for citizenship by studying the problems of government and by beginning that study, as I have said, in the smallest political division they can find."

"Are you a party man?" I asked.

"When I returned to Ohio from New York," James Garfield replied, "I was disposed to be a Mugwump, but I soon perceived that if things were to be done that one of the great parties must do them. I was a Republican by birth, association and principle, and therefore went into that party with the determination to act with it when I thought it to be right, but to refuse to vote for bad men. I have bolted my ticket many times and will bolt it whenever my conscience points that way. Harry and I carried this rule of conduct into our politics as well as into our business. The curse of the legal profession is that lawyers can be hired to find ways in which the law may be defeated. We were young, but we were earnest and we decided right at the start to put our citizenship above our profession and above what might be our personal interests in politics. Anyway, we would maintain our self-respect. We had to earn our living, it is true, but we wanted to do it by our own methods. It was so in politics. We did not seek office, nor were we opposed to holding office. We simply went along according to our lights, regardless of what the effect might be upon our professional and political fortunes. I only tell you these things because you have pressed me to do so. Heretofore I have never spoken of them and I do not want to appear to be immodest now."

The campaign of James Garfield for the senate cost him $300. This sum included the expenses of his nomination and election. There were five counties in his district and he had to travel far by carriage and train. He could have spent 10 times as much and honestly. Disgusted at the use of money in politics, he introduced and had enacted a measure which limited expenditures at elections and compelled candidates to print itemized accounts of their campaign expenses. He found the state library in Columbus a musty, dusty and unused refuge for the political favorite of the governor. He and another son of a president, young Rutherford Hayes, turned it into a busy workshop for the people. The government of the library was changed, new books were purchased, old ones were made clean. Last year 1,300 traveling libraries were sent into different parts of the state—sent where books are scarce and where their influence works for reform, although James Garfield detests that much-abused word. A civil service bill prepared by Garfield and another man, and pressed by him with much vigor, was beaten. He studied inheritance and corporation taxation and went into every problem of government with energy, diligence and fine intelligence. No man in Ohio is more respected. I asked him when he became acquainted with Theodore Roosevelt, and he replied:

"I first met the president when he was a police commissioner in New York. When he was governor he talked with me about our experience in Ohio in the taxation of corporations and inheritances. He asked me to take a place in the civil service commission and later he invited me to become the commissioner of corporations. If he had given me the pick of all the offices in the government I should have chosen the one I have. I found the civil service commission to be a guard over all the departments in Washington. My theory was that it ought to co-operate in government and not be a watchman on the lookout for infractions of the law. Changes have taken place under Mr. Roosevelt's administration and the friction that characterized the relations of the civil service commission and the rest of the government has disappeared. Now a member of the cabinet can call an incompetent, careless or indolent subordinate into his presence and dismiss him from the public service. No trial is necessary; none is permitted. That is exactly as it should be. But appointments are as carefully guarded as ever.

Honesty the First Policy.

"In the bureau of corporations the same theory of co-operation prevails. Personally I am willing to say to every trust which has violated the law, let us wipe the slate clean of past offenses and begin anew within the law. We are after the markets of the world. If present laws must be violated in the interest of fair trade, let us amend the laws. Establish an honest basis on which corporations can work to their own profit and not to the disadvantage of the public, and the difficulties which now perplex us will pass away. I have talked with the foremost business men of the country, with the heads of our greatest trusts and the presidents of our richest railroads. I have told them that change must be made in one way or another. If the method is not peaceable it will be violent—if it isn't bloodless it may be bloody."

"Are you through with the beef trust?"

"No. Other chapters of my report will be given publicity later. The president has already explained to the country that pending litigation between the government and certain packers of meat precludes publication of all the facts at this time. This bureau is a collector of information and not a prosecutor. We look up the facts which congress needs in the work of legislation. The department of justice hunts down the transgressors when there are any. We are learning the first cost of manufactured products here and abroad and will be enabled by and by to give congress all the information it needs if the tariff is to be changed or a new law enacted."

"Out in Ohio," I said, "they are talking of running you for congress."

One Thing at a Time.

"I was beaten once," Mr. Garfield replied, "and as events turned out I am glad of it. I am too well satisfied with the place I have to ever think of another. I believe in one thing at a time—a central idea and motive. I remember that my father took me to Grand Rapids, in Michigan, on one of his stumping tours. I suppose I was tired and sleepy, but I know I asked him after his speech why he said the same thing so many times and in different ways. He took great pains to explain to me that various kinds of men were in every audience—mechanics, merchants, clerks, lawyers, school teachers, farmers and doctors. He said that he always had one chief principle which he sought to press upon the minds of those who heard him. He explained it in one way to the farmers, in another way for the lawyers, and so on. When his speech was over he wanted every person at the meeting to go away satisfied. I have followed that plan myself in public speaking and in all the work I have undertaken. I am satisfied in the place I have and so I hope you see the application."

While James Garfield was learning about sidewalks and street lights in Mentor, his brother Harry was giving Cleveland a lesson in independent city politics. He organized what was known as the Municipal association and got upon its board of directors some of the best men of the community—an eminent Catholic priest was one of them. The association hired a shrewd agent who investigated the private and public life of every one who announced himself to be a candidate for public office. The result of each investigation was printed in the newspapers and sent broadcast over the city in pamphlet form. Politicians sneered at the methods, the recommendations and censure of the association, but a majority of the candidates it approved of were almost invariably elected, and a majority of those it disapproved of were rejected at the polls. Harry Garfield became one of the very first men in Cleveland. He helped to organize a great trust company, he was elected president of the chamber of commerce and attained high rank at the bar. In the midst of his success as a lawyer and a maker of money, Princeton university called him to the newly established chair of political science. He dropped everything and accepted. He is teaching politics now. I went to him with several questions. "Should young men," I inquired, "take up politics as a career?"

Sacrifice No Principle.

"I assume," he answered, "that office holding is intended. Yes, if possible without sacrificing what they regard as a principle of right conduct. Usually, always if they have families dependent upon them, this implies the possession of a livelihood outside the salary of office. Such a career is precarious. It may be terminated in spite, often because of the meritorious service of him who seeks it. Yet it is not more precarious than others. Father Damien's for an extreme example."

"How should they go about it?"

"Begin at the bottom. They should become familiar with and take part in the political activities of the ward or precinct in which they live. Persistence and common sense will win them a hearing in the end. They should be ready at all times to undertake whatever they may be called upon to do in connection with the institutional life of their community, not as a stepping stone, but because they believe in the causes represented."

"What should be their preparation?"

"They should be students of history, economics and politics. The extent of their familiarity with these subjects will largely determine the length to which their career may possibly lead."

"Should they act within parties?"

"Burke answers this question to my satisfaction in his 'Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents.' Briefly answered, I should say, yes. 'When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle * * * When a public man omits to put himself in a situation of doing his duty with effect, it is an omission which frustrates the purposes of his trust almost as much as if he had formally betrayed it * * * When duty renders a critical situation a necessary one, it is our business to keep far from the evils attendant upon it, and not to fly from this situation itself.' Burke, however, points out that acting with party 'when in direct opposition to your own clear ideas' is 'a degree of servitude that no worthy man could bear the thought of submitting to.'"

Let Ambition Be Checked.

"What would they get in return for devoting their lives to the public service?"

"More than in any other career it is necessary that ambition to gain a definite goal be checked and that the aim be to do faithfully and to the best of one's ability the particular duty intrusted to him. Otherwise the career is usually embittered by disappointment. To him who pursues his career with this higher aim may come great honors, place and power; but the only sure return is the satisfaction that comes to him who has devoted his life to his country. I am aware that all this may lead to ask why my answer to your first question should not have been in the negative. To such it would be. I would keep them out if I could. To them politics is a trade, and we've got to rise far above the trade idea if the precarious character of the career is to be changed to one of reasonable certainty."

There are four sons in James Garfield's family and three sons and a daughter in Harry's household. The wife of James Garfield was the daughter of John Newell, who was president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. Harry Garfield married Miss Belle Hartford Mason of Cleveland, whose father was the general counsel of the same railway. James will be 40 this year and Harry will be 42. Each owns a farm at Mentor and a country house. There, also, lives their mother on a fine estate of his own. James rides a bicycle and plays tennis with the president. The Garfields have gone but little into society. They live among themselves and near friends and devote their time and interest to the rearing of their children and to the serious work of life.

JAMES B. MORROW.

PREHISTORIC METHODS FOUND IN ACTUAL USE

Johannesburg Man Tells of the Primitive Furnaces on the West Coast of Africa.

A striking commentary on the development of the iron and steel business was given in a recent interview with W. C. Peartree of Johannesburg, South Africa, while he was stopping at the Hotel Stafford at Baltimore. He said:

"A recent visit which I paid to Pittsburgh brought forcibly before me the wonderful strides which have been made in the manufacture of iron and steel in the last generation and the present-day methods as compared with primitive ones.

"The immense blast furnaces and the acres upon acres of buildings of the steel industries brought a picture before my mind's eye of the iron industry which I had seen a few months before while traveling up the west coast of Africa. During my trip I passed through a village in which the whole community was engaged exclusively in the mining of ore and the manufacture of iron—men, women and children down to the ages of five and six being employed. The methods while crude and miniature in size, yielded an iron which the native smithies proved was far superior to the ordinary grades of bar and hoop iron imported from England.

"The raw ore, which contains about 35 per cent if iron, is concentrated by washing to about a 60 per cent ore, this part of the work being done by women working much after the manner of the gold miner with his pan.

"This furnace was a clay affair erected over a tunnel for the easy withdrawal of the slag. The fuel for reducing the iron is imperfectly made charcoal. About 100 pounds of ore constitute a charge, and the smelting occupies from 36 to 48 hours, according to the strength of the blast. The blast is furnished by bellows operated by three men, and constitutes the hardest part of the work. The yield is about 70 pounds of pig iron, which is broken up with hammers and sold to the smithies, who work up the material into the commercial articles required by the natives. The little community of 120 supplies the whole west coast with iron implements. The methods are hauled down from generation to generation and are probably the same as those used by the earliest workers in iron."

THE $10 BILL RETURNS.

Receipts of Amusement Park Companies Show That the General Public Has the Money.

"Our old friend, the $10 bill, is again circulating in our midst," quoth J. A. Henry, secretary of The Amusement companies of this city, which control a dozen parks in various cities.

"It's the receipts of the parks that show the condition of the people generally in a financial way," he continued. "In adverse times the parks have little need for change, for the people have nothing but change. That was the situation to a large degree last summer. This year it's different. The man who is going to give his wife and heirs an outing at the park presents a $10 or even a $20 bill at the cashier's stand to pay for his six-for-a-quarter tickets.

"This is a cheering condition for every one concerned. It shows that the people are employed and are receiving good pay."

SYMPATHY FOR RICHTER'S BLINDNESS

Affliction of Bismarck's Old Enemy Regretted by All in the Fatherland.

A STORMY POLITICAL CAREER

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

BERLIN, June 21.—Widespread sorrow has been caused throughout the fatherland by the news that Eugen Richter, the veteran Liberal statesman, parliamentarian and orator, has been stricken with total blindness in consequence of a long and painful illness. His inforced retirement from public affairs ends an active political career of over 40 years and removes from the arena of government life perhaps the most picturesque figure German politics has ever produced, with the single exception of Bismarck. Richter is 67 years old this July. His chief claim to fame as a politician is that of having been Bismarck's most implacable antagonist. The Iron Chancellor always feared Richter as an opponent in the reichstag and frequently admitted that he was the only enemy whose mettle he respected. For decades Richter has held unchallenged place as the most brilliant parliamentary orator in Germany. He has always been in opposition, and although his party, or "fraction," as it is called in Germany—the "Freisinnige Volksparte[i]" (Liberal People's Party)—has dwindled to numerical impotence in consequence of the rise of the Social Democracy, Richter's forceful personality has remained as potent as ever and no reichstag speaker commands more attention when he takes the tribune than "Silver-Tongued Eugen," as he is familiarly known.

Of leonine cast of countenance and rugged frame, Richter looks the fighter he has always been. He had an intense dislike for Bismarck and opposed him tooth and nail. For years Richter specialized in financial legislation, and he caused more trouble for Bismarck's military and naval budgets than all the rest of the reichstag put together. He was a recognized authority on government finance and his voice was so persistently lifted in favor of economies that he ranks easily as Germany's "watchdog of the treasury." Had his parliamentary strength been heavier, the kaiser's army and navy would never have attained their present splendid proportions, for he has fought appropriation after appropriation for the increase of the fatherland's land and sea armament.

Richter is a Rhinelander, having been born in Dusseldorf, the Pittsburgh of Germany, in 1838. He was graduated from Heidelberg and Berlin universities, and while at the latter spent more time studying parliamentary matters than over his books and theses. He entered the Prussian diet in 1869 and was elected to represent a Berlin constituency in the first reichstag, formed after the establishment of the German empire in 1871. He has been re-elected continuously ever since. Besides his parliamentary and party activity, he has found time to write copiously and to edit the daily organ of his party, the Freisinnige Zeitung, published at Berlin. Much of the reichstag's interest for the public will be lost now that this picturesque figure has disappeared, and his bitterest antagonists grieve that the sad fate of blindness should have overtaken Richter at the end of his long and strenuous career.

HERR EUGEN RICHTER.

"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" TRANSLATED INTO YIDDISH

Dreamer of New York Ghetto Renders Patriotic Songs Into Hebrew.

HIS PASSION FOR EPIGRAMS

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 1.—Presiding over an unpretentious little dining-room in the heart of the New York Ghetto is to be found one of the greatest living masters of the resources of the Hebrew language, classical and rabbinical. He has besides shown a marvelous ingenuity in applying his knowledge to the purpose of pungently satirizing the follies and foibles of humanity in general and of his co-religionists in particular.

The fame of Rosenzweig, the poet, has made his little cafe the rendezvous of New York's most noted Hebrew thinkers. It is a privilege indeed to be the guest of the poet when his day's work is done. Tables are cleared, cigarettes are lighted, and one by one the master minds of Hebrew literature, Ghetto poets, artists, journalists, actors and lawyers drop in and the atmosphere becomes charged with delighted bohemianism, epigrams and cigarette smoke.

In violent contrast to the commercial Jew is the little band of Hebrew writers, scholars—dreamers all—to whom an epigram or a gem from the Talmud is as a pearl without price.

Gerson Rosenzweig is a well-known figure among the residents of the lower East Side. His many acts of unselfishness for the good of the poor and needy are spoken of far and wide. There is hardly a man, woman or child in his district who does not know the kindly dreamer of the Ghetto. As one passes through the crowded streets by the side of the poet one marvels at the respect paid to the sad faced little scholar who has made the world of Hebrew literature richer by thousands of famous epigrams that are quoted wherever the language is spoken.

Like all poetic natures, he is most modest and retiring, and it is very difficult to persuade him to talk of his achievements in the world of letters. Referring to his translations of America's national songs, he says: "What more appropriate than that the songs that have thrilled American hearts should be rendered in the tongue of the first people who spoke the word 'liberty?' What more fitting than that the songs of liberty should be uttered in the language of the teacher who exclaimed, 'And ye shall proclaim freedom throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof,' and 'One law shall be to him that is home-born and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you?'

"To no one can the 'Star-Spangled Banner' hold out more promise than to the pioneers of civilization, to those who have suffered for centuries because they held holy the right of freedom of worship.

"To translate these songs into the language of the prophets has been a labor of love for me. I found to my delight, that the poets must have mused in Hebrew because all I have done with the patriotic songs has been to restore them to their original tongue. I found the language to be that of the scriptures, the oldest and the youngest nations thinking in the same vein, in the same measure, in the same tongue—there must be some significance in this. My earnest hope is that these songs, the American patriotic songs, will be adopted in synagogues and Sabbath schools, that the whole Jewish people may sing the praises of the youngest nation in the language of the oldest."

The constant minute study of the scriptures, and the habit of keenly examining each phrase and word in the sacred books from every possible point of view and under every aspect and the endeavor, furthermore, to derive and deduce from each written symbol every interpretation of which it is or may be made capable, have developed in the mind of this Hebrew poet a remarkable skill in verbal manipulation.

"Michiamto," his book of 1,086 original epigrams, is full of instances of this fondness for playing with and upon words, comparing and contrasting them, transposing their letters or finding their numerical value; in short, turning them upside down and inside out in every conceivable manner—not, indeed, as a mere idle pastime, but for the purpose of attaching biblical authority and support to religious injunctions and ethical truths.

The effects of this tendency among Hebrew poets is such that their books are liberally dotted with punning allusions or parodied quotations. Perhaps no other language is so well adapted as Hebrew for the fabrication of the compact sentences of wit and wisdom which are known as epigrams. While, however, almost all Hebrew writers are given to spicing and peppering their work with a sprinkling of epigrams, it is seldom that an author himself with malice prepense to follow the example of the Roman Martial and to write a book which shall consist of nothing but epigrams. This is what Gerson Rosenzweig has done, and it must be said that the result of his labors shows that he is singularly equipped for this kind of work.

A good illustration of one of the methods of the poet is the following: According to Deuteronomy, xxvi:2, the Israelites were commanded to take the first fruits of the ground and put them into a basket, etc. Mr. Rosenzweig, in one of his epigrams, relates how a would-be author sends a contribution to the editor of a journal and writes to him: "Accept the first fruits of my pen," and how the editor replies, "I have received your first fruits, and, according to the precept, have put them in the basket (waste paper basket, of course)."

A few of the epigrams are here quoted with the endeavor to render them freely:

Heaven and earth
Are millstones twain.
All that has breath
Lies 'twixt them—the grain.

Your jubilee you celebrate today?
There's ample warrant for it,
You've had releases seven, so they say—
In the Insolvency Court.

His wealth, by doubtful process made,
He hides, and will not let it see the light;
'Tis said that "money speaks," and he's afraid
If let loose it might tell how he came by it.

Lend money to your friends if you would test
Which of them are the worst and which the best.
The bad will disappear from out your ken,
The good will soon return—to borrow again.

The "Tractate (Treatise) America, from the Yankee Talmud," is a witty parody written in Talmudic style and describes in a clever manner the new Russian-American conditions of our immigrants. The stovepipe rabbis, who would make believe they are great classical scholars, are severely scourged, and further, the distorted manner of instruction of the Jewish Russian teachers who have not the faintest comprehension of pegadogy, men who peddle in the forenoon and play the schoolmaster in the afternoon.

From scholars, both Gentile and Jewish, throughout the civilized world, have come to this poet letters of praise and congratulation for his learning and genius. He numbers among his correspondents some of the most famous university professors in the United States and Great Britain.

Gerson Rosenzweig was born in Suwalk, Russia, 51 years ago. He came to New York close on 17 years back and worked on the Jewish press. He has owned and edited The Hebrew, a weekly, printed in Yiddish; also Kadimah, a monthly magazine, printed in the same language.

INDEPENDENCE HALL OF THE NEGRO

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—With the approach of July 4 there has come a renewed activity in the negro circles in the north and east, to push to an early conclusion certain plans, formed not long ago, looking to the purchase and preservation of "The Independence Hall of the Negro." Like the more famous building from which it has borrowed a name, it stands in Philadelphia—an unpretentious house, indeed, almost dilapidated, when one pictures in its stead the fine mansion it must have been two centuries and more ago, when it was the home of Francis Daniel Pastorious, scholar and philosopher. Then it stood in a green yard of its own; today it is elbowed by a millinery shop on the one side and a carriage yard on the other, while a "renovator of furniture" has brought under its long, sloping roof the spirit of present-day commercialism.

Yet this relic of older times is a witness to the cause of individual liberty, in its way almost as important as is the ancient state house itself, where was signed the great charter of American rights—for beneath its roof was drawn the first protest against negro slavery to be put out in any land. It is true that at the time of its writing it led to no action, yet it significantly foreshadowed Pennsylvania's stand against slavery in 1780, and even the immortal emancipation proclamation itself. If present plans carry the old Pastorious house is to become a museum and the headquarters of the American Negro Historical association.

It was in 1688, when the settlement of Penn was scarcely six years old, that the genial and cultured German, in that home which he had built of some of the first bricks to come from the new brick yard just started under the personal direction of the Quaker proprietor himself, sat down to indite that now famous protest. The keynote which it struck so clearly—of the cruelty and injustice and barbarism of carrying negroes by force from one land to serve unwillingly in another—stirred deeply the peaceful Friends of the meeting of those early days, but it was eventually allowed entry upon the records, and so was born to "official" life. Today one need not go to historical rooms or libraries to find it; printed broadsides of it hang framed on the walls of the homes of half of Philadelphia's colored citizens, and in hundreds of others, too, throughout the eastern and central states.

WARWICK JAMES PRICE.

Identifying Him.

"What is your favorite composer?"

"I was talking to mother and the girls about that yesterday," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It is somebody whose lines I can't remember and whose name I can't pronounce."—Washington Star.

GRAFT IS ABROAD IN ALL COUNTRIES

Even Japanese Have Government Scandals, but Censor is Suppressing Facts.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

PARIS, July 1.—Corruption in all countries, old and young, is the hall-mark of the twentieth century.

The Equitable scandal affects people in nearly all the civilized countries of the world who have invested their savings in this great company.

England is horrified over the scandals revealed in her war department, dating back to the days of the Boer war. Russia is crushed by a far weaker power because of the rottenness of her official system, and even Japan has her army scandals which her censor tries to conceal from the eyes of the world.

The Italian people have been swindled out of a score of millions supposed to have been spent in increasing the strength of her navy, but which really have found their way into the pockets of officials and shipyard owners.

There is, in fact, in the whole world not one country where the money madness has not made the people forget all old-time ideals.

DISAPPOINTED SUITORS NEARLY WRECK OFFICE

Four Hundred of Them Are Hoaxed by a Letter Purporting to Come from Rich American Lady.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

BARCELONA, July 1.—A crowd of more than 400 young men nearly wrecked a newspaper office here because of an advertisement to the effect that a young and wealthy American lady desired to meet an elegant young Spanish gentleman with a view to matrimony. Applicants were invited to send their photographs and addresses.

More than 400 candidates applied, and each received a letter informing him that he was the accepted suitor, and asking him to meet the advertiser at a farm situated outside the town at a certain hour.

The 400 candidates, all dressed in their very best clothes, put in an appearance, and when they found they had been cleverly hoaxed a ludicrous scene ensued. Finally they organized a hostile demonstration, and marched to the advertising office from which the "American lady's" announcement had been dated.

But for the timely arrival of the police the office would have been wrecked by the crestfallen young gallants.

SISTERS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE

By O. HENRY.

LITTLE STORIES —OF— THE BIG CITY

THE Rubberneck Auto was about ready to start. The merry top-riders had been assigned to their seats by the gentlemanly conductor. The sidewalk was blockaded with sightseers who had gathered to stare at sightseers, justifying the natural law that every creature on earth is preyed upon by some other creature.

The megaphone man raised his instrument of torture; the inside of the great automobile began to thump and throb like the heart of a coffee drinker. The top-riders nervously clung to the seats; the old lady from Valparaiso, Ind., shrieked to be put ashore. But, before a wheel turns, listen a brief preamble through the cardiaphone, which shall point out to you an object of interest on life's sightseeing tour.

Swift and comprehensive is the recognition of white man for white man in African wilds; instant and sure is the spiritual greeting between mother and babe; unhesitatingly do master and dog commune across the slight gulf between animal and man; immeasurably quick and sapient are the brief messages between one and one's beloved. But all these instances set forth only slow and groping interchange of sympathy and thought beside one other instance which the Rubberneck coach shall disclose. You shall learn (if you have not learned already) what two beings of all earth's living inhabitants must quickly look into each other's hearts and souls when they meet face to face.

The gong whirred, and the Glaring-at-Gotham car moved majestically upon its instructive tour.

On the highest, rear seat was James Williams of Cloverdale, Mo., and his Bride.

Capitalize it, friend typo—that last word—word of words in the epiphany of life and love. The scent of the flower, the booty of the bee, the primal drip of spring waters, the overture of the lark, the twist of lemon peel on the cocktail of creation—such is the bride. Holy is the wife; revered the mother; gallipitous is the summer girl—but the bride is the certified check among the wedding presents that the gods send in when man is married to mortality.

The car glided up the Golden Way. On the bridge of the great cruiser the captain stood, trumpeting the sights of the big city to his passengers. Wide-mouthed and open-eared, they heard the sights of the metropolis thundered forth to their eyes. Confused, delirious with excitement and provincial longings, they tried to make ocular responses to the megaphonic ritual. In the solemn spires of spreading cathedrals they saw the home of the Vanderbilts; in the busy bulk of the Grand Central depot they viewed, wonderingly, the frugal cot of Russell Sage. Bidden to observe the highlands of the Hudson, they gaped, unsuspecting, at the upturned mountains of a new-laid sewer. To many the elevated railroad was the Rialto, on the stations of which uniformed men sat and made chop suey of your tickets. And to this day in the outlying districts many have it that Chuck Connors, with his hand on his heart, leads reform; and that but for the noble municipal efforts of one Oscar, a district attorney, the notorious "Bishop" Potter gang would have destroyed law and order from the Bowery to the Harlem river.

But I beg you to observe Mrs. James Williams—Hattie Chalmers that was—once the belle of Cloverdale. Pale blue is the bride's, if she will; and this color she had honored. Willingly had the moss rosebud loaned to her cheeks of its pink—and as for the violet!—her eyes will do very well as they are, thank you. A useless strip of white chaf—oh, no, he was guiding the auto car—of white chiffon—or perhaps it was grenadine or tulle—was tied beneath her chin, pretending to hold her bonnet in place. But you know as well as I do that the hatpins did the work.

And on Mrs. James Williams' face was recorded a little library of the world's best thoughts in three volumes. Volume No. 1 contained the belief that James Williams was about the right sort of thing. Volume No. 2 was an essay on the world, declaring it to be a very excellent place. Volume No. 3 disclosed the belief that in occupying the highest seat in a Rubberneck auto they were traveling the pace that passes all understanding.

James Williams, you would have guessed, was about 24. It will gratify you to know that your estimate was so accurate. He was exactly 23, 11 months and 29 days old. He was well built, active, strong jawed, good natured and rising. He was on his wedding trip.

Dear, kind fairy, please cut out those orders for money and 40-H. P. touring cars and fame and a new growth of hair and the presidency of the boat club. Instead of any of them turn backward—oh, turn backward and give us just a teeny-weeny bit of our wedding trip over again. Just an hour, dear fairy, so we can remember how the grass and poplar trees looked, and the bow of those bonnet strings tied beneath her chin—even if it was the hatpins that did the work. Can't do it? Very well; hurry up with that touring car and the oil stock, then.

Just in front of Mrs. James Williams sat a girl in a loose tan jacket and a straw hat adorned with grapes and roses. Only in dreams and milliners' shops do we, alas! gather grapes and roses at one swipe. This girl gazed with large blue eyes, credulous, when the megaphone man roared his doctrine that millionaires were things about which we should be concerned. Between blasts she resorted to Epictetian philosophy in the form of pepsin chewing gum.

At this girl's right hand sat a young man about 24. He was well built, active, strong jawed and good natured. But if his description seems to follow that of James Williams, divest it of anything Cloverdaleian. This man belonged to hard streets and sharp corners. He looked keenly about him, seeming to begrudge the asphalt under the feet of those upon whom he looked down from his perch.

While the megaphone barks at a famous hostelry, let me whisper you through the low-tuned cardiaphone to sit tight; for new things are about to happen, and the great city will close over them again as a scrap of ticker tape floating down from the den of a Broad street bear.

The girl in the tan jacket twisted around to view the pilgrims on the last seat. The other passengers she had absorbed; the seat behind her was her Bluebeard's chamber.

Her eyes met those of Mrs. James Williams. Between two ticks of a watch they exchanged their life's experience, histories, hopes and fancies. And all, mind you, with the eye, before two men could have decided to draw steel or borrow a match.

The bride leaned forward low. She and the girl spoke rapidly together, their tongues moving quickly like those of two serpents—a comparison that is not meant to go further. Two smiles and a dozen nods closed the conference.

And now in the broad, quiet avenue in front of the Rubberneck car a man in dark clothes stood with uplifted hand. From the sidewalk another hurried to join him.

The girl in the fruitful hat quickly seized her companion by the arm and whispered in her ear. That young man exhibited proof of ability to act promptly. Crouching low, he slid over the edge of the car, hung lightly for an instant, and then disappeared. Half a dozen of the top riders observed his feat, wonderingly, but made no comment, deeming it prudent not to express surprise at what might be the conventional manner of alighting in this bewildering city. The truant passenger dodged a hansom and then floated past, like a leaf on a stream between a furniture van and a florist's delivery wagon.

The girl in the tan jacket turned again, and looked in the eyes of Mrs. James Williams. Then she faced about and sat still while the Rubberneck auto stopped at the flash of the badge under the coat of a plain clothes man.

"What's eatin' you?" demanded the megaphonist, abandoning his professional discourse for pure English.

"Keep her at anchor for a minute," ordered the officer. "There's a man on board we want—a Philadelphia burglar called 'Pinky' McGuire. There he is on the back seat. Look out for the side, Donovan."

Donovan went to the hind wheel and looked up at James Williams.

"Come down, old sport," he said, pleasantly. "We've got you. Back to Sleepytown for yours. It ain't a bad idea, ridin' on a Rubberneck, though. I'll remember that."

"Better step off, sir, and explain. The car must proceed on its tour."

James Williams belonged among the level heads. With necessary slowness he picked his way through the passengers down to the steps at the front of the car. His wife followed, but she first turned her eyes and escaped tourist glide from behind the furniture van and slip behind a tree on the edge of the little park, not 50 feet away.

Descended to the ground, James Williams faced his captors with a smile. He was thinking what a good story he would have to tell in Cloverdale about having been mistaken for a burglar. The Rubberneck coach lingered, out of respect for its patrons. What could be a more interesting sight than this?

"My name is James Williams of Cloverdale, Mo.," he said kindly, so that they would not be too greatly mortified. "I have letters here that——"

"You come with us, please," announced the plain clothes man. "Pinky McGuire's description fits you like flannel washed in hot suds. A detective saw you on the Rubberneck up at Central park and 'phoned down to take you in. Do your explaining at the station house."

James Williams' wife—his bride of two weeks—looked him in the face with a strange, soft radiance in her eyes and a flush on her cheeks, looked him in the face and said:

"Go with 'em quietly, Pinky, and maybe it'll end in your favor."

And then as the Glaring-at-Gotham car rolled away she turned and threw a kiss—his wife threw a kiss—at some one high up on the seats of the Rubberneck.

"Your girl gives you good advice, McGuire," said Donovan. "Come on, now."

And then madness descended upon and occupied James Williams. He pushed his hat far up on the back of his head.

"My wife seems to think I am a burglar," he said, recklessly. "I never heard of her being crazy; therefore, I must be. And if I am crazy, they can't do anything to me for killing you two fools."

Whereupon he resisted arrest so cheerfully and industriously that cops had to be whistled for, and afterward the reserves, to disperse a few thousand delighted spectators.

At the station house the desk sergeant asked for his name.

"McDoodle, the Pink, or Pinky the Brute, I forget which," was James Williams' answer. "But you can bet I'm a burglar; don't leave that out. And you might add that it took five of 'em to pluck the Pink. I'd especially like to have that in the records."

In an hour came Mrs. James Williams, with Uncle Thomas of Madison avenue, in a respect-compelling motor car and proofs of the hero's innocence—for all the world like the third act of a drama backed by an automobile manufacturing company.

After the police had sternly reprimanded James Williams for imitating a copyrighted burglar and given him as honorable a discharge as the department was capable of, Mrs. Williams rearrested him and swept him into an angle of the station house. James Williams regarded her with one eye. He always said that Donovan closed the other while somebody was holding his good right hand. Never before had he given her a cool word.

"If you can explain," he began, "why you"——

"Dear," she interrupted, "listen. It was an hour's pain and trial to you. I did it for her—I mean the girl who spoke to me on the coach. I was so happy, Jim—so happy with you that I didn't dare to refuse that happiness to another. Jim, they were married only this morning—those two; and I wanted him to get away. While they were struggling with you I saw him slip from behind his tree and hurry across the park. That's all of it, dear—I had to do it."

Thus does one sister of the plain gold band know another who stands in the enchanted light that shines but once and briefly for each one. By rice and satin bows does mere man become aware of weddings. But bride knoweth bride at the glance of an eye. And between them swiftly passes comfort and meaning in a language man and widows wot not of.

"Go with 'em quietly, Pinky, and maybe it'll be in your favor."

SECOND, NOT THE FOURTH, IS REAL INDEPENDENCE DAY

Uncle Sam's Official History Proves That Jefferson Made a Mistake in Dates.

LIGHT ON FAMOUS DOCUMENT

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—"The real independence day is the second of July," will say the government's official "Story of the Declaration of Independence," a handsome public document fresh from the pen of Mr. William H. Michael, chief clerk and historian of the department of state.

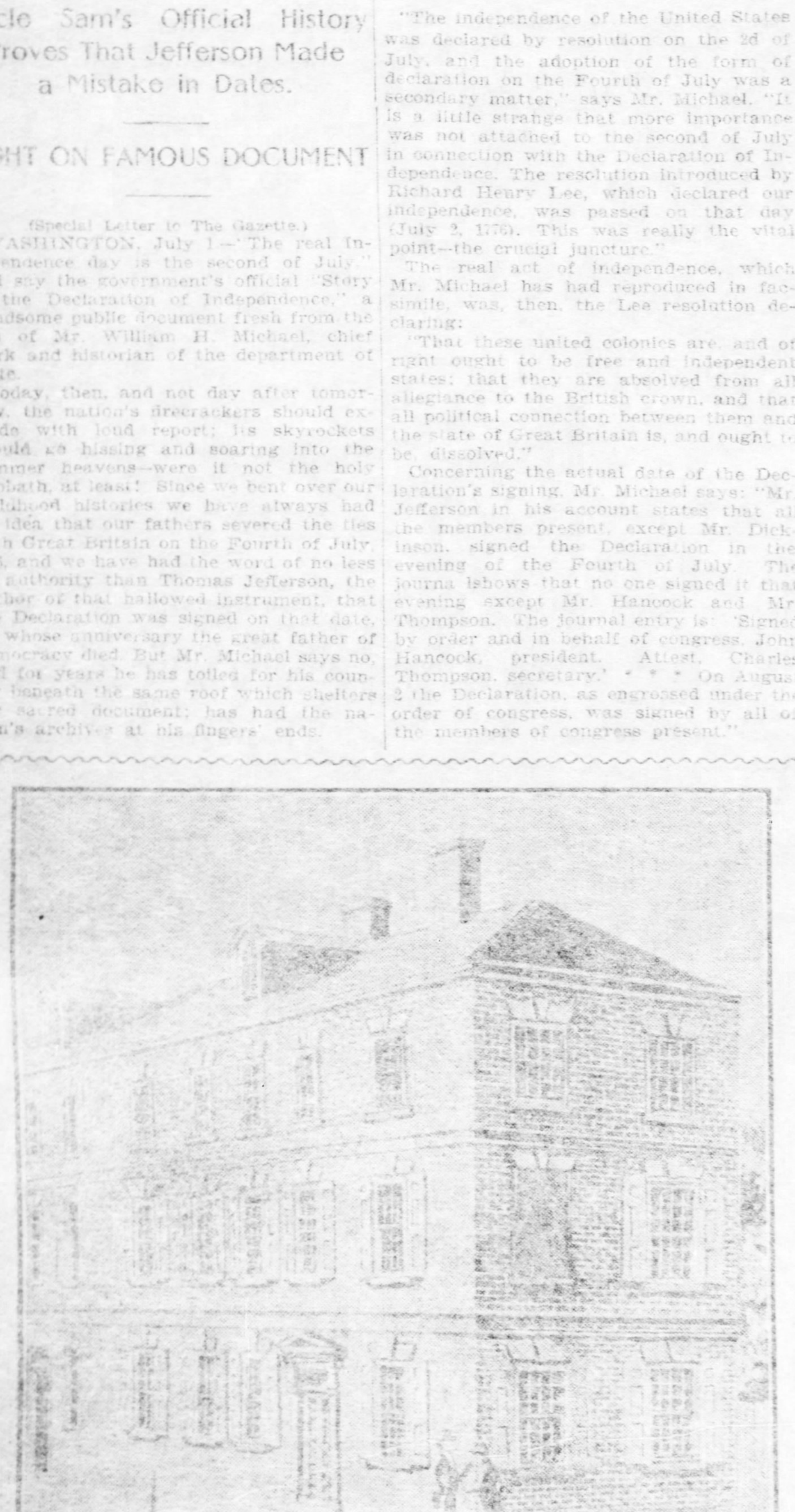
Today, then, and not day after tomorrow, the nation's firecrackers should explode with loud report; its skyrockets should go hissing and soaring into the summer heavens—were it not the holy Sabbath, at least! Since we bent over our childhood histories we have always had an idea that our fathers severed the ties with Great Britain on the Fourth of July, 1776, and we have had the word of no less an authority than Thomas Jefferson, the author of that hallowed instrument, that the Declaration was signed on that date, on whose anniversary the great father of democracy died. But Mr. Michael says no, and for years he has toiled for his country beneath the same roof which shelters the sacred document; has had the nation's archives at his fingers' ends.

"The independence of the United States was declared by resolution on the 2d of July, and the adoption of the form of declaration on the Fourth of July was a secondary matter," says Mr. Michael. "It is a little strange that more importance was not attached to the second of July in connection with the Declaration of Independence. The resolution introduced by Richard Henry Lee, which declared our independence, was passed on that day (July 2, 1776). This was really the vital point—the crucial juncture."

The real act of independence, which Mr. Michael has had reproduced in facsimile, was, then, the Lee resolution declaring:

"That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved."

Concerning the actual date of the Declaration's signing, Mr. Michael says: "Mr. Jefferson in his account states that all the members present, except Mr. Dickinson, signed the Declaration in the evening of the Fourth of July. The journa ishows that no one signed it that evening except Mr. Hancock and Mr. Thompson. The journal entry is: 'Signed by order and in behalf of congress. John Hancock, president. Attest, Charles Thompson, secretary.' * * * On August 2 the Declaration, as engrossed under the order of congress, was signed by all of the members of congress present."



The House Where Jefferson Wrote the Declaration of In dependence.

What really did happen on July 4 of that year of years was the final adoption of a draft of the "form of announcing the fact to the world" that independence had been decreed two days before. Jefferson had written this draft in his Philadelphia apartments, consisting of a ready-furnished parlor and bedroom in the new brick house of Hyman Gratz, at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, "on the outskirts of the city." The Penn National bank, now occupying the site of this dwelling, is in the very business heart of Philadelphia.

Jefferson Writhed.

Jefferson's disgust at the changes made in his draft is described by Mr. Michael. The continental congress struck out the language charging the king with inciting "treasonable insurrections with our fellow citizens," by promising them confiscated property; with carrying on the slave trade and refusing to allow American legislatures to suppress it. While these and many other clauses were being stricken out of his draft "Jefferson sat in his seat without raising his voice in defense of his own work, notwithstanding he writhed in agony as he saw some of his most cherished paragraphs and sentences eliminated from the document." According to the historian, John Adams, otherwise a critic of the Declaration, complained that some of the draft's best parts, particularly that indicting the king for continuing the salve trade, should not have been stricken out. "Yet it will be well to remember," Mr. Michael says, "that Georgia and South Carolina were both carrying on the slave trade at this time as energetically as they were able, and other colonies had profited largely by the traffic. Hence it was ridiculous to arraign the king for doing the same thing."

After very heated discussions of this form of announcing congress' real stroke of independence, on July 2—discussions which kept Independence hall, Philadelphia, in a whirl of excitement throughout the next two days—this form of announcement, the "Declaration of Independence," was adopted on the night of July 4. At the close of that evening's session Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental congress, went to the shop of John Dunlap, the official printer, and had the corrected draft set up. Copies of this first "broadside print" were sent to the assemblies, conventions and councils of safety throughout the colonies and to the commanding officers of the Continental regiments.

Not Written Until Late July.

But the "original Declaration," which all pilgrims to Washington formerly gazed upon with awe and reverence, was not ordered written for more than two weeks after that long but unjustly hallowed July 4. On July 19 congress ordered that the Declaration be "fairly engrossed on parchment," and that "the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of congress." Some time within the next two weeks the beautiful pen work which thousands of Americans have since marveled at and admired was executed upon the great strip of sheepskin now locked away in the department of state, Washington.

On August 2, 1776, just a month after the real stroke of independence, this great sheepskin was unrolled in the presence of the Continental congress, in Independence hall. With the wording of the corrected draft it was carefully "compared at table." This formality gone through with, it was spread upon a desk and signed by all of the members of congress present. Fifty of these fathers of the republic signed on that day. Six of the revered "signers" did not affix their signatures until later dates. George Wythe of Virginia signed about August 27. Richard Henry Lee, Virginia; Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts, and Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut, did not affix their signatures until some time in September. Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire did not add his name until November and Thomas McKean of Delaware probably did not affix his, the final signature, until five years later, or 1781. Matthew Thornton, by the way, was not appointed to congress until September, and did not take his seat until November—four months after the adoption of the Declaration. Other signers who were not members of congress on July 2 or 4, but who were allowed to sign on August 2, the general signing day. These were Benjamin Rush, James Wilson, George Ross, George Clymer and George Taylor.

Room in Independence Hall Where the Declaration Was Passed and Signed.

Preacher Cheated Georgia.

Why two Georgia members did not sign is explained by M. Michael. One of these, the Rev. John Joachim Zubly of Savannah, as soon as it became apparent that independence was to be declared, had fled posthaste from Philadelphia to Georgia with the intention of apprising Sir James Wright, the crown governor of Georgia, of what was going on behind the closed doors of Independence hall. Zubly's conduct having excited suspicion, he had been closely watched and one of his letters to the British governor had been seized. It appeared beyond doubt that he was divulging the secrets of the executive sessions, then so zealously planning the stroke for liberty, he had been accused of his perfidity on the floor of congress by Samuel Chase, member from Maryland. Zubly had denied these charges and demanded proof. It had been the furnishing of this proof that had caused his flight. Congress directed John Houston, another Georgia delegate, to follow Zubly and circumvent his evil purposes. By the time both members reached Georgia, however, the crown governor had been deposed by the people and had taken refuge in an armed British vessel lying in Savannah harbor. Thus Zubly's treachery came to naught, but it cheated Houston out of his opportunity to sign the Declaration and left Georgia with only three instead of five signers. Why Houston did not sign with the other tardy members is not discussed in the history, but his name should be as endeared to the hearts of Americans as any of the actual signers. Zubly, by the way, after being banished from Georgia, with the loss of half of his estate, was allowed to return to his pastoral work in Savannah, which city honors him by allowing two highways to bear his name—Joachim and Zubly streets.

The First Celebration.

The first celebration of independence was held in Philadelphia in the grounds of the state house—now Independence hall—on Thursday, July 8, 1776. Every eye of the assembled multitude could gaze on the old liberty bell, which had been cracked during its loud acclaim of independence, and which still reposes in the historic cradle of liberty—Independence hall. The declaration—probably one of the first "broadside prints"—was read to a large gathering by John Nixon, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The king's arms were taken down in the court room in the state house, and in the evening there were bonfires, a great ringing of bells and general demonstrations of joy.

Twenty-four of the signers were lawyers, 14 agriculturists, four physicians, nine merchants, one a manufacturer, one a clergyman, and three had prepared for the calling of clergymen but had chosen other vocations, according to Mr. Michael. Heaven seems to have rewarded them generally with long life, for three lived to be over 90, 10 over 80, 11 over 70, 14 over 60, 11 over 50 and six over 44, although one, Thomas Lynch, Jr., was accidentally drowned at sea when only 30. Thus the average age of the signers was over 62 years.

What has happened to the famous Declaration since its signing is recounted by Mr. Michael. In 1789 congress authorized "the secretary for the department of foreign affairs" to take charge of it, along with other records, books and papers of the Continental congress. The same year the department of foreign affairs became the department of state, which has, to all intents and purposes remained the depository of the Declaration ever since. The great document was from 1841 to 1877, however, deposited in the patent office, for many years a bureau of the department of state, and was allowed to remain there after the patent office was placed under the interior department, the old department of state not being fireproof, while the patent office building was believed to be so. After the present fireproof state, war and navy building was finished, the Declaration was returned to the original depository.

Until 1894 the declaration was framed and displayed in a steel cabinet in the library of the department of state, where all visitors might see it, but in that year it was hermetically sealed in a frame and placed in a drawer of another steel cabinet constructed to protect also the original signed copy of the Constitution. Here the Declaration still remains, locked and sealed by order of Secretary Hay, and it is no longer shown to anyone except by his direction.

The new steel cabinet which thus protects it, stands immediately to the right as one enters the north door of the library. On the left of the door is the older steel cabinet, once holding the Declaration, but now displaying in its place a fac-simile made by order of President Monroe in 1823, that a copy might be given to each of the signers, their heirs and others.

The parchment of the original Declaration shows distinctive signs of cracking, probably due more to injury through the process of making the fac-simile than to time or the little handling or jarring which the leg sheet has received.

Cracking and Fading Away.

The story is—although Mr. Michael does not so state—that when the fac-simile was made in 1823 a sheet of wet linen was spread over the parchment in order to dampen the latter and the letters were then gone over with a stylus, which transferred their outlines to a copper plate placed beneath. Today a fac-simile could, of course, be made by harmless photographic processes.

The wetting which the great document thus received is supposed to have not only partially dissolved the ink, but made the parchment brittle. Later when exhibited in the patent office the document was placed in a brilliant light, which hastened its fading. In 1876 congress passed a resolution to consider its restoration and several chemists offered suggestions, which, it is said, the department of state refused to have undertaken. Early in the '80s the National academy was called upon for an opinion and that learned body decided that the parchment should be protected from both light and air. It was then that the steel case of drawers was devised. Two years ago a committee of the National academy was again called upon to examine it and is said to have not only discountenanced any project of restoration, but to have expressed the opinion that within another century the famous parchment will be a blank.

A complete collection of biographies and artistic portraits of the signers of the Declaration has been made by Mr. Michael for his work, which will be distributed only through members of congress. Only by dint of correspondence extending over many years and great personal effort has Mr. Michael obtained the portraits of Button Gwinnett, John Hart and Thomas Lynch, of whom it was hitherto believed there were no likenesses in existence. Most of the portraits are after Trumbull and the one of Benjamin Harrison by this artist, had to be painted after Harrison's death from minute personal descriptions furnished by relatives and friends who approved the finished likeness.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

STICKS OF ICE CREAM.

Ice cream molds have heretofore been given almost every imaginable shape except that of the elongated cylinder, square or polygonal, and these have been excluded by the difficulty in extracting such forms. A Cincinnati genius, however, proposes a form of mold which will permit the freezing of ice cream sticks. The cylindrical case has a slight flare to facilitate withdrawal of the contents. The extractor consists of a crossbar slightly smaller than the diameter of the bottom and which when inserted rests on the bottom. To it are attached two other with a piston and rubber bulb, piece of wire and extending beyond the mold, forming a bail or handle. The lid is attached to these supports. The case is filled with the usual liquid ice cream mixture of milk, sugar and cream and other sweetening and flavoring extracts.

When filled the molds are placed in a freezing mixture and frozen, after which the sticks or blocks are removed with the aid of the extractor. In order to preserve a smooth surface of these blocks, and also to prevent the mass from freezing around the links, these are contained in recesses formed in the side of the mold.

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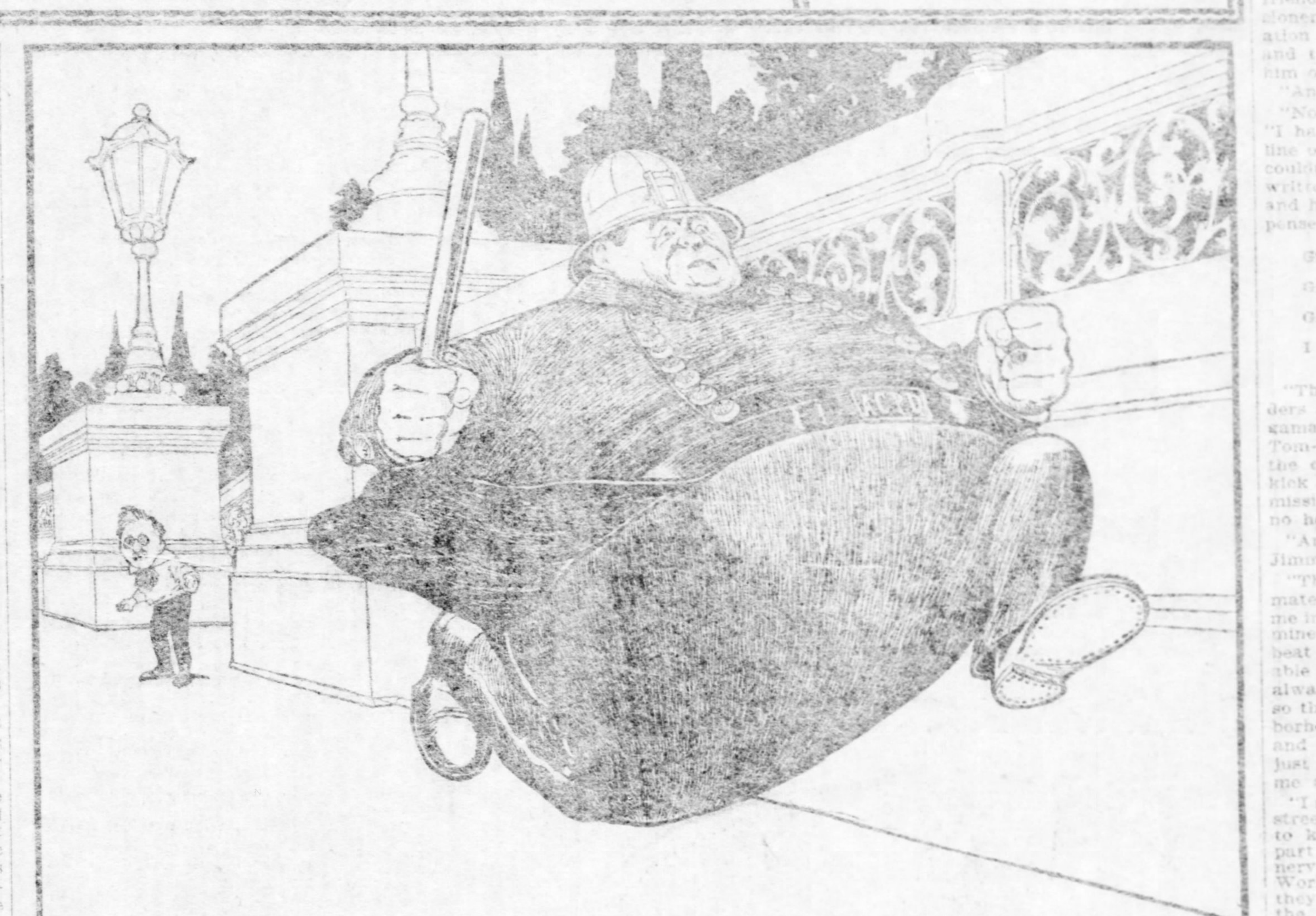
JIMMIEBOY IN TRUSTLAND

HE MEETS THE AMALGAMATED COPPER

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.


Immediately darted out of his place of concealment, and fled like the wind down toward Easy Street.

AFTER Jimmieboy had bade good-by to the genial Iron Pig he descended the broad marble staircase at the entrance of the great Anthropy Plant, and found himself in a splendid highway, which he judged from the signs on the lamp posts, at various street corners, was known as Aqua avenue. Further along he could see the pleasure seekers of Pigsburg driving and automobiling to and fro, up and down the broad and beautiful Easy street, and the roar of traffic on the highway beyond—Bond street—along which the trucks of the Iron Pig moved in a steady stream, crooned softly in his ear. The lad was much perplexed to know which way to turn next, for as yet there is no definite chart showing the ramification of the highways and byways of Trustland and, to all intents and purposes, Jimmieboy was as thoroughly lost as he would have been had he been suddenly dropped from an airship into the middle of the desert of Sahara.

Fortunately, however, just as his perplexities began to trouble him most he espied, behaving, it must be admitted, in a very peculiar fashion, a great stout policeman, very brown of complexion, and, not to exaggerate in the least little bit, as big around the middle as the circular dining room table at Uncle Sam's house where Teddy sometimes entertained as many as twelve other boys at once.

"Looks like a human balloon!" thought Jimmieboy. "But maybe he can tell me where to go next. I have known policemen intelligent enough to do that."

So the little fellow started after the huge officer, but he found him very hard to overtake, because every time he got within speaking distance of him the strange being would run as fast as his legs would carry him and hide either behind a tree or a stone wall, or in some distant areaway.

"Humph!" ejaculated Jimmieboy, as he took in all these remarkable antics. "That policeman is the most suspicious thing I've seen in Trustland yet. I wonder what he can be up to. There seems to be no way of overtaking him—perhaps the only way I can get hold of him is to smash a pane of glass somewhere."

Whereupon, Jimmieboy picked up a stone and hurled it through a pane in one of the lampposts, thinking that, by breaking one of the probable laws of Trustland, he could at least attract the attention of the police and, in any event, get a chance to ask his way out of Pigsburg. Strange to relate, however, the fat policeman immediately darted out of his place of concealment and fled like the wind down toward Easy street, leaving the little fellow as much in the lurch as ever. It then occurred to Jimmieboy that the only thing for him to do was to hide in one of the areaways himself and simply wait for the chance of the policeman's return. This he did, and, peeping out now an then, was pleased to observe that his ruse was likely to prove effective, for in about an hour he caught sight of the timid officer tiptoeing back up Aqua avenue, gazing now and then about him fearsomely as though momentarily expecting an attack from ambush. Shortly he had arrived directly in front of the areaway in which Jimmieboy lay in hiding and, as luck would have it, he took another sudden scare, vaulted the rail and landed in a breathless heap alongside of Jimmieboy.

"Mercy! Mercy!" he cried scrambling to his knees and prayerfully addressing Jimmieboy, and wringing his hands in terror.

"Mercy!" laughed Jimmieboy, the policeman looked so very droll. "Why, I don't intend to hurt you. I only wanted to ask you a question."

"Sure?" asked the policeman, his face lighting up with relief that Jimmieboy was not an enemy.

"Sure!" replied Jimmieboy. "I hid in here only to catch you long enough to ask the way out of Pigsburg. I'm a stranger in town—just called on the Iron Pig—and I don't know the way out."

"Ain't you the boy that smashed the pane of glass up there on the gas lamps?" demanded the policeman.

"Yes, I am," said Jimmieboy. "I only did it, though, to get you to come up to arrest me."

"We don't arrest people for throwing stones in Trustland," said the policeman. "We just let 'em throw and don't pay any attention to 'em. They soon get tired of it when they find it don't make anybody mad. I had an idea you were a sort of emissary of the Tom-Tom, and he's after me with a sharp stick."

"Well, suppose he is?" asked Jimmieboy. "What are you afraid of? Ain't you a policeman?"

"Yes, but you see I'm the famous Amalgamated Copper, and I'm so circumferential around the middle, I'm afraid he'll puncture me. I can stand a lot of whacking, but a poke from a sharp-pointed stick or a pin, or even a pen, might puncture me so badly I'd just sizzle all out, and I don't want to sizzle, that's all."

"Who is this Tom-Tom?" asked Jimmieboy.

"Oh, he's a chap we used to have down here in Trustland to do odd jobs around the place," said the Amalgamated Copper. "Pretty useful fellow in his day—one o' the best pullers-in in the business; but just because the Grand Moguls hugged him a little too tight one day he soured on the whole outfit, and now he's gone into the trust business on his own hook. He's got the word market cornered already, and just at present all the sharp-pointed words in his vocabulary are being chucked at me."

"Hon!" said Jimmieboy. "Is he so very big?"

"Oh, no," said the Amalgamated Copper, "he ain't half as big as he thinks he is, and when you come right down to it I guess he ain't mor'n half as big as I think he is, but he hits below the belt, and that's dangerous to a chap o' my build. If he'd fight fair I'd do him in a minute."

"You seem a nice, good-natured sort of man," said Jimmieboy, eyeing his new acquaintance slowly. "What's his grudge?"

"Well, you see, we used to be chums, me and the Tom-Tom," said the Amalgamated Copper. "Fact is, we used to sleep together and use the same buttonhook, and when he couldn't find his own clothes, he'd wear mine, and vice versa. And he introduced me to a lot o' people and made all sorts o' promises of what I'd do for 'em, and all that. Being a copper, everybody had a sort of an idea that I was rich, like those cops down in New York, with pockets full o' thousand-dollar bills and all sorts o' by-product profits coming in on the side all the time. He told one man that I'd give him a million a year, and he got a lot of widders and orphants to believe that every dollar they gave him on my account I'd hand out seven dollars and forty-seven cents a week."

"And you didn't do it?" said Jimmieboy.

"Not exactly," said the Amalgamated Copper. "I'm a charitable old cuss, young man, but I ain't the Iron Pig grafted on the United States mint. Besides, like all Coppers, I have to divide with the man higher up, and by the time the commissioners get their share there were darned few steam yachts left for the widders and orphants."

"I see," said Jimmieboy. "You were a victim of circumstances over which you had no control."

"That's it," said the Amalgamated Copper, with an admiring glance at Jimmieboy. "The spirit was willing, but the flush was weak. I wasn't flush enough, so I didn't do all the Tom-Tom said I would, and he got mad. We got separate apartments and used separate shoe horns, and he stopped introducing me to his friends. I referred him to the commissioners, and they tried to explain the situation to him, but he wouldn't hear 'em, and the first thing I knew they ordered him off the place."

"And did he go?" asked Jimmieboy.

"No," replied the Amalgamated Copper. "I had to kick him off myself—all in the line of duty, though. I hated to do it. I couldn't forget all the nice poems he had written about me when we were friends, and he had 'em published at his own expense, too. One of 'em went like this:

> Give me no valiant General,
> All covered o'er with gold;
> Give me no Sergeant-Major, dressed
> In steel cuirass so bold.
> Give me no Julius Caesar; no,
> Nor Bonaparte from Joppa.
> I stake my life, in peace or strife,
> On 'Malgamated Copper.

"That was the one that won all the widders and orphants," continued the Amalgamated Copper, with a sigh. "And the Tom-Tom wrote it with his left hand—the one nearest his heart—but I had to kick him out just the same. The commissioners ordered me to and there was no help for it, and out he went."

"And so he's down on you, eh?" said Jimmieboy.

"That's the idea," returned the Amalgamated Copper. "He's been trying to get me in his clutches ever since. Fortunately, mine is a pretty big beat—I'm the biggest beat of the bunch—and so far I have been able to elude him, and, furthermore, he always travels around with a brass band so that you know when he's in the neighborhood, only sometimes they play soft and low, so that you can't be quite sure just where he'll strike from, and it keeps me on the jump, I can tell you.

"I run all the way from Seventy-second street up to 148th, and back again, trying to keep out of his way, and the worst part of it is it makes all the others nervous. The people up at the Gas Works, for instance, hardly know where they're at. I shouldn't be surprised if the Armourdillo and the Iron Pig and the rest of that crowd would be glad to see me knocked out just to get it over with."

"Oh, I don't think so," said Jimmieboy. "Such awfully kind people as they are I am sure wouldn't wish harm to come to anybody."

"Who told you they were so good and kind?" demanded the Amalgamated Copper.

"They did," said Jimmieboy.

"Well, they ought to know, but let me tell you something, young man," said the Amalgamated Copper, with a knowing wink; "they're great jolliers, those two fellers. Maybe the Armourdillo was beefing you, and as for the Iron Pig—well"——

"What about the Iron Pig?" demanded Jimmieboy.

"He may have been Pig-Ironically speaking," said the Amalgamated Copper.

"Not at all," cried Jimmieboy, indignantly. "They both of 'em proved"——

But the Amalgamated Copper did not wait to hear what they had proved, for as Jimmieboy spoke he let forth a terrible yell of fear, and fled madly up Aqua avenue in the direction of Easy street, crying again and again, "The Tom-Tom! The Tom-Tom! Fly for your lives! The Tom-Tom."

And Jimmieboy, looking up, perceived a brass band coming along the avenue from the opposite direction, at the head of which, riding upon a milk-white steed, with wings—none other than Pegasus, apparently—was the famous Independent Trust, the man of the hour, the cornerer of the word market, the great and veritable Tom-Tom himself, fresh from Boston.

(Next week Jimmieboy meets the Tom-Tom, Everybody's Friend.)

HOW I WON MY GREAT FIGHT AGAINST FRAUD

Startling Revelations of Old-Time Political Depravity.

By COL. A. K. McCLURE.

THE morning after the special election held on the 30th of January, 1872, when Henry W. Gray was returned as elected senator over me, by 891 majority, I proceeded at once to prepare a petition setting forth the numerous frauds which had been practiced by which a majority of over 2,000 had been transposed to nearly 900 majority against me. It was not difficult to prepare the petition, as the facts were all in my possession. It was not really necessary to present all the varied phases of fraud which had been perpetrated in the contest, but as the complete details of the pollution of the ballot box were known to me, I presented in the petition every feature of fraud that had been instituted, and gave all the details of its execution, making the petition a printed volume of nearly 300 pages.

On the 8th of February the petition was presented to the senate, and Amos Briggs, as attorney for Mr. Gray, then holding the seat, appeared before the body and filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the body under the law. The general law of the state providing for legislative contests declared that no petition contesting a seat "shall be acted upon by the legislature unless the same be presented within 10 days after the organization of the legislature next succeeding the election." As the special election was not held until nearly 30 days after the legislature met, a strict construction of the act of 1839 precluded the admission of the petition; but the question had arisen in several cases, and in every instance it was accepted that when a special election was held during the meeting of the legislature, the contestant was required to file his petition within 10 days after the certificate of election was issued. The question was referred to the judiciary committee of the body, consisting of Messrs. White, Fitch and Mumma, Republicans, and Messrs. Wallace and Davis, Democrats. By a resolution of the senate, Messrs. Strang and Warfel, Republicans, and Purman and Buckalew, Democrats, were added to the committee for the consideration of the special case, and the majority of the committee, on strict party vote, reported to the senate that the petition could not be received under any existing laws.

Senator White of Indiana, who had long been prominent in the Republican leadership of the state, took the laboring oar to enforce the policy of denying me the right to contest the seat of Gray before the senate, and when the Republican majority of the judiciary committee united in the report against the reception of my petition, it was naturally assumed by White and his friends that I would be denied a hearing, and, of course, could not obtain the seat.

A Waiting Game.

Partisan feeling was much embittered and White had every reason to believe that with a Republican majority of one in the senate as long as Gray held the seat he could indefinitely hinder the hearing of the case, but he was not correctly advised as to the true conditions which existed in the senate. There were three Republican senators who were entirely satisfied that I had been elected, and who had decided that, at the proper time, they would assert themselves and assure a hearing of the case, and my admission to the senate. These three Republican senators were Billingfelt of Lancaster; Strang of Tioga, and Davis of Philadelphia. Before the judiciary committee reported against receiving the petition, Strang, who was one of the additional members added to the committee, conferred with me on the subject, and I concurred in his views that he should agree with the majority, and not show his hand at that stage of the proceeding, as it was entirely competent for the senate, whenever it was decided that the act of 1839 did not cover the case, to decide in its own way how the case should be heard and determined, as the senate was the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members.

By agreement, Billingfelt, a ruggedly honest German from Lancaster, and Strang, certainly then the ablest of the Republican leaders in the body, and Davis, who had been twice speaker of the house, decided that they would allow White's policy to prevail until he had settled the question that the act of 1839 did not apply, and then they would demand a hearing of the case under a much fairer law. Under the act of 1839 the drawing of the committee would have been a mere lottery, and they were more than willing to let White have his own way in rejecting that act, as it would be certain to result in a much fairer special provision, either by statute of both houses or by special order of the senate, to form a tribunal for the trial of the case.

As soon as it was decided by the senate that under the act of 1839 the petition could not be received, Senator Davis took the lead and declared that it was the duty of the senate to receive the petition under a law of its own creation and determine it as a matter of justice to the people of the district, as well as to the senate, and Strang and Billingfelt both joined in the demand that the case must be heard. A special law was framed and as a matter of courtesy it was sent to the house for concurrence. A caucus was immediately called by the Republican leaders under Speaker Elliott, to decide against passing any law on the subject, believing that the senate would not attempt to treat the case without a statute passed by both branches. Thomas V. Cooper was then a member of the house and knew the situation thoroughly. He got together some 26 or 30 members and gave notice that they would not obey the caucus decree to deny a hearing of my petition, and it had to be abandoned. The house, finding that the senate would act independently of it, finally agreed to accept the act prepared by Senator Billingfelt, which provided that the senate should elect six of the seven members of the committee to try the case, each senator voting for but three, and that the remaining senators, excepting the speaker and the senator whose seat was contested, should have their names put in a box, and 13 names drawn therefrom by the clerk, after which each side should alternately strike names from the list until one remained, the remaining name to constitute the seventh member of the committee.

The Line of Battle.

Under this law the Democrats selected Buckalew of Columbia, J. Depuy Davis of Berks and Dill of Union, and the Republicans elected White of Indiana, Fitch of Susquehanna and Mumma of Dauphin. The election of these members of the committee left in the senate 14 Republicans, including the speaker and Senator Gray, whose seat was contested, and 13 Democrats; but of the 14 Republicans remaining the speaker's name and that of Senator Gray could not go into the box, thus reducing the Republican force from which the additional member might be drawn to 12, and with the names of Billingfelt, Strang and Davis, who, without having made any public avowal of the subject, were positively and earnestly desirous to aid in giving me the seat because they were entirely convinced of my election, withdrawn from the Republican partisan column, left the opposition but nine senators, which the 13 Democrats, with Billingfelt, Strang and Davis added, made 17 who meant to have a thorough investigation, fully satisfied that it would give me the seat.

Of course, the attitude of Billingfelt, Strang and Davis was not known to White and his followers, and they were quite hopeful that they might obtain a committee that would be subject to partisan commands. So embittered had the struggle become that positive orders were given to George W. Hammersley, then chief clerk of the senate, to draw a majority of Republicans among the 13 names to be taken from the box. Hammersley was a strong partisan, but an old and sincere friend of mine, and when he received the orders he immediately reported to me, and informed me that he would not under any circumstances perpetrate the fraud. There were two assistant clerks, the senior of whom was Thomas E. Cochran of Lancaster, a resolutely honest official, and the other was McKee of Westmoreland, who was presumed to be entirely obedient to orders. Hammersley advised me that he would not serve in drawing the committee, and he knew that they would attempt to have McKee take his place, but Billingfelt was at once advised of it, and as Cochran was his own immediate constituent, he solved the problem very quickly by moving that Assistant Clerk Cochran take the place of the chief clerk in drawing the committee. With him against them, the Republicans were in the minority, and they were compelled to assent to Cochran serving.

An Easy Way to Do It.

I was amazed to learn from Hammersley that it was a very simple proceeding for the clerk to bring out names entirely according to his own wishes, by simply rolling tightly the tickets containing the members not wanted, and rolling more loosely the tickets containing the names of members whose selection was desired. As the box is shaken in public view of the senate after the tickets are placed in it, the closely rolled tickets would settle to the bottom, and the looser ones remain on top, but Cochran folded his tickets all alike, and the drawing was watched with breathless interest. The senate was crowded to the uttermost, and two Republican members who were paired with absent Democrats were forced to violate their pairs and permit their names to go into the box. They were Mr. Delamater of Crawford, father of the later senator who was candidate for governor in 1890, who was paired with Senator Knight of Bucks, and H. Jones Brooke of Delaware, who was paired with Senator Finley of Somerset. All that was necessary for these paired senators to fulfill their solemn compact was to refuse to answer when called to have their names placed in the box. It was well known to all the members of the body that both Delamater and Brooke had paired with Democrats who were then absent, but both responded to their names, and although challenged by my counsel, they both denied the obligation of the pair and that was conclusive. Senator Finley had been suddenly called to Philadelphia the day before, and after arranging the pair with Brooke, submitted it to me for approval.

I at once assented to it, as I did not doubt that Mr. Brooke would faithfully fulfill his obligation, but when challenged he arose in his place and denied that he was paired with Senator Finley. Finley was telegraphed at once the situation, and he returned the same evening. On the following morning he went into the senate before it had been called to order, found Brooke in his seat, and informed him that he had violated his solemn faith, and that if he did not rise in the senate and confess that he had violated his pledge, Finley declared that he would horsewhip him before he left the capitol, and the rugged senator from the glades of the Alleghenies meant just what he said. Brooke at once admitted to Finley that he had paired and that he would make the declaration to the senate, and when the body was called to order he arose in his place and said that he had unintentionally violated his solemnly plighted faith to the senator from Somerset, but that he did it when under the influence of opiates, having been ill for some time, and that all memory of his pair had faded away. Brooke had long been in public life, was quite sensitive as to his reputation for integrity, and with tears scalding his cheeks he begged of the senate to forgive the wrong he had unconsciously committed, and accept his assurance that only severe mental and physical disturbance had made it possible.

The Committee Is Drawn.

Fortunately the violated pairs did not affect the result. The names drawn from the box ran very nearly even in both parties, and when the twelfth was called six Democrats and six Republicans were on the list. Nearly all of those present in the body naturally assumed that the next name called would be conclusive as to the final judgment of the case, and the painful silence was broken when Clerk Cochran announced the name of William M. Randall, Democrat, of Schuylkill, making seven Democrats and six Republicans in the list drawn from the box, but of the six Republicans one did not doubt my election, and would doubtless have so decided had he been called to serve on the committee. Billingfelt, Strang and Davis united in the request that I should not compel them to serve on the committee if I could avoid it, but that if necessary any of them would accept the responsibility, but with seven Democrats of the thirteen drawn, I could safely strike all the Republicans, while Gray could only strike six of the seven Democrats named, and he left the name of Judge Broadhead, Democratic senator from Carbon, who composed the seventh member of the committee.

With a committee drawn that was assumed on all sides as willing to do full justice to my claim for the seat, the desperate Republican leaders decided that they would make it impossible for me to finish the contest before the close of the session. The committee was finally secured on the 21st of February, and at once organized with Buckalew as chairman and commenced its sessions in Philadelphia at the Washington house. The committee sat patiently day and night and as we were fully prepared for the exposure of the frauds the evidence was appalling to the leaders of the city. In order to show the methods of the leaders distinctly at the outset, I selected the Twentieth division of the Nineteenth ward, where they had returned 35 votes for me and 151 against me. I placed copies of the poll list in the hands of several thoroughly intelligent and energetic business men, and had them subpoena every man whose name was on the poll list to testify before the committee. The result was that a thorough canvass of the precinct was made, and 163 testified that they had voted for me, 25 testified that they had not voted at all, their names having been voted on by repeaters, and the men who made the canvass found that 14 of the names on the poll list were entirely fictitious, and that no such persons lived in the division. This development appalled the leaders and the next week we were dumfounded by the legislature passing through both branches a resolution fixing the 24th of March for final adjournment, which was done solely to make it impossible, as they believed, for me to expose sufficient frauds to overcome the majority returned against me, as it left us but little more than three weeks which had to be divided with the other side.

A Heroic Measure.

A conference was held that night with Brewster, Cassady, Hagert and Sellers, who were acting as my counsel, and the first impression of all was that it would be impossible to finish the case in time for a report that session, and the committee would naturally die with the legislature. Cassady was at times of most heroic mold, and he proposed that we should go before the committee the following morning, propose to close our case in eight days, giving the other side eight days to follow, and we to have two days in rebuttal when the case must close. The natural inquiry of the other counsel was how the case could possibly be tried in so short a time, to which Cassady answered: "That's our business to find out; this is our only chance." He added that we had a friendly court, and that it was for the counsel to determine how the case should be presented to justify the committee in reaching a just judgment. It was known that Buckalew would not reject the entire poll of a precinct, but Cassady suggested that if the return was clearly tainted Buckalew would reject the return, and count only such votes as would be proved before the committee. That policy was adopted, although kept sacredly secret in our own counsels. Some 10 or 12 of the worst precincts were selected in which to prove that the return was false and fraudulent and could not be accepted.

It required but few witnesses to establish that fact, but had the policy been understood by the other side they could have met us by calling individual voters in those precincts. Instead of confining our witnesses to 10 or a dozen precincts whose returns were absolutely false, we would examine perhaps 250 or 300 witnesses a day at the several sessions, and not over 25 of the whole number would apply to the precincts really assailed. We proved frauds of the most flagrant character, but they really counted nothing in making up the case as it had been decided to present it, and the opposition was entirely deceived as to our purpose. When we closed after eight days in the presentation of many hundreds of witnesses, not more than 200 of the witnesses called were really vital, but they misled the other side and they never attempted to prove their vote in the precinct where we had the return absolutely tainted.

The vote was then counted and announced every hour, and the list of votes on the poll list was classified by hours. When our testimony was boiled down to the vital point we had proved in each of the assailed precincts that the return announced in each of them was false by several votes at 8 o'clock in the morning, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7 o'clock in the evening—in each case having proved more votes for me than had been returned; and while we had specially assailed 10 or 12 precincts we had generally assailed full 100 precincts, all of which were more or less rotten. The result was that when the testimony closed, we showed that there were no lawful returns from these precincts, that they were proved to be false and fraudulent at three different hours of the day, and the committee very properly accepted the view and counted only such votes as had been proved before the committee, resulting in my declared election by 210 majority.

Leaders Disgraced Themselves.

It is a notable fact that there was not an allegation of fraud presented to the committee in a single precinct of the district that had returned me a majority, nor was one fraudulent vote proved as having been cast for me. An attempt was made to halt the terrible current of political frauds developed by the testimony, but it resulted only in making the fraudulent leaders openly disgrace themselves. They became impatient under the daily development of fraud that was made before the committee, while not a single allegation had been made of fraudulent effort on my side. Some of the more desperate leaders of the city decided that they would do something toward balancing the account of fraud and force the stain of corruption upon my side. They gathered up five of the lowest vagrants of the city, all of them jailbirds, one known as the "Educated Hog," another as "Stuttering Jimmy," another as "Flying Dutchman" and all bore like distinctive names. They were gathered at the Little Brown Jug, a back saloon near Walnut and Sixth streets, and after inspiring them by a liberal use of bad whisky it was arranged with them to attend the hearing that day and each swear that they had acted as a band of repeaters on election day, had voted for me 20 or 30 times, and were paid by my friends. Among those who were present and had knowledge of this movement was Mr. Tillermary, who had given me the information in relation to the frauds perpetrated, and who himself had led repeaters. He knew that these men had been paid $10 a piece, and would be paid $10 more after they had testified. They were in charge of a man named Douchman, who was a brother of the "Flying Dutchman," but not entirely of like vagrant qualities.

Douchman was paid $200 for handling these men and he was instructed by Tillermary to go with a friend whom he had chosen to a private room in the Washington house, where the meeting was held, and to send for me and tell me exactly what had been done. I was sent for to go to the room and there found Douchman and the friend who had brought him. Douchman stated frankly that he was in for all he could make and that he had $200 from the other side, but if it paid quite as well he would rather turn the thing to an honest account. I asked him what he would require to have three of his five witnesses tell the truth. He promptly informed me that he would have it done any way I desired for $200. I said to him that if he did as I directed he would be paid the money, and the friend present assured him that he could accept my word. I directed him to pick out three of the men who would tell the truth and allow the other two to have no knowledge of the transaction, but they were to be placed at the head of the five and be called out first.

Fighting Fire With Fire.

The result was that within half an hour the five witnesses appeared and the "Educated Hog" and "Stuttering Jimmy" were first called, and both testified that they did not live in the district, but that five of them had been employed—naming all of them—to repeat for me, and that they had voted from 20 to 30 times and were liberally paid by some person, they did not know whom, but it was not myself. I had much difficulty in getting Mr. Hagert, who had charge of the case that day, to let the witnesses go, as the situation could not be explained at the table. He would have sent both of them to prison and felt like destroying their reputation as witnesses, but I finally in a quiet way, got him to understand that he must simply let them go and he reluctantly consented. The third witness called was the "Flying Dutchman," and when asked whether he had voted at the election, he said no; that he didn't live in the district; that he and four others had that morning been employed at the Little Brown Jug and paid $10 apiece to come there and testify that they had repeated for McClure, but that it was entirely false and he wasn't going to perjure himself. Briggs supposed that this was an individual defection and made the mistake of calling another witness. He answered precisely as did the "Flying Dutchman," and then the whole thing was accepted all around as a corrupt set up to suborn perjury to fasten the semblance of fraud upon my claim to the senatorship. Briggs saw that he had been deceived, and he at once arose and apologized to the committee for the fraud that had been practiced upon him and that he had innocently practiced upon others, promptly paid Mr. Douchman his $200 and thought he had well earned the money.

The case was practically abandoned by the opposition after the exposure of the Little Brown Jug witnesses and soon thereafter Senator Gray gave up his seat in the senate and did not return to it. The legislature, learning that we were not to be defeated by final adjournment on the 24th of March, promptly rescinded their resolution so that we could have had increased time, but we did not need it. The result was that on the 27th of March the majority of the committee reported to the senate that the return of Henry W. Gray was false and fraudulent, that I had received a majority of the votes cast at that election, and I was sworn in as senator. It is due to Mr. Gray to state that in all the many and varied frauds proved against his cause there was no evidence that he had participated in or had personal knowledge of the corrupt methods adopted to effect his election, and he volunteered as one of the last witnesses in the case before the committee to testify that if frauds had been committed to accomplish his return as senator he had not advised or assented to any other than lawful methods to secure his election.

WHEN WE WERE SEVEN.

Judge Grosscup of Chicago said at a dinner:

"As the world matures, it improves, just as we improve as we mature.

"A man of mature mind is an improvement on a child. He is in every way better. He is more generous, more courageous, and more kind.

"I have no sympathy with those who laud childhood and the virtues of children. I hold that children are only a little removed from savages, and, when I hear them lauded, I think of a boy I used to know.

"This boy's brother lay ill with a fever, a bad fever, so that it was feared he might succumb.

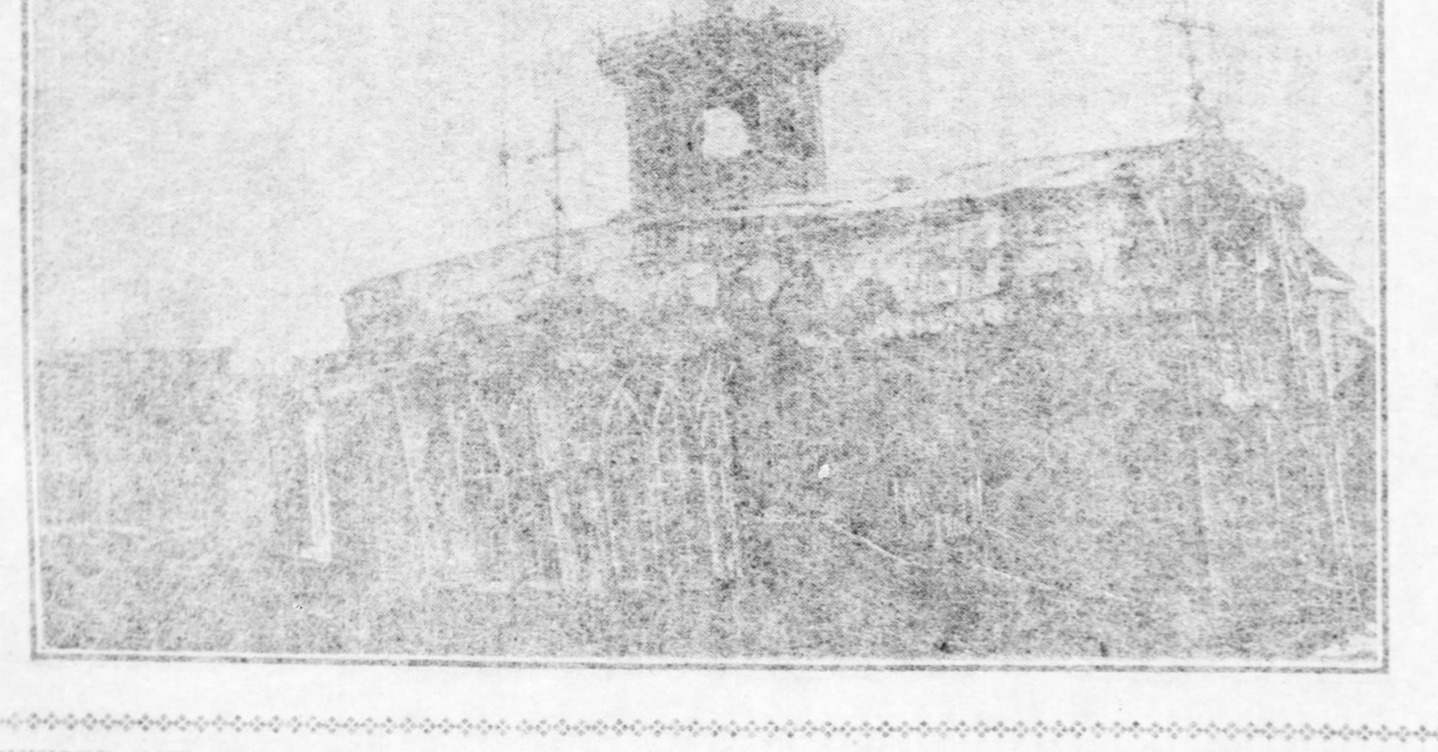
"To the well youngster the nurse said one morning:

" 'What will you do if your brother dies?'

"The child answered calmly:

" 'I'll have his Noah's ark, won't I?' [illegible]

A HANDY BISHOP BUILDS A CATHEDRAL OUT OF OLD JUNK



WINNIPEG, ONT., July 1.—Just off Winnipeg's main street, on King, there stands a ramshackle building which might be taken for a tramp's refuge. Instead, it is dignified by the name of a cathedral and it was built by an archbishop, unaided, after his own designs and with his own hands.

This archbishop, Serafim by name, shepherd of 30,000 souls in Western Canada, [illegible] said was at one time a priest of the [illegible] church. For some reason he was [illegible]municated. Then he joined the [illegible] orthodox independent church, of [illegible] he ultimately became archbishop. [illegible] while he was in Jerusalem that [illegible] sent for by certain of his faith in [illegible], and he came expecting to find [illegible] a united church. He has had his troubles since with some of his priests, but if strenuousness counts for anything the archbishop should go far. Last winter he blessed the waters of the Red river with much pomp and circumstance, and incidentally was nearly drowned in so doing.

Archbishop Serafim's chef d'oeuvre, however, is his cathedral. Out of old tin and iron and flotsom of wood he built it, only to have it torn down by Jewish boys, there being at that time considerable ill-feeling between the two factions. Nothing daunted, he started again, paying for necessaries with his own money, painfully, with toil-worn fingers, working away at his fearful and wonderful construction, verily and indeed a "labor of love."

The building will accommodate about 200. It is oblong in shape and viewed from a distance it suggests an exposition midway. The material of which it is fastened together is largely made up of scrap iron; the sides and ends are of timber and the roof of old, rusty tin. A set of chimes, picked up, only heaven and the archbishop know where, is given a place over the front door. When it rains, the worshipers shift about uneasily, as the drops trickle down their necks; when it is zero weather they almost freeze, but nevertheless they turn out in great force.

It will be noticed that there is some attempt at ornamentation on the exterior of the church. This consists of broken machinery, cogs, garden tools, etc. The interior is no less remarkable for quaintness, tallow candles, chromos and cast-away picture frames being the chief furnishings. The commercial value of the "cathedral," inside and out, would probably not represent a fraction of the worth of the lot on which it stands.

Style Quality and Price

THE RUGBY
This is an advance style particularly affected by College men. It has the narrow toe, the late swing last and the snappy flat-tread effect which will be all the go this season.

Those who closely follow the Styles in foot clothing are perfectly satisfied if a shoe wears and holds its shape for nine months or a year. Such buyers do not feel like paying for Hanan quality. It would result in the shoe being thrown aside when only partly worn out.

If this means you, you will find satisfaction in our shoes at

$3.50 and $4.00

These shoes are not made in the Hanan factory, but they are made to Hanan specifications, which are very severe.

This assures you honest value and as good a shoe as can be made for the price. No one can make as good a shoe for a cent less, though there are many shoes on the market not nearly so good which are sold for more money.

We don't say they are as good as the Hanan Shoe. They're not. But you'll find them the best shoes at the price that you ever put on your feet.

TRADE MARK

HANAN-KERN SHOE CO.
435-437 Wood Street

ASTONISHING SURGERY THAT ANTEDATES OUR HISTORY

Operations as Delicate as Any Performed Today Carried Out 4,000 Years Ago.

WORKED WITH FLINT BLADES

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

PARIS, June 24.—If there was one department of human activity to which no one had ever dreamed of applying the trite adage that "there's nothing new under the sun," it was surely modern surgery. Delicate operations on bone and organ were held up as brilliant examples of perfect progress, and the awed world wondered. But today the revelation has come that this, too, is old and that surgery existed before history began.

This remarkable discovery is due to the researches of Dr. L. Manouvrier, the most famous anthropologist in France, who having observed and studied unmistakable marks on prehistoric skulls found in the region of Paris, now boldly declares that the great twentieth century surgeon is merely treading in the wake of skilled practitioners who without anaesthetics or antiseptics, with blades of flint instead of tempered steel, performed three or four hundred years ago operations requiring thorough knowledge and consummate ability.

"It is established beyond question," said Dr. Manouvrier to me, "that trepanning, even today a delicate operation, was not only known in prehistoric times, but was practiced far more extensively than nowadays. Before trepanning, surgeons must have known of other operations, the traces of which have disappeared like the wooden tools and arms which preceded stone. Amputations and bone-setting required less imagination and certainly no more skill than certain openings in skulls whose perfection is simply amazing. Men able to do such work could not be disconcerted by small operations. As for dressing wounds, they must have understood the art perfectly, for trepanning requires very complicated dressings."

"And I suppose," I commented, "that these marvelous prehistoric operations were followed with the usual gratifying results of modern surgical achievements, signal triumphs from the professional point of view, and the patient unfortunately dying from complications."

"No, for we have proofs that the patients survived."

Skulls Follow Revolutionists.

We had been talking in Dr. Manouvrier's laboratory at the Paris school of anthropology, the first institution of this kind created anywhere in the world and at which Dr. Manouvrier worked with its founder, the celebrated Dr. Broca, who originated anthropometrical studies. Since Broca's death, Manouvrier has been the head of this school, which is a department of the Ecole de Medicine. The building, known as the Dupuytren museum, is historically and architecturally one of the most interesting in Paris. Built in the fourteenth century as the chapel of the Cordelier monks, an order of Franciscans, it became, when the monks was expelled under the revolution, the headquarters of the revolutionary club organized by Danton, Marat, Robespierre and Camille Desmoulins, who called it the Cordeliers club. It was by a strange irony of fate that here where prayers had been sung for peace upon earth, there should ring out clamors for orgies of human blood. And stranger still that to both should succeed the human vestiges now forming the collection of the Dupuytren museum.

From the skulls filling the glass cases which lay about him, Dr. Manouvrier selected one.

"This skull, which is a particularly beautiful one—" he began.

"You said?"

"Beautiful," he repeated. "Don't you think so?"

"Er—no. I can't say I do. But it's of no consequence. Please go on."

"Well, not only was the operation of trepanning successfully performed but the patient lived long enough afterward for the bones to knit together and cicatrise, that is, several years at least. On this other skull, the evidences are the same."

There certainly were queer marks on the skull, and even deformations. It was probably all right, but one doubted.

"Are you sure these are operations?" I ventured. "In the days of battle axes and battering rams, when melted lead was sprinkled on besiegers, when gallant lords frequently tossed daggers at the heads of their spouses, when between drinks the masters threw drinking horns at their vassals as a gentle hint that it was time for more beer, it would seem extraordinary if skulls had not been somewhat the worse for wear and tear."

"For pity's sake," exclaimed the learned doctor, "don't bring in mediaeval anecdotes when I am talking of the year 2,000 B. C. or thereabouts. But granting that people behaved as badly in the last-mentioned year as they did later, or as they sometimes do today, the evidence of brutality left upon skulls is very different from this. We have skulls broken by swords or otherwise injured by violence or accident; the break is jagged and irregular, even where it has healed. But the hypothesis of accident is impossible with the skull I hold. Every indication of the most minute care subsists to enlighten us as to the way in which the opening was made. You may be sure that I exhausted all other theories before calling that this was a case of prehistoric trepanning.

"The opening, as you may see, was about oval, and was made by scraping a beveled furrow round the line traced for the operation. The operation of wearing away the bone lasted at least one hour and perhaps two, and must have been frightful. It was accompanied by external and internal hemorrhages and the definite destruction of important vessels. First, a ribbon of flesh more than three inches in length had to be cut in the scalp. Then in order to lay bare the bone, more than half of the temporal muscle had to be sacrificed, and the temporal artery had to be severed. Then the skull itself was attacked by scraping until a section could be removed, to be replaced afterward so skillfully that it knitted with the surrounding edges and the patient lived."

"And without anaesthetics, without antiseptics—" I began.

"Antiseptics," interposed Dr. Manouvrier, "are necessitated by the overcrowding of our modern cities. There are today in Central France regions where certain operations can be successfully performed without antiseptics, sometimes without common cleanliness, whereas in Paris the same operations are generally fatal though all antiseptic precautions are taken. The reason is that where the air is pure and the life healthy, there are few microbes, whereas these swarm wherever humanity gathers together in a small place."

Wholesale Trepanning.

"But why would such a horribly painful operation be attempted?"

"We have no way of knowing that. Perhaps the reason was a wound in the portion of the skull which the trepanner removed, and which might have caused cerebral disturbances. Nowadays trepanning is resorted to when a splinter of bone weighs on the brain. Since they knew the operation in prehistoric times, they may have known the reasons also. Nevertheless we are led to believe that they trepanned too much. Today, there is perhaps one case of trepanning for a million men. Among skulls of the neolithic period, found in the Paris region, one skull from every 25, at a rough calculation, is in some way operated."

"Then there were different forms of operations?"

"Certainly," answered Dr. Manouvrier opening another case in his laboratory and taking out a skull marked with a curious T on the summit. "There was a simpler operation which was far more frequent and which was the first to attract my attention. These marks were certainly made on the living subject by the hand of man. On account of their form and their position I named them 'the sinciptal T,' and I sought several hypotheses to explain them. It appeared possible that these marks might have been caused by a peculiar and weighty form of head dress, or else branding to mark prisoners, or as sign of mourning, or religion. The only theory which resisted analysis was that of medical treatment, and careful examination of different skulls bearing similar marks with variations sufficed to convince me that they were caused by incisions or cauterizations performed upon children or adults as curative or preventive measures.

"Quite by accident, I at this period found several texts left by classical surgeons of the middle age, who recommended that in cases of convulsions, mania, epilepsy, cephalagia, etc., incisions and cauterizations should be made on the head, i. e., the very operation to which I had, on the strength of my observations, attributed the sinciptal marks. I was thus able to establish the link between prehistoric and modern surgery.

"This custom still survives among certain primitive races. Dr. Bertolon of Tunis has informed me that the Arabs cut or cauterize children in this way to prevent certain diseases. Dr. Lehmann Notsche, curator of the anthropological museum of La Plata, has sent to the Paris Anthropological society texts relating to similar customs still existing among the Guaches, the primitive inhabitants of the Great Canaries.

"With the ancients, it seems probable that these operations were performed as a remedy against headaches, nervous disorders, excess of humidity in the brain, etc.

"The teeth of the skulls surrounding us seemed bared no longer in sardonic smiles, but in agonized grimaces as the vision of promiscuous and ghastly operations for chills and what not was evoked with serene professional calm by Dr. Manouvrier.

Making the "Sinciptal T."

"So everybody was operated on for something?" I asked faintly. "They sawed your skull open lengthwise before breakfast by scraping away with a bit of stone, and if you did not feel better at dinner time, then went at it transversely to give you an appetite for supper?"

"Oh, the sinciptal T, which was the most frequent operation, was far simpler than trepanning. It appears to be caused by incisions or cauterizations on the periostrium, or outer lining of the bone from which the skull derives its thickness. Where the periostrium is cut, the skull stops thickening while the development continues elsewhere, so that the scars appear very bad, although the bone was not cut through. Take this skull in your hands."

"Oh, thanks! You may keep it."

"Well, look at it, then. The patient was operated several times, so that he must have had no trouble in resisting the effects. He has the sinciptal T, and furthermore, a trepanning to one side of it, and a cauterization a little further away."

"Then these prehistoric surgeons were equipped with instruments for burning as well as cutting?"

"Certainly. For cauterizing they may have used sharp pointed instruments heated red hot, as we use today; sometimes they would appear to have used, for blood cauterizations, wads of burning wool. For the cutting they had instruments of silex—or flint—and quartz so delicate and so perfect that a modern surgeon might use them for the daintiest operations. The object of these instruments has long puzzled scientists, and can only be explained by surgery."

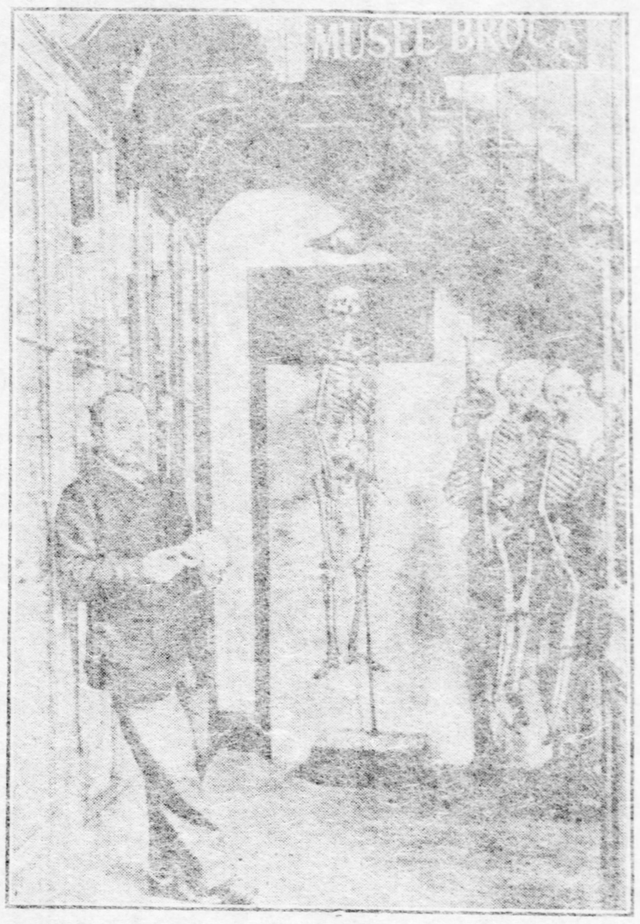
"And are these operated skulls found in all parts of the world?" I interrogated.

"They may exist elsewhere, but until now I have been able to find the marks only on skulls coming from a very limited region comprised between the Seine and the Oise rivers and a distance some 30 miles north of Paris. Skulls are more abundant in other sections of France, but they do not present these signs."

"Then prehistoric surgery originated in Paris, or did the wealthy residents send for famous surgeons to come to them?"

"Surgeons may have traveled a great deal," said Mr. Manouvrier, "and it is even possible that some may have come from the orient to Northern Gaul in the neolithic period. But what could have been given to them in form of remuneration, or what exchanges could have been made? And how it is that they stopped to operate no one on the way? These questions render improbable the hypothesis of imported surgery and confirm the belief that surgery must have been a native art in the Paris region where operations were performed many hundreds of years before the alleged authors of surgery were born."

FRANCIS WARRINGTON DAWSON.



DR. L. MANOUVRIER,
The Famous French Anthropologist in His Laboratory.

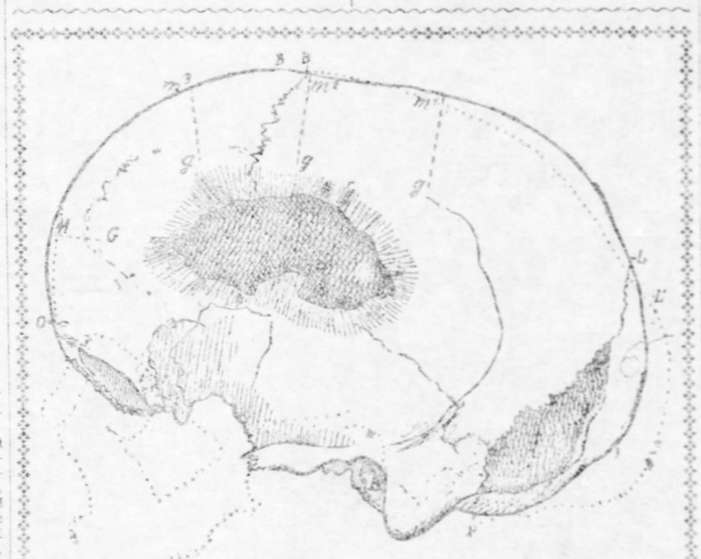


Fig. 1.

Most Remarkable Known Case of Prehistoric Surgery.

A human skull trepanned 4,000 years ago. The dark oval spot shows a section of the bone removed. The shaded lines radiating from it indicate the beveled furrow cut with Silex instruments to release the central piece. The furrow afterwards cicatrised, showing that the patient survived the operation some years.

The Dupuytren Museum.

Where the Anthropological school directed by Dr. Manouvrier is situated. Under the French Revolution this was the seat of the famous Cordeliers club, organized by Danton, Marat and Robespierre.

LITTLE TALES TOLD BY WELL-KNOWN MEN

The Eccentric Depositor.

H. A. Fuller, toastmaster at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania bankers' convention in Wilkesbarre last month, introduced with this story the banker who responded to the toast, 'Our Depositors.'

"A depositor in a neighboring trust company is an eccentric farmer of middle age. This farmer, though he is wealthy, overdrew his account one day to the tune of $500.

"Notification of the overdraft was at once sent to him.

"He replied:

"'You tell me I have overdrawn my account $500. Well, I know it. So what is the necessity of bothering me about it? Why not trust me as I do you? Do I go to you, when I have money in your institution, and shout: 'You have $500 of mine?' Such statements are superfluous either way.'"

The Beginning and the End.

At the annual convention of funeral directors in Philadelphia last month, John Sebastian, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., praised rich and elaborate funerals.

"The beginning and the end," said Mr. Sebastian, "the beginning say, the end sad; the beginning bright, the end dark—let us, then, do all we can to render this sad, dark end, which is common to us all, less miserable."

Mr. Sebastian then advocated the employment in funerals of mutes, of black plumes, and even, on special occasions, of muffled music. There was a murmur of protest, and the speaker, smiling, said:

"Ah, friends, let us make the end as seemly and pleasant as possible. The end is so different from the beginning. In that it is like marriage, isn't it?

"I am thinking of two Fitzwilliam women, the one young, the other old. The two sat on a granite rock under a white birch tree one July afternoon, and talked philosophically about life.

"'I am happy enough,' said the young woman. 'The only thing I have to complain of is that my husband goes off every morning and doesn't return till evening.'

"'My husband,' said the older woman, 'goes off every evening and doesn't return till morning.'"

An Unusual Church Scene.

F. Augustus Heinze, the young copper magnate, was describing a somewhat unseemly quarrel that had lwaged between two copper men.

"The thing reminded me," he said, "of an incident that occurred in my boyhood in a little Brooklyn church.

"There was a rough and ready, abrupt sort of preacher, preaching in this church one winter evening, when the door opened and a drunken tramp thrust in his head.

"Everybody turned and looked at the tramp. His unkempt head alone was visible. It wagged and leered.

"'Come in, man,' said the preacher in his abrupt way. 'Come in and hear the gospel.'

"The tramp grinned awkwardly, and in silence accepted that invitation. He lurched down the aisle, between the rows of clean and quiet people, and took a seat in the amen corner, beside the big, red-hot, cast-iron stove.

"There he sat, a picture of wretchedness and depravity, and the minister preached eloquently on.

"As bad luck would have it, the heat of the stove soon proved too much for the tramp. It made him ill. This illness outraged the preacher.

"'Put him out,' he shouted. 'Deacon Broidie, put that swine out at once.'

"The tramp did not wait to be put out. He rose at once, and staggered to the door. In the doorway he paused, clapped on his hat, waved his hand to the congregation and said:

"'Such preachin' as that is enough to make a dog sick.'"

Defects in the System.

Albert B. Lamb, the hack inspector of Washington, who has been appointed to the headship of Guatemala's police department, described the other day the conduct of the hack and cab business of various countries.

"There are certain English towns," said Mr. Lamb, "where the hackmen run their teams on a percentage, a percentage, usually, of one-half. The trouble with this system is that it sometimes leads to dishonesty. A rich Englishman, the proprietor of 300 hacks, on which his drivers are supposed to pay him 50 per cent of their takings, told me one day this incident:

"He said it was late in the afternoon, and he was resting on a couch in his inner office. One of his men came in, and not seeing the proprietor, began to divide up the money he had earned that day.

"The proprietor, as he lay on the couch, heard the chink of coins, and a monotonous voice reciting:

"'A shilling for the master and one for myself. A shilling for the master and one for myself. Another for myself. A shilling for the master and one for myself. Another and another and another for myself. A shilling for the master, two for myself.'

"So the man went on. The master tiptoed to the door and peeped through. Two piles of coins lay on the table, and the pile in front of the driver was by far the larger.

"'A shilling for the master,' the man continued, 'and one for myself. Another for myself.'

"And now, finally, he came down to the last sixpence. With this he did not know what to do. First he laid it on the master's pile, then on his own, and he repeated, over and over again:

"'Sixpence for me, or sixpence for the master? Me or the master, which? Six pence for the master or sixpence for me?'

"The master walked quietly into the room.

"'Better let me have it, Sam,' he said. 'You know I keep the horses.'"

The New Broom.

W. Gould Brokaw was complaining about a new motor car that had just come to him from France.

"It will take a long time," he said, "to get it in good working order. All new things are like that, aren't they? The saying, 'A new broom sweeps clean,' ought to be amended, in my opinion, to 'An old broom sweeps clean.'"

Mr. Brokaw laughed.

"A friend of mine, one Simmons," he said, "got a new broom last month—a new butler, a new English butler. This person swept anything but clean.

"The night of his arrival my friend Simmons gave a dinner. It was a sumptuous dinner. There were some very aristocratic ladies there, and Simmons desired everything to go off with the greatest possible elegance.

"Imagine, then, his feelings when, between the clams and the soup, the new butler bawled downstairs, in a voice that was audible to everyone in the room:

"'Hi say, cook, where's that consomme? Do yer 'ear? Where's the consomme? We can't wait no longer. Here's Simmons a-cussin' and a-swearin' like anything.'"

The Seasick Colonel.

Captain Dugge of the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Oskar was talking about seasickness.

"One voyage," he said, "I had on board an English soldier, a colonel. We had hardly left Genoa before the colonel went down to his stateroom and by the time Sardinia hove in sight he was sick beyond description—limp as a dishcloth, pale green in color and unable to eat or drink anything.

"As he was a friend of mine, I went to see him on the fourth day. He lay on his back with his eyes closed, very still, very green.

"First I thought he was asleep, but noticing a slight movement of his lips, I leaned over and heard him murmur faintly:

"'Corporal—corporal—sergeant major—lieutenant colonel—lieutenant colonel—'

"'Could he be delirious?' I listened again, and again the monotonous and strange murmur continued:

"'Sergeant major—ugh! lieutenant general—corporal—corporal—ugh! lieutenant general—captain—corporal—ugh! lieutenant general—'

"Then his eyes opened and he said:

"'Good morning, captain.'

"'Why,' said I, 'I thought you were delirious. What on earth were you doing?'

"'Assigning the waves their rank,' he answered, with a sad smile. 'There have been six lieutenant generals in the last four minutes.'"

Suitable for the Fourth.

"The late Gen. H. V. Boynton," said an old soldier, "used to tell on the Fourth of July a story about a British captain.

"This captain, after being defeated in a sea fight in the war of 1812, inspected the ship to which he had surrendered.

"'But, bang it all, half your sailors are English,' he grumbled at the end of his inspection.

"'And had you not all English?' said the American captain calmly."

Ezekiel's Toothpick Story.

Moses Ezekiel, the Roman sculptor, said, at the luncheon that preceded the unveiling, in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, of his statue of A. J. Drexel:

"Whenever I see a toothpick I think of a dinner that was given in Rome in honor of two Turkish noblemen.

"I sat beside the younger of the noblemen. He glittered with gold embroidery and great diamonds, but I pitied him sincerely, for he was strange to our table manners, and some of his errors were both ludicrous and painful.

"Towards the dinner's end a servant extended to the young man a plate of toothpicks. He waved the plate away, saying, in a low and bitter voice:

"'No, thank you. I have already eaten two of the accursed things, and I want no more.'"

The Meaning of Hyperbole.

"Hyperbole," said the Rev. Russell H. Conwell to a Temple college student, "means exaggeration. A country minister of a sarcastic turn once explained hyperbole to his congregation quaintly.

"He looked down from his pulpit over his spectacles and said:

"'Now, my friends, some of you may not understand the word hyperbolical. I'll explain it. Suppose I should say this congregation was all asleep. That would be speaking hyperbolically, for I don't believe that more than half of you are sleeping.'"

A Mean Trick.

A group of Boston physicians were talking about Dr. William Osler.

"The first time I heard Dr. Osler lecture," a young man began, "he said this:

"'All colics mean appendicitis nowadays, and are admitted to the surgical wards—much to the detriment of the patient, as a rule, with the sacrifice of several weeks in bed and the loss of his appendix, when perhaps his pain was only due to the lobster salad of the night before. Pain in the stomach nowadays is always appendicitis, and is recognized by the doctor's wife over the telephone.'

"That declaration," said the young physician, "pleased me, and my pleasure was still greater when I heard that the next evening, at a banquet, I was to sit beside Dr. Osler. I expected some rare conversation and I was not disappointed. Dr. Osler told me many good things, many good stories of medical adventures.

"He told me one story about a young Tecumseh physician.

"This young man, one rainy night in November, was awakened very late by a loud ringing of his bell. He put his head out of the window, and a voice said:

"'Doctor, my wife is very bad with symptoms of a fit she's foaming and frothing at the mouth. I've walked all the way here from Gledden. Can you come to her right away?'

"The doctor said he would come, and the caller said he would wait and return, then, in the doctor's carriage. This was a wise course, for the storm was now furious, and Gledden was six miles away.

"Through the pelting rain, through the mud and over the ruts, the carriage jolted, and in an hour Gledden was reached. At the outskirts the Gledden said to the doctor:

"'I'll get out here. I want to get my wife's sister. You keep right on. My house is only 3 yards ahead. It's the second house on the left, be tied his horse and followed.

"This no one was sick there.

"'Strange!' He must have miscounted. He tried two other houses. Still no one was sick. He tried some more houses on the right side of the street, only with the same result.

"And the Gledgemite with his sister-in-law, did not return.

"Finally, after trying a dozen houses, the young doctor drove back to Tecumseh, altogether puzzled. Why had not the Gledgemite reappeared? Why had he himself forgotten to ask the Gledgemite's name? Altogether a hideous mixup.

"The next evening the doctor received this postal card.

"'Dear Sir: I was sorry to make you drive me so far last night, but I had to get to Gleddon anyhow, and there was no time, and the liverymen said the weather was too bad to let any of his teams go out. So I worked a little trick on you, doctor, which I hope you'll overlook, for I had to get to Gleddon, and I couldn't very well walk. Yours gratefully,

"'ANON.'"

Diplomacy in Marriage.

At the recent wedding of John O'Leary New York's richest patrolman, a political leader discussed happy marriages.

"The secret of happiness in marriage," he said, "lies in diplomacy. Neither truthfulness nor economy nor love nor wealth will give a young couple happiness if diplomacy is lacking. For it is trifles that cause wretchedness in life, and only diplomacy can handle trifles.

"Let me illustrate.

"My wife said to a young married woman of her acquaintance:

"'Maggie, your Jim must have the best of dispositions. Here you were more than an hour last night dressing for the rose garden party, and he never once called to you to hurry, nor did he get mad or even sour.'

"The young woman, with a wise, diplomatic smile, answered:

"'Ah, but you see I had hidden his wallet, his cigar case and his hat. I always do that when I know my dressing is going to keep me late. Afterward I find them for him, and he apologizes for having kept me waiting.'"

The Admiral and the Dog.

The late Gen. H. V. Boynton disliked dogs. He said one day in Washington:

"I know a lady who always receives her callers with a yapping, snapping spaniel, pampered and spoiled, on the soft beside her. An old admiral, a friend of mine, visited her one afternoon, and the spaniel took a dislike to him. It began to bark and growl and show its teeth, and it leaped down from its velvet cushion on the sofa, and began to make little feints and springs at the admiral's legs.

"He, as he talked, held his cane in his hand, and kept the tail of his eye on the infernal little beast. Its growls and yappings redoubled, and its fetiklike stirrings at his legs increased. For anxiety and rage he could hardly follow the thread of the talk. He took a firm grip on his cane.

"The lady said calmly:

"'Don't be afraid, admiral. My little dog never bites anyone.'

"And even as she spoke the nasty brute nipped the admiral's ankle, tearing the stocking and drawing blood.

"He swung his cane, and gave the dog a rap on the skull that rolled it, half-unconscious, into a corner.

"'Don't you be afraid, either, madam,' he said. 'I never strike little dogs.'"

A Bad Example.

Hudson Tuttle, the Ohio lecturer, made an address recently wherein he described the pitfalls of the lecture platform.

"One pitfall," Mr. Tuttle said, "is the unwise choice of examples and proofs."

"A temperance lecturer wished to prove to his audience the deadly power of whisky.

"Accordingly he caused a drop of water to be magnified and thrown upon a magic lantern screen. The picture was a terrible one. Worms bigger than pythons, crabs bigger than elephants, spiders the size of a ship, fought together in the drop of water like fiends in the infernal regions.

"The lecturer now caused a drop of whisky to be added to the water.

"'Watch, friends,' he said. 'Watch the whisky's effect.'

"The effect was marvelous. The liquor killed all those ferocious horrors instantly. Their vast claws and tentacles and feelers stiffened. All became peaceful and still.

"An old lady in the front row whispered hoarsely in her husband's ear:

"'Wall, Jabez, that settles me. I'll never drink water again' 'thout purtin' some whisky in it.'"

The City of Refuge.

Charles J. Bonaparte addressed in Baltimore recently a Scottish society called the Robert Burns club.

Mr. Bonaparte in the body of his address criticised Burns in an illuminating, but not obtrusive, manner. He concluded with a humorous reference to the jokes about the Scottish people that the English like to crack.

"Since Dr. Johnson ridiculed poor Boswell as the Scottish ape," said Bonaparte, "the English have poked fun at all your people. It is though, good-humored fun, based mainly on the idea that the Scotch have an impoverished region to find a home in rich England. No offense is ever taken at this joke.

"I was lunching one day in London, with a rich Englishman and a rich Scot. I described a number of sight-seeing tours that I had made through the city, and then I said:

"'Tis, by the way, where is the Caledonian asylum?'

"The Englishman looked at the Scot and smiled.

"'Hoot, mon, there is no need to,' he said in a good dialect."

Shakespeare in the West.

N. C. Goodwin was narrating the adventures of a Hamlet company that had toured the remotest parts of the west.

"Manager Smith, who also played first gravedigger," said Mr. Goodwin, "was in despair in a certain Arizona town, for his company was booked for a two weeks' engagement, and the people treated the play with a most disheartening indifference. They yawned in the soliloquy, and in the mad scene many of them went to sleep.

"Smith would have changed the bill, but no other play had been rehearsed, and there were neither costumes nor scenery for any other play. So Hamlet had to continue, though Smith would have given anything for the power to stir up the audience a bit.

"One night he stirred them up unintentionally. He got on, by accident, two vests. When he took off in the gravedigging scene, first the one vest and then the other, the people were amused. A roar of laughter ran over the house, and there was an outburst of applause—the first applause of the engagement.

"Smith was pleased and proud. He saw now what the people liked, and he resolved to give it to them in full measure. So the next night, in this scene, he wore 12 vests, and, standing in front of the grave, he removed them one by one. Roars of mirth shook the house; it was the proudest moment of Smith's life; he felt that he had been the company's salvation.

"As he removed the ninth vest, he looked around and at once his self-conceit fell 60 per cent. He had thought they were laughing at him, but there behind him was the second gravedigger, putting on the vests as fast as he took them off."

The Close Kid.

Henry H. Rogers, of the standard Oil Company, was born in Fairhaven, Mass., and a Fairhaven woman said of him the other day:

"Mr. Rogers is liberal. As a boy he was the same. I never saw any one as free with his money as this man.

"I once asked Mr. Rogers the best and quickest way to accumulate a big fortune, and he told me that liberality—a willingness to part with lots of money in the hope of getting still more back—was the secret of success, provided that industry and intelligence accompanied it.

"He said that penuriousness was fatal to the speedy acquisition of wealth, and he pointed to the case of a miner, a friend of his boyhood, who, with all his scrimpings and scrapings, had hardly saved $50 in the course of his long life.

"I remembered this miner well. Even as a Brite cuff he had been mean and close. A lady, one afternoon, had found him seated on a curb stone, crying and weeping as if his heart would break.

"'What is the matter, my poor child?' the lady said.

"'Oh, sobbed the child, I've lost a penny what my mother give me.'

"'Poor dear,' said the lady. 'Poor little dear.'

"And she opened her pocketbook and took out another penny.

"'There,' she said. 'Take that.'

"And then she walked on, well pleased with her philantrophy.

"But she had hardly gotten ten yards away before the youngster began to howl louder than before.

"'Now, now, child,' said the lady, returning. 'What in the matter now?'

"'It's that cent I lost,' sobbed the boy. 'If I hadn't 'a' lost it, I'd 'a' had two cents now.'"

A Rival.

"The old professor's one hobby is entomology. They say he's got the greatest collection of insects in the world."

"I don't know about that. Did you ever see my dog?"—Philadelphia Press.

HISTORIC HARVARD HOUSE TO BE SOLD

Birthplace of John Harvard's Mother, at Stratford-on-Avon.

LONDON, June 25.—It is rather an odd coincidence that so soon after the unveiling by Mr. Choate of the memorial window to John Harvard in Southwark cathedral should come the announcement that the birthplace of Harvard's mother, at Stratford-on-Avon, is to be sold. Mrs. Harvard was, of course, the daughter of Thomas and Alice Rogers of Stratford, and it was by them that "Harvard House," as the picturesque mansion is called, was built in 1596. It is a black and white timbered structure of three stories, adorned with a gable, and is one of the oldest and perhaps best remaining examples of domestic architecture in Stratford. In this house Katherine Rogers lived from 1591 until her marriage with Robert Harvard and to it she came with her little son—the future founder of Harvard university—to attend the funeral of her father. His wedding took place from the house in 1596.

John Harvard's father was a butcher in Southwark, the London suburb in which his son was born in that year, and was buried in the church where the memorial window to his honor now exists.

"Harvard House," which is one of the sights of Stratford-on-Avon, is much visited by American tourists, and even by tourists across the Atlantic.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Sunday Home Journal Section July 2, 1905

The Editors Point of View

A GOOD many of us would like to know just what the "simple life" of which we hear so much may be. There are as many answers as there are those to reply. One person will tell you it is wearing low heeled shoes, health waists and ready-made clothing. Another affirms that it consists in living in the country, far from the crush of the city. The vegetarian says the simple life is lived without meat, and the tee-totaller insists that the simple life means doing without strong drink. The socialistic soul opines that it is only by giving away our money to the poor that we can be saved from total degeneracy. But the best explanation which has yet been vouchsafed us is a "thoroughly healthy appetite for things in general—for those things which fall in the way of ordinary people."

To get at the essence of the phrase it seems to me, that it means no more than carrying the joy of life into commonplace things. Real capacity for enjoying ordinary things means general satisfaction, calls for no pretentiousness, and needs no renunciation, and surely this means the psychological simplicity of which it is generally agreed we stand in need. The advocates of the Simpler Life are always trying to make us believe that we must do some unusual and uncomfortable things, such as giving up our natural foods, or adopting eccentric dress. To do these things only makes life more complex, and not nearly so enjoyable.

It would add immeasurably to be able to enjoy all the small every-day things. To find in the routine of the day-duties a pleasure no less keen than the unexpected gives. To have, in short, as keen a palate for boiled potatoes as for broiled lobster, since potatoes are more nourishing, and not nearly so likely to give us dyspepsia. There are so many unhealthy appetites in our living today. The craving for constant change and excitement, rich food, unlimited clothes, luxuries of all sorts—these have become a monomania with, to be frank, people who cannot afford enough of them to realize how unsatisfactory they are. In the meantime the healthy issues of life do not get so much as a showing.

We are all rather tired of having the necessity of living the simple life dinned into us. Because it was a catchy phrase and sounded rather knowing and smart when used, it has been very much overworked. One always feels like telling these lecturers on the Simple Life that they could make their own lives that much simpler by ceasing to lecture. Yet, if it were not for the tiresome iteration of the words, we might be willing to see that they represent something which we need, and something which we might enjoy if we had it.

ONCE upon a time—which beginning proves that this is a fairy tale—a woman who was always very neat and trim, whose belts never sagged, whose hats never slid askew, was asked how she preserved this admirable tout ensemble with so little apparent effort. Her reply was a revelation to a trusting nature. "Every week or so," she said, "I go into my room, I touzzle my hair, I put on a pair of shoes with rundown heels, and a sloppy old dressing sack, and I take a good look at myself in the mirror for ten minutes. By that time I am so disgusted with slovenliness that I am buoyed up to another week of neatness."

If this be madness, there be method in it. Suppose every untidy chronic sloven were taken before a big mirror which faithfully told her of her shortcomings? She would scramble for her mending basket, and invest in an array of hair brushes, she would be neat for an hour at least. Another lapse into disorder, and another good look at herself, and the interval of neatness would be longer. After a while she would be revolutionized.

A mirror is an unfailing critic. Kindly disposed friends may say, "Oh, that dress does not show the stain except in some lights." Or, "your girdle is not crooked enough to make any difference," but let the mirror tell its story of those big dark spots up the front breadth, and the lop-sided girdle that spoils the whole effect of the costume!

Some happy women are blessed with an instinctive neatness. They can go to picnics and come home with every hair in place, while the rest of the party are dishevelled and dowdy. They can endure gales on sea and land, and the wind will do no more than give their hair a bewitching rumple, making it more attractive than before, though every one else may be reduced to stringy scolding locks all over the head. They will wear their white linen dress to a fire and never get a smudge, no matter how much of a blackamoor their sisters may be. This instinct, however, must be born, for it cannot be made.

Yet for the woman who is not born neat, there is still hope. By constant effort she may attain neatness, at least to a comparative degree. A supply of laces and metal heel taps on the shoes will prevent untidy runover boots. A casual survey of each skirt before it is put on will prevent her from appearing on the street with loops of binding about her feet. Safety pins and muscle used in conjunction will keep her shirtwaist down to its proper level. Stocks, also, may yield to firmly-sewed hooks and firmly stuck-in pins. Indeed, a supply of long, strong pins, either plain or fancy, helps out the weaker sister wonderfully. As for the uneasy hat—don't buy it. A good milliner will make you a hat which fits your head, and pinning it on will be more or less of a sinecure after that. After you have done your best with your clothing, it remains to cultivate a good carriage, and to hold your head up. Most sloppy women have a careless, uneven walk. Straight shoulders are a wonderful help toward a good appearance. And trust your mirror. If your mirror says it is all right, you may be sure it is, and not until then, and the use of a hand glass will help you to make sure that everything is correctly placed and secure. Your appearance is all that the casual person has to judge you by. Therefore it behooves you to give it some thought and attention.

HALF our pleasure may be in expectation and preparation for a joy to come, but that would not explain the extraordinary activity of some good women just before they are going to take a trip. Suppose rich Uncle Henry were to write to you and say: "Dear niece—Be ready to start on a tour of Europe with me by tomorrow night. We will be gone six months," what would you do? If you are a wise person you would put your clothes quickly into your trunk, pin on your hat and go—and have a good time. There really is very little information needed to travel comfortably. Just given a train schedule and a list of the good hotels in the places where you are going to stop, and you can have as interesting and improving a trip as the one who studied for a year beforehand. Oh, these poor earnest women who think every pleasure in life must be judged by its "improving" and "elevating" qualities; who make of their trips nothing but a survey of noted places, an orgy of picture galleries; who miss the beautiful scenery because they are busy reading in their guide books about the cathedral in the next town where they stop over for half an hour; who go religiously to see the Tower, the Abbey and Buckingham palace, but never give a glance or a thought to the picturesque, varied life of London. Oh, I could recite a list of grievances against these people, grievances registered through traveling with one of them in this country, not abroad. For instance, the statistical traveler approaches a station where they must wait an hour to change cars. She says, "Smithville—yes—do you know that Smithville has a really remarkable cheese factory? We will go over and see it at once and that will leave us plenty of time for lunch." Her companion, with thoughts set upon a comfortable meal, declines the glories of the cheese factory, but the words of protest might as well have been addressed to one of its cheeses. To the cheese factory, a most unattractive place, they go, then returning through the small, grimy town, they have just time to bolt a sandwich, and get on the train, and the throes of the ensuing indigestion are in no wise soothed by hearing the statistical traveler ruminating over her note book with, "There, I've checked off Smithville. Just marked it 'Saw the cheese factory where three thousand pounds of cheese are turned out each week."

Fancy the statistical traveler contemplating a trip abroad. She will first begin to "study up." She will get a smattering of bad French and some German which is worse, if anything, and never use a word of it while over there, because the natives cannot understand it. She will read Baedekers, and works of travel, and compile lists of cathedrals, statues, famous picture galleries, palaces, ruins, birthplaces of famous people, which she will methodically visit. She goes over primed with "information," and she returns with a lot more "information." The real benefit of travel has passed her by. She has seen sights and has gleaned a lot of facts. But her nature retains its little two-by-four characteristics. To her we would say, "Behold the encyclopedia. It is a worthy work. When we want information of the cut-and-dried sort, we go to it. But when we want a book for companion and friend we flee from it. Think well on this parable and get wisdom thereby."

WHEN even the medical papers seriously discuss the teaching of manners, we must be in a very bad way, indeed. It is street manners, however, which the medicos have under consideration, and they inveigh sharply against the thoughtlessness and carelessness of pedestrians which render a stroll in a crowded thoroughfare a menace to life and limb. There is, for instance, the umbrella or cane, which is often carried lance-fashion, or is, perhaps, trailed negligently, affording an opportunity for the unwary to trip and get an ugly fall. Men are offenders no less than women in this respect, and not one of us but has dodged the umbrella carried under the arm of a tall man, and pointing straight at the eyes of the one who comes along behind him. Women never reach such a height, but they are apt to carry their umbrellas in a careless, spread-eagle sort of fashion which takes up considerable more space than really belongs to them. Yes, it would seem that we need to be taught street manners.

The careless smoker is an object of danger, and a certain annoyance. He flecks cigar ashes on the gown of the woman who is passing, and as apt as not throws the lighted stub of his cigar or cigarette into some likely place for a fire, and that we have so few fires from this cause is owing more to the kindness of fate than the carefulness of man.

The woman who wears a trailing skirt infringes on street etiquette, as well as the one who wears spiky hat pins. Most aggravating of all is the promenader who never looks where he is going, but bumps heedlessly about, strays in front of street cars or vehicles, and is a constant anxiety to all those who observe him. He is miraculously snatched from deadly accident, yet never learns to take care of himself. He needs to go into the very kindergarten of street manners, for the first thing we must do is to observe our path, avoid confusion and accidents, and stop our wits from going woolgathering when we take our walks abroad.

The baby carriage and the pet dog are nuisances on a crowded street. Up town, on the broad, quiet avenues one may roll the baby along in perfect safety, and here also may Fido be given his exercise, and his leash may be long. But down town the baby carriage should never, never be taken, unless it is a case of absolute necessity. The bustling, hurried street is no place for a baby, and the carriage blocks traffic as successfully as a fire. As for the pet dog—if he cannot manage to wrap his chain around the legs of at least a dozen people in one block, he had better be taken to a veterinarian, for he is sick. If he is a little puppy he will very likely get trod upon or run over.

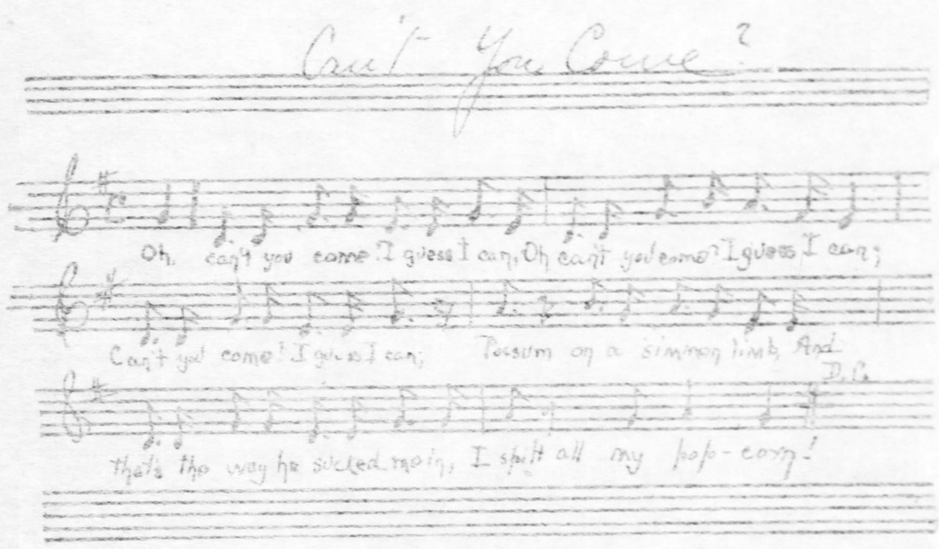
A great deal of this lack of street manners is thoughtlessness, and a great deal more is an indifference to the rights and comforts of others. Either of these is easy to correct. Indeed, it is rumored, if we do not take ourselves strictly to task for these small matters, our legislators may get to work, and present us with certain regulations which must be followed, or if we disregard them, give us some very inconvenient penalties.

Sophia Kerr

The Old Songs

By JESSIE M. BURCHARD.

THE comic song of the present day is a different ditty from that of 40 years back. Now we hear of "Mr. Lawson, the Man from Boston," of "Mr. Dooley," and skits on all the political and social events of the day. How different the comic song of old! It was oftener than not an affair of eight or ten, or even more, verses, with a chorus. Sometimes it was as lacking in rhyme and reason as those of the present day may often appear. Such an one I have heard my father sing, with no tune at all, no apparent



ending, (as he used to sing it over and over till he was tired); no sense that I have ever discovered; nevertheless, a very fascinating song to me now, as it has always been. The range is less than an octave, and the air is but a meaningless succession of notes. It might be called, "Can't You Come?"

"Oh, can't you come? I guess I can;
Can't you come? I guess I can;
Can't you come? I guess I can;
Possum on a 'simmon limb,
And that's the way he sucked
me in,
I split all my popcorn!
Old Granny Grace,
She looks ugly in the face,
Forty pounds of candle grease
Settin' on the mantlepiece,
Git up thar nigger,
Can't you pat for Juba?"

There is a little more that I have forgotten, but I fancy that is enough for any one.

There is a charming song entitled, "Mary Ann," which I shall present entire in words and music, for we have nothing like it in these degenerate days. There are only two verses, and there is no chorus, in both of which respects it is rather unique in its day and generation.

Oh, don't you see the turtle dove,
A-sitting on yonder pine?
Lamenting the loss of his own true love,
The same as me for my Mary Ann.

The lobster in the lobster-pot,
The blue-fish dangling on a line,
For the ship is ready and the wind is fair
And I am bound for the sea, Mary Ann.

A ditty known to many, but to no two alike, is "Sing Some, Kitty," a collection of words with no reason, but with a very taking jingle in the tune. Nearly everyone that I have ever heard warble this song has a different version. The one I learned in childhood is, of course, the best in my opinion, and shall be reproduced here, as faithfully as memory will permit.

SING SOME KITTY.

'Way down South, where I was born,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh,
They husk the wood and chop the corn,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh!
A roastin' ear to the house I bring,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh,
The driver catch me and he sing,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh!
Refrain.
Ke-mo, ki-mo, re-mo, ri-mo,
Hi, Ho, dar you are,
With my nip cat, set back,
Susy won't you come back,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-mo oh!

In South Car'lina this nigger did grow,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh,
White man planted the end of his toe,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh!
And water it well with tobacco smoke,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh,
Till out of the ground their heads they poke,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh!
Next come the wild-puss for my juice,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh,
He gnawed till he gnawed this nigger loose,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh!
Then away to the hillside I did slip,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh,
And I slided down on my under lip,
Sing some Kitty, can't you ki-me oh!

Probably at least three-fourths of those who read this will say, "Oh, I used to know that, but that is not just right, it ought to be so-and-so," but the good old tune is the same in all cases.

My father used to sing a song for us a long while ago, which will be strange to many, I fancy, for I have never yet found anyone who has heard it, or even heard of it. The air is very monotonous, but with a somewhat pleasing minor strain in the oft-repeated refrain. I am not sure of the name of this song, but think it is,

OLD AUNT SALLY.

I went down to New Orleans,
I tripped upon the landing,
I run against a yellow gal
She fotched me up a-standing.
Alamode de duck soup,
De corner of de alley,
Tell you 'bout de scrape I had
Wid my lovely Sally.

Refrain.

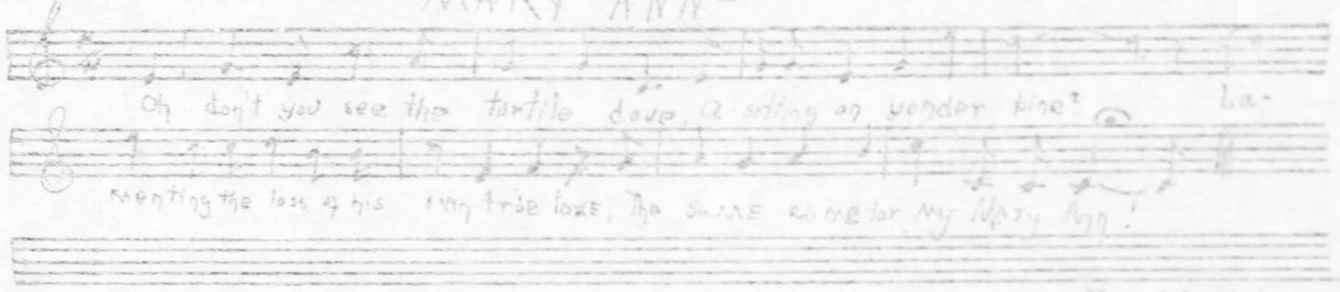
Oh Sally! Oh Sally! My old aunt Sally,
Ree, ree, ri, ro,
Ho, ho, ho, ho,
Round de corner Sally!

I asked my gal to take a ride
Wid me upon the levee,
She jumped up and cracked her heels
And said that she was ready.
I never spoke another word
And now I'll tell the reason,
Case I lit upon her 'fections for
De balance of de season.

Refrain.

De season, de season,
De balance of de season,
Ree, ree, ri, ro,
Ho, ho, ho, ho,
De balance of de season.
Oh Sally! Oh Sally! My old aunt Sally,
Ree, ree, ri, ro,
Ho, ho, ho, ho,
Round de corner Sally!

I hitched de ox before de cart
Just like a clever fellow,
I hit him a cut to make him go,
He begun to bawl and bellow;
I looked around to see my Sal,
Till then I had forgotten,
And then I seed her makin' tracks

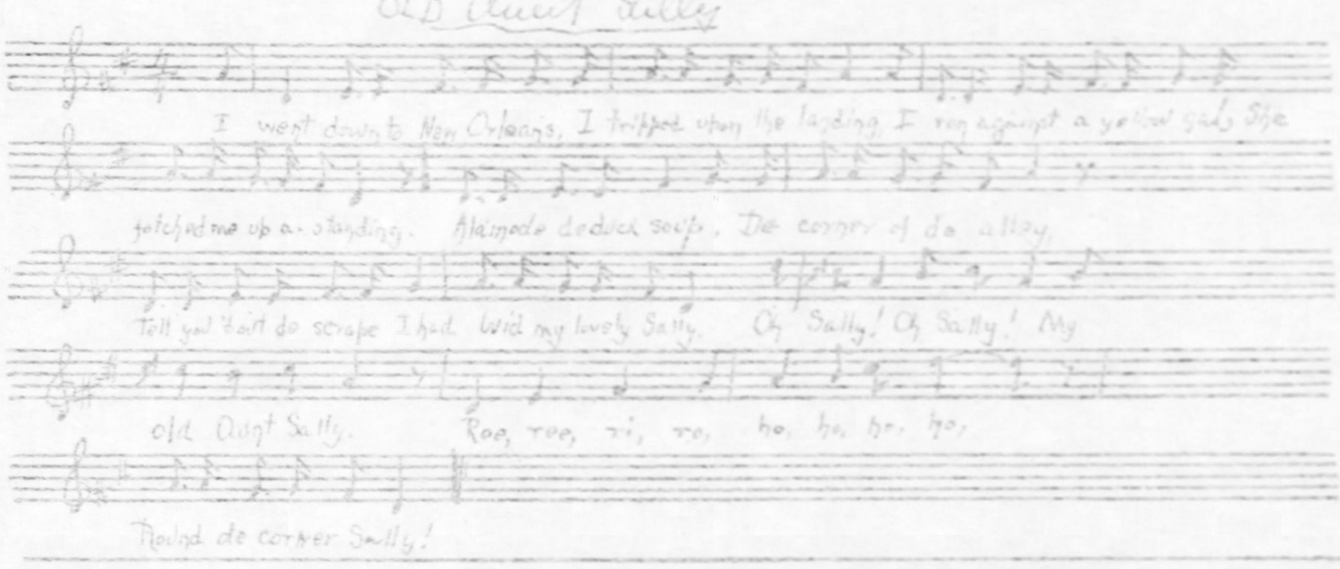


Across de sandy bottom.

Refrain.

De bottom, de bottom,
Across de sandy bottom,
Ree, ree, ri, ro,
Ho, ho, ho, ho,
Across de sandy bottom.
Oh Sally! Oh Sally! My old aunt Sally.

Now I must write down one of the many-versed, serial songs that were once so popular, that no repertoire of a country singer was complete without several of them. The tune of this one is more of a sort of recitative, with the last two lines of each stanza repeated as a chorus.



It is called by the simple, yet tragic title of

THE PEANUT STAND.

Come listen to me white folks, while I rehearse a ditty;
It's all about a fair young girl who lived in Jersey City
She fell in love with a gay young man who was handsome in his prime,
And his name was Conny O'Rine.

Now Biddy McGee was a fair young girl, and noted near and far;
She kept a peanut stand in Jersey City, to supply the railroad car,
But when her mother she came to know Conny, she did not like his clan,
And she said if her daughter kept company with him,
She would bust up the peanut stand.

Now, Conny O'Rine was a gay young man, and noted far and near,
He could beat St. Patrick at forty-fives, a-playing for lager beer;
He fell in with a parcel of New York toughs, who led him around like a toy,
So he joined the West Side Fire Zou-Zous,
And he went for a soldier boy.

When Biddy McGee came to hear of this, she took right to her bed;
The peanut stand went up the spout, the girl she died right dead;
The news took effect on Conny himself, for he never could march to time,
So out of the camp in a very short time
They drummed poor Conny O'Rine.

The old woman's house is haunted now, every night about twelve-o'-clock,
She sees the most horrible sort of a sight, which gives her a terrible shock,
The ghosts of Conny and Biddy McGee come marching in hand in hand,
And close behind them comes marching along
The ghost of the Peanut Stand.

Another of these delectable serio-comics was "Johnnie Gilhooley," a tale of a tragic love which will appeal to those who heard it in the music halls of 40 years ago, and also to those who had not that pleasure it begins:

I once did know a young man whose name was Johnnie Gilhooley,
His father kept a beer saloon way down on Chatham street,

The last part is as follows:

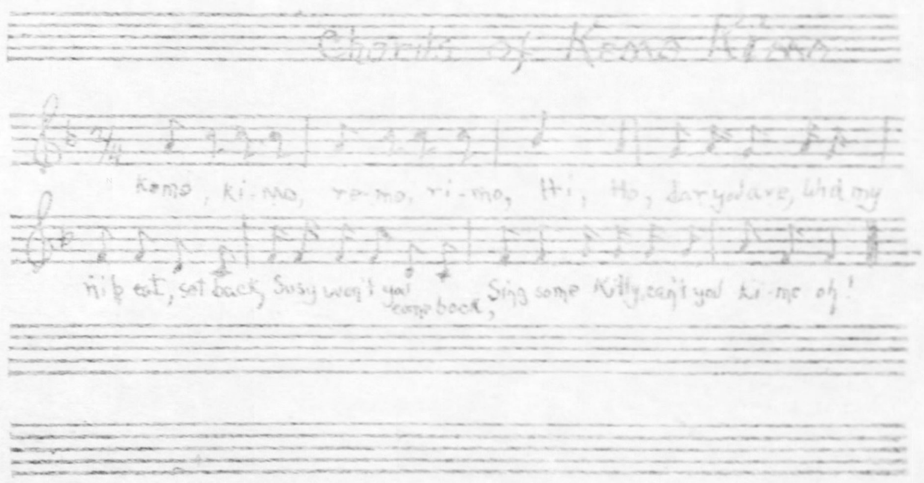
Now Johnnie was a sporter, a coon and nothing shorter
At billiards he'd meet Phelim, and out of him knock spots,
He drove a fancy horse, too, that ought to have been a fast one
But he was ring-bone and spavin, and, of course, he had the botts.
Now Johnnie went a courting his washer woman's daughter
Sarah McGuffin, was her name, her mother had the brass,
Every night he'd go to see her, and out they'd go a-walking,
And then he'd treat her to lemon ice cream, what cost a penny a glass.
One night he went to see her, and tipped upon the landing
And fell into a tub of suds that in the way did lie,
A piece of soap ran down his throat, and when the old woman found him,
She washed him out and rinsed him and hung him up to dry.

When Sarah McGuffin she chanced to hear, what happened to Johnnie Gilhooley,
She screamed and squalled, she yelled and bawled, and tore her lily red hair
She swallowed the washwoman's basket, and rammed it down with a poker,
And that was the end of Gilhooley the brave, and Sarah McGuffin the fair!

If some of the vaudeville artists of today would make a collection of these old songs, and use them instead of the spiritless and inane "I Love You-oo-oo" stuff so many of them sing, they might make a big hit, and jump to the position of head liner, with ease and promptness. Certainly "Johnnie Gilhooley" is a gem that ought not to be allowed to shine unseen.

These, out of many, are firmly implanted in my memory, and I only wish that I could secure a collection of them all, but nearly all are out of print, sad to say.

Among the old songs that will never die are the war songs, songs that relieved the tedium of weary marches, and helped to brace up the failing courage of the boys on the nights before the battles. These songs were of all characters, sentimental, comic, patriotic, and pathetic. There were dozens and dozens of them sung on both sides, and dozens more sung on but one side. One of the ten-



(Continued on Page .)

The Young Pretender

An Episode of the Boulevards.

BY ALPHONSE COVRLANDER.

Of course, Paris in the spring-time was all very well in its way. The bud-sheaths were creeping from the branches of the trees along the boulevards. The knife-like wind of winter had gone elsewhere, and in its place there remained the fresh breeze of April. The closed cabs, with chaufee chalked on the outside, to tell people that they contained foot-warmers, had departed, and the open voitures reigned in their stead. They had eliminated the co l-braziers from the cafe terraces, and the Boulevard des Italiens was a long line of people seated in the open air sipping at coffees, liqueurs, and syrups. The electric lights of the theater advertisements flashed in the darkness cheerily.

Paris in the spring-time was all very well in its way. Thus Mr. Julius Trimble, British subject, aged 28, domiciled in Paris, assistant window-dresser to Brotherton & Co., Limited, jewelers of Regent street, with branches in Paris, New York, and elsewhere. He was a little man, with a pale blue eye and a moustache that was as fair as it was heavy—so heavy, in fact, and bristly, that you thought him a fearsome and military person until he laughed; for his laugh was the high-pitched "hee-hee-hee" of a school girl.

There was, however, very little laugh in Mr. Julius Trimble tonight as he loafed with the chattering, mixed crowd that slouched along the broad stretch from the Boulevard Montmarte to the Madeleine, hands in his light gray overcoat pockets (the overcoat conspicuously English in cut), and bowler hat tilted saucily on the back of his head. He had come to the conclusion that a shop assistant's life in Paris was a snare and a delusion. It was a modern interpretation of the torture of Tantalus. Pleasure plucked at his sleeve, and bade him dance attendance on her, but poverty tugged at the tails of his gray English coat and dragged him away. Three pounds a week used to go a considerable way in London, where you could get a cut off the joint for ninepence, and a pint of bitter for twopence, and go the gallery for sixpence. But seventy-five francs—the French equivalent for £3! Poof! It was gone by Wednesday, and all through the weak flesh being unable to withstand the strong spirit. One must have wine at 65 centimes a half jug with one's dinner, he argued, and a liqueur is so French. Besides, he couldn't get a proper breakfast, and so he had to have two dinners a day, though the French insisted on calling the first one breakfast. He had come, therefore, to the conclusion that Paris was, au fong (as he himself would say), "no cop," and, consequently, he was morose and bitter, because he had been fool enough to leave his comfortable suburban "diggings" in Finsbury park, to live in a stuffy, sixth-floor room of a fifth-rate Paris hotel, with the windows opening on the courtyard.

Of course, he had been dazzled by the glamor of it. From Finsbury park to Paris was such a broad leap!

He scanned the faces of the men sitting outside the Cafe de la Paix. They were mostly Englishmen or Americans, wandering over the continent, and resting themselves in Paris. Huh! thought Julius, they were happy! They could drink tenpenny drinks on Thursday, and ride about in cabs. Perhaps they regretted leaving the city of light after a flying visit, and envied men like himself, who lived there always. He only knew that he envied these English tourists and travelers—that he felt mean before them.

After all, the only way to enjoy Paris, he thought, was to wear evening dress every night, dine well, and sit outside the best cafes, and watch the people passing by, with the moving backgrounds of cabs, lumbering three-horse 'buses, and painted motor-cars.

He reached the Madeleine, and turned mechanically with the crowd, to retrace his steps along the habitual promenade of Paris. Around him was the swirl of voices, with here and there snatches of English conversation. "I'm sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm," said an American, with a languid, nasal drawl in his voice. "Guess I've had enough of thish yer city. I'll be tickled to death to see Noo York again."

"Ecoute mon p'tit loup," said a woman's voice.

"I think I shall return via Venice."

"Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean."

Mr. Julius Trimble heard, and hearkened to the shibboleth of the moneyed people, and his little suburban heart ached exceedingly as he thought of the Paris he had never been able to enjoy, because of his hours of work and limited means.

"Oh! blow it!" he ejaculated in despair.

Then something happened. He was jabbed violently in the back, so violently that his hat was jerked forward over his forehead, and he was forced to utter a stronger exclamation than "blow it" to relieve his feelings. He turned abruptly, and——

"I beg your pardon," said a girl; "I—I—didn't notice—I——"

Mr. Julius Trimble raised his hat with a courtly gesture. (France had taught him that.)

"My umbrella," continued the girl. "I'm very clumsy."

Mr. Trimble coughed. She was rather pretty.

"Pray—er—pray don't mention it."

Then they both stood still, regarding one another, as if in hesitation. Mr. Trimble took his hat, and brushed it thoughtfully. "Funny you should just happen to knock an Englishman," he remarked, and then, fearing she might think he was insinuating something, he added blunderingly: "I mean—it really was funny?" and as she did not answer he made a frontal attack.

"Wasn't it?" he asked.

"It was certainly a coincidence," she replied, with a smile that gave Mr. Trimble a flashing glimpse of ivory-white teeth. He said, in his mind, that she was a "corker," and replaced his hat.

The shifting crowd jostled them together, and he found that he was by her side. What more natural than that he should offer to carry her umbrella, if it were in her way? She made a gesture of refusal, which Mr. Trimble noticed with pain.

"Oh, I say," he said. "This is Paris, you know—and—and Paris is different. Besides," with a knowing look, "I've seen you before, so we aren't utter strangers."

Before the press of the throng they were obliged to move along slowly, side by side. The girl wished it to be understood that this was not a surrender, but merely an armistice for pourparlers. "You've seen me before?" she asked. "I am afraid I do not remember meeting you."

"Oh, come now," replied Mr. Trimble, with a bold

"Then there fell between them a silence."

audacity which really surprised him. "In the train."

"What train?" she demanded, suddenly.

He was floored! He began to wonder vaguely whence she had come. Perhaps from Nice, perhaps from London, even from Vienna, or Switzerland. To gain time he answered evasively, "You know," and then his eye caught an advertisement flashing and reflashing at the corner of the Rue Louis le Grand. "L'hiver a Rome" it spelt out and then disappeared for a moment, and began spelling again: "L'-H-I-V—." He took it as an omen.

"Rome," he blurted out. "We were in the same train."

To his surprise, the girl burst out laughing. "Were we really?" she asked; then, as if she were pleased at the thought. "Fancy that, now . . . . you're quite right. . . . When did you come up?"

"Few days ago," he murmured, congratulating himself on his lucky shot. By Jove! she was—he sought for the word—yes, she was a "tripper." And she had asked him when he had left Rome! He, Julius Trimble, shop assistant, was playing the moneyed traveler so well, that he had really taken her in.

"So did I," she replied, promptly. "Wasn't the weather splendid there?"

"Gorgeous," he agreed. "Beautiful sunshine."

"Oh, no," she said, in protest. "The rain. I mean. Rome in the rain is beautiful."

"I mean the rain, too," he corrected hastily. "When I said 'sunshine' I was referring to Paris."

They came to the Cafe Riche. He felt in his pocket to see how much money he had, and counted quietly to himself, a two-franc piece, eight sous, and a piece that might be either a franc or a nickel 25 centime piece. Julius prayed with a fervor, of which he had deemed himself incapable, that it might be the former.

"May I ask you to have a black coffee?" he said. Might as well play the part thoroughly, he thought to himself.

The girl laughed again. (She was always laughing!) "You're very kind."

They sat down in the front row on the terrace, and a thin waiter came sliding in and out of the narrow spaces between the tables, toward them.

"Deux cafes," said Julius, with an imperious desire to air his knowledge of French.

"Two corfy's," corroborated the waiter in English he had learnt at a Soho restaurant.

Julius regarded him reproachfully, and lit a cigarette.

"Y' know," he said, between the puffs—("No objection me smoking, 'spose")—y'know I find Paris frightfully borin'."

"It isn't as good as—Rome," she hazarded.

"Ah," he cried, enthusiastically, "Rome! Rome!" and then finished in a vague way, "Rome!" He was wonder what Rome was like, and trying to think of Latin. Of course, they spoke Latin in Rome. He could only remember the declensions of the nouns. What was the beastly word for table? Ah, yes, "Mensa."

He rapped the table. "Mensa," he said, artfully. "Mensa semper idem."

"True, true," she agreed in an absent-minded manner. He was delighted. What would the fellows in the shop say if they could know that he was lolling at a Cafe Riche table, talking to a girl—a charming girl—who had traveled, evidently, all over the place? Perhaps she was a millionaire's daughter.

The waiter brought the cups and another waiter poured out the coffee. Julius said, "Merci."

"I can't get over meeting you like this," observed the girl, after they had been sipping.

"Shows how small the world is."

"Where are you going to next?" she asked.

"Norway," he replied, loudly. "Day after tomorrow."

"Norway," she repeated.

"Midnight Sun, y'know," he explained, with a swift recollection of the posters.

A camelot paused before them, displaying his wares. They consisted of picture postcards of Paris. Of course, the camelot took him for a tourist. 'Might as well play the part, thought Julius again, and he put away all thought of the morrow and squandered one of his last francs in a packet of picture postcards. "Useful to send to one's friends," he said to the girl. "I send 'em wherever I go."

"So do I," said she, glancing carelessly over the cards.

He could not help thinking that she was very pretty, and wondered if he dare ask her to meet him again. Pshaw! why not? It was obvious that he had impressed her by his knowledge of cities.

"S'pose you won't be leaving just yet awhile?" he inquired.

The girl answered hesitatingly. "No—er—Midnight Sun."

He saw his blunder. "So I am, so I am," he said hastily. "But we might meet before I go."

"Very possibly."

Then there fell between them a silence, and they both sat listening to the ramble of the heavy, three-horse 'buses, and the music of the sheep-bells jangling around the cab horses' necks.

"Well," she said, at last, "I must be off. People will be wondering where I am."

She rose, and he followed her out on to the Boulevard.

"Mayn't I know your name?" he asked.

"Oh! certainly. Margaret Windover. Here's my card."

She fumbled with a little purse that hung from her waist belt, and handed him a visiting card. He put it in his pocket. She held out her hand in farewell.

"Mayn't I see you to the hotel?" he pleaded.

She shook her head decisively.

"Oh, I say," he began.

"No, really, I couldn't let you."

"But——"

The next minute she had vanished in the crowd, and he was left alone with the unfinished expostulation on his lips. He walked back forlornly. She was a stunner. It was getting late now, and he turned towards his hotel in a little side street off the Rue D'Antin. He climbed the stairs to his room, and sat down on the bed. "Didn't she take a fancy to me," he murmured, exultingly.

And, again, "Julius, you're a dog!"

Then he remembered he had her visiting card, and he pulled it out to regard it in the flickering candle light.

Branches All Over the World.
Typewriting in all Languages.

MISS MARGARET WINDOVER.

BILLINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
48, Boulevard des Capuchines, Paris.

For a moment the room swung round him. Then he pulled himself together, and began to realize it all.

"Gad! She's just the same as me," he said, blankly. "Rome! Ugh! She's made a fool of me, of course," he hit the pillow violently. "That's why she was always laughing. . . . Typewriting. . . . Midnight Sun. . . . Oh! what an idiot I've been."

As he took off his coat a packet tumbled out of the pocket. He picked it from the floor, and saw that it was a packet of picture postcards.

"A franc clean chucked away," he said viciously. "And two coffees—oh, blow!"

* * * * * * *

To make sure Julius went to 48, Boulevard des Capucines on the morrow. The Billington Typewriter Company had a windowful of girls hammering away at their machines. He scanned the faces eagerly. Perhaps, after all, she had made a mistake and given him the wrong card. But no, there she was—in the third row. Their eyes met. She was laughing. Yes, confound it, she was laughing.

And as Julius turned away it seemed that everyone else was laughing at him, too.

THOUGHT HE COULD, BUT HE COULDN'T.

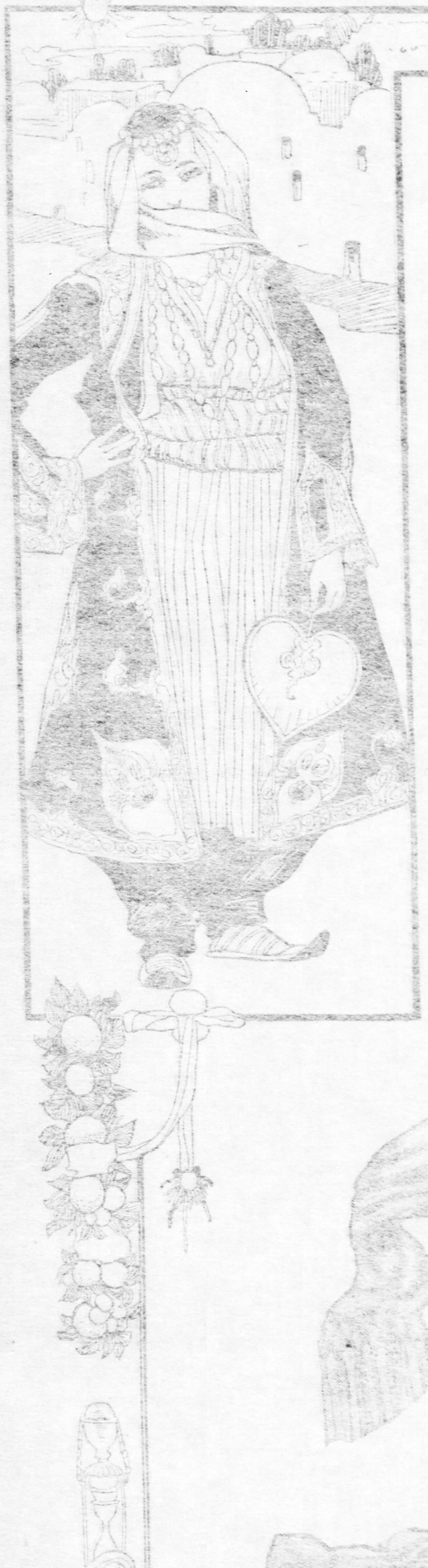
Said the Czar: "Since this war must begin,
We must find us a general to win.
And if there is a chap
Who can lick the poor Jap,
I'm convinced that our Kuropat-kin."

But the Japs, with their small eyes aslant,
Made him run 'till at last he did pant;
"I could whip 'em, you see,
If they'd quit whipping me,
But they won't, so your Kuropat-kin't!"

—Herbert Randolph Galt—Puck.

The Carlo Gown

Designed by Gordine Shaw
Drawn by Permilla Kauffman



A simple summer dancing frock of lavender flowered organdy, trimmed with ruffles on the skirt and sleeves, and an edging of Valenciennes lace around the neck. The girdle is of pale lavender silk, shirred into shape.

IN THE PALACE OF "COFFEE AND"

BY DOLORES MARBURG BACON

The SURPRISE of "TWELVE-TWENTY"

TWELVE-TWENTY had come in out of the storm at twenty minutes past twelve on a December day six months before, and with the single exception of a time when he had gone to some place out on the Putnam division, he had never failed of the hour and the minute.

When he had withdrawn to the place on the Putnam division the spheres had strayed in their courses, according to Murphy's internal evidence. She had believed herself to be served by fate as Number Ten had been, when the Swell had gone away.

Murphy's and Twelve-Twenty's intellectual converse had been bounded fore and aft by "Prunes?" but how unlike his fellows did Twelve-Twenty discourse: "If you please" and "I am in no haste." How unlike the mental processes of the man who sat beneath the legend "Watch your hat and coat," up by the ham sandwich structure! The man who wore a potent breath, a queer colored diamond in a queerer colored negligee shirt, and who mentioned his thoughts somewhat thus: "Hand me a hash—damned quick!"

Between Murphy and Twelve-Twenty there had been something very gentle and rarefied in the atmosphere—so rare, indeed, as to be intangible; but as a matter of fact, had Murphy paused to think it over, she must have recalled that something like the following had passed which had furnished an elemental and fertile imagination material upon which to feed.

On the day when Murphy had had a headache Twelve-Twenty had been conscious of it without being especially conscious of Murphy, and he had said:

"My dear girl, I am not at all particular about the prunes; just skip them; it will mean the saving of at least two hundred steps for you between here and that counter. Is there not something quite handy that you can shove this way, and which will save you trouble? Now that butter and—and"—— Twelve-Twenty had looked about, and having seen nothing but the butter, a sugar bowl and a heap of napkins, had paused; but he had all unwittingly made his gentle purpose apparent, and Murphy had paused in her flight and had looked upon him with a new expression. Twelve-Twenty was unaware that she had looked at him at all; it was his habit to treat all women with velvet thought as well as tone, and to perceive their needs without any process of mental registration.

Twelve-Twenty was a man of the pen, even was a man of very great genius, as all the world but himself knew. He, himself, had never become aware of these things, in all his nice and pleasant life. All that he was conscious of in his own case was that he more frequently than not received a good many cents a word for writing something for somebody—when he did not receive a great deal more; and that he had several—more than three—generations of entirely pleasing and strictly honest folk behind him; and he had never taken thought for the morrow as to what he should eat nor what he should put on. Twelve-Twenty was one of those dangerous men who was so largely because he did not know it; and Murphy was not conscious of why she loved him—and possibly she did not love him; but what she felt stood for the word, in lieu of the word superior. Perhaps affection was the thing she felt—that word so much sweeter and more abiding. Probably what she had confided to Mag—Number Ten—upon the subject, expressed the case as clearly as it could have been expressed by any one:

"I'm just livin' day 'n night on his smiles, Mag—because he's so differ'nt."

He was "differ'nt" to many more persons than to Murphy, although many might better have defined the reason why.

Twelve-Twenty was not aware that he needed aught of this world's goods, above what his pen provided and that which he had inherited from a fairly well fixed ancestry. But Murphy assumed, not unreasonably, that a man who took his luncheon at the "joint"—a misnomer attached to the restaurant because of painful familiarity which had grown up between it and its employes—and confined his dietary almost exclusively to prunes, toast, baked apples and to certain other 5-cent trivialities—I say it was not unreasonably assumed by her that he fed thus because he could not afford roast beef and pie. When Murphy had the price roast beef and pie became for the time her obsession.

Murphy had acquired a numerous unclassified and wholly erroneous assortment of facts concerning Twelve-Twenty which was the result of his being so "differ'nt" and so beloved, and because to her his life was esoteric outside the period bounded by the noon hour.

Hence, when he had withdrawn to the place on the Putnam division where he had been writing something and running somebody's lawn mower, because lawn mowers were delightful and full of mystery to him, Murphy had supposed him to be more or less dead of malnutrition. She did not express it thus. She had said:

"I'll bet them prunes has gone to his head, 'n' I'll never forgive meself if somethin's happened 'm." Though wherein lay her responsibility she herself could not have told. Murphy was full of materialism, of wifely instinct and of supererogation; and she was strictly elemental—wholly elemental, excepting that cosmopolis had rounded off the corners till nobody less analytical by profession than Twelve-Twenty would have recognized her case—and Twelve-Twenty never thought of her.

When he had gone on the Putnam division retreat and had fatuously given himself up to the lawn mowers for 12 days the extreme moment of raw eggs and kumyss and sleepless nights had arrived for Murphy.

The imagery of her dreams—when she was able to sleep at all—was concentrated in a picture of the "Hash House" entrance, and a tall, slight man, mostly forehead,

MURPHY GRABBED AT HER THROAT AND SAID "PRUNES" IN A COLLOQUIAL TONE

entering thereat. The reaction upon Number Ten of Murphy's desperate condition was becoming painful, even dangerous. The moment was realized when she could no longer contemplate the situation.

"Murphy—get up—and fight!"

"I can't," Murphy answered. "So help me Gawd, Mag, I can't! I just don't care."

"You'r killin' me," Number Ten said, suddenly snatching an inconsolable looking corset cover of Murphy's which adorned the gas jet and tearing it in two with her very white and muscular hands. "Get up, I tell you!"

Murphy shook her head and turned over. She had been in bed two days, and her panther cat body had lost much of its sleekness and the Irish eyes looked wan. At this moment she was but the memory of Murphy. Suddenly Number Ten reached over and slapped the prostrate woman's face, then stood alert. She had remained awake all night trying to think what life would be like without Murphy, and a vivid imagination had enabled her to perceive what it would be like—and she couldn't stand it.

When Number Ten smote her Murphy did not move, save to slink lower in the bed and more thoroughly to efface herself among the pillows. Number Ten gave the wall a jab with her right and looked about the room for further inspiration. Murphy must be near unto death!

"Didn't I get me own throw down th' shell shute? 'n' how did I take it? Didn't I just raise hell? Did I go to leakin' at me taps like th' washers was loose?" Murphy sobbed, not obtrusively. "I'm not goin' to stand it," Number Ten continued, reaching a very climax of abandon.

When Number Ten threw herself upon the floor and wept the occasion attained to the dignity of a function; she wept as she fought and loved as she wept, and the spectator was bound to feel a profound interest in what she would do next; but Murphy's performance was killing. Murphy whimpered quietly, heartbreakingly. Murphy's grief was not spectacular. As Murphy sobbed with her face in the pillows and only her back hair showing, Number Ten became momentarily more distraught.

Go down wit' me 'n' clean out the hash house, 'n have some respect fur yourself or I'll smash you!" she boomed, but Murphy did not respond, excepting to break Number Ten's heart with a sigh.

'Mebby you think yer grief's becoming ye long, lank hash slinger!" Number Ten tooled, bassly, while standing over the bed awaiting results. "Mebby ye're tryin' to fade like a vi'let in a garbage pail." Her taunts were extreme, but so was Murphy's condition, and she did not move.

"Don't be an oyster. If I was goin' to jump th' shell shute ut wouldn't be fur a skinny Dub wit' a forehead as run clean through to the back of his neck." She made allusion to the personal eccentricities of Twelve-Twenty, and while Number Ten welcomed what immediately occurred, Murphy's persistent indifference had left her all unguarded, and it was half a minute before she could pick herself from the floor and clear the iron black hair from her eyes and take inventory. She turned up nothing more than a skinned elbow, and then she threw herself joyously upon Murphy, who sat tremblingly upon the edge of the bed.

"You dirty rag!" Murphy began, while suffering the embrace and quivering with righteous anger and sudden weakness, and her blue eyes dilating healthfully.

"Ye'll live, Murphy!" Number Ten cried, hysterically, clasping the resisting Murphy in her arms again.

"Well," Murphy breathed, "I'm no corpse yet. If you don't like th' style of his forehead you've only to mention it, an' I'll alter yer own features to make good." Again Number Ten embraced Murphy paroxysmally.

"Ye'll get up, Murphy?"

"I am up," Murphy trumpeted, flashing a glance at Number Ten.

"Ye'll go back to the joint"——

"An' see th' place where he's bin sittin' fur months, an' him eatin' frum me hand, an' all th' while wi' a face like an archangel? One day me head ached. I forgot to turn his eggs," she replied; and immediately she looked toward the pillows and showed symptoms again. Number Ten felt that to hesitate was to be lost.

"Murphy, you must go back. Would ye have Twelve-Twenty comin' back an' find no light in th' window, an' have that snitchy beeches of a Black Matt gettin' her chance after all? She ain't got th' conscience of a Skye terrier, an' would kidnap 'im as soon as draw one. I saw her lookin' at 'im one day wi' the way she has. It was fierce." Murphy stood weakly up.

"Do you mean ut?" she said, with her eyes narrowed and her nostrils beginning to twitch. Number Ten nodded, and Murphy began to put on her clothes.

"What are ye doin'?" Number Ten's endurance would hardly outlast the crisis.

"I'm goin' to th' Hash House," she said, her hands trembling as she fumbled with the buttons.

"Wait till I get ye somethin' to eat, Murphy; you're weak 'n'——"

"Is me placket hole shut? I'm waitin' fur nut'in," Murphy remarked with calm inflection, while trembling the more.

"Murphy, if ver goin' to kill Black Matt, wait till ye've had some soup." In Number Ten's voice was a demonstrement of rejoicing. Murphy was likely to become restored; an unimportant matter like the unmerited death of the leading lady—otherwise, head waitress—presented no embarrassments.

"I'll not wait," Murphy continued, with even calmer inflection, if possible, than before.

"But you mustn't be wrecked before Twelve-Twenty comes back." Number Ten temporized. Murphy was aroused, and that was all Number Ten demanded.

"Me—be wrecked?" Murphy paused a moment with the intricacies of her toilet and looked at Number Ten through the slits of her narrowed eyelids. That tone, that smoldering glance, that peace-on-earth pose and manner stirred Number Ten like martial music. Her lips contracted, becoming the shortest distance between two points, and her eyes opened wide, and she stood, the splendid antithesis of Murphy; and Murphy stood—the fine, agile panther cat, sick but fit.

"Murphy, listen to me. I'm full of victuals, while you've bin livin' on your frin's 'n' your mind's wanderin'. Wait till Black Matt does ye dirt"——

"She dies fur her good intentions," returned Murphy, twisting up her back hair.

"I'm willin'; but wait till Twelve-Twenty don't need you, because I guess after th' fight th' Inth'll have to fire us, Murphy"——

"Twelve-Twenty's gone."

"He ain't dead, 'n' if a man ain't dead he needs care. Think over all th' things he's said 'f'"——

"He never said nut'in' but 'Is ut possible?' 'n' 'I'm in no hurry, Murphy,' and soused ut when me head ached. He didn't need to say nut'in'."

"That's right. Ye'd know by that he needs care. A man as hasn't no more to say fur 'mself 'n' that needs care, 'n' who's to give ut 'm but you?"

"He's gone, I tell you," and Number Ten answered with conviction:

"He'll come back; he's a creature of habit—the twelve-

(Continued on Opposite Page.)

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

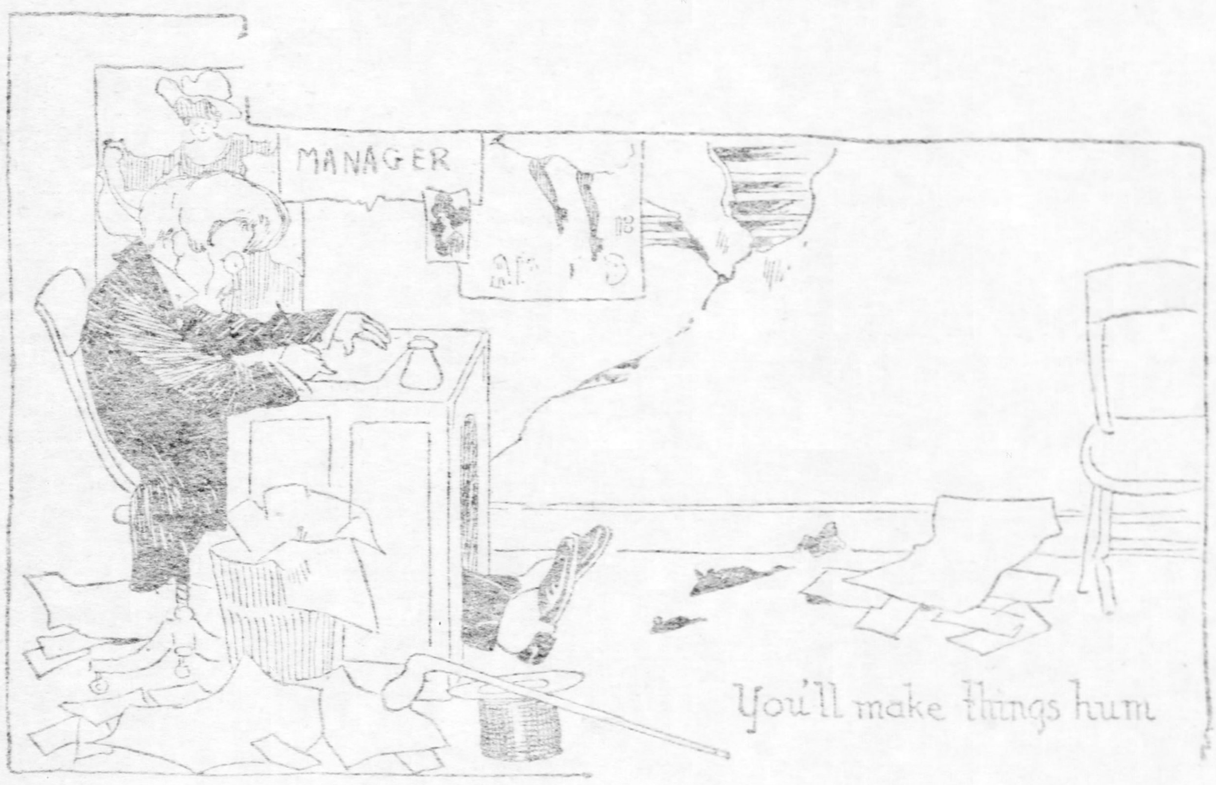
Number Eighty.

Seraphic Schulings—The Nixon Nightingale

Georgie Schulings is a gentleman whose neighbors all rejoice
In the ballads that he warbles with his near-Caruso voice,
For Georgie is a singing bird, and histrionic rage
Has impelled our local nightingale to go upon the stage;
So nightly at the Nixon, in the chorus' rearmost row,
Our Georgie leads an actor's life, and he does love it so.

His father is a General bold of credit and renown.
And dilettanty Georgie makes his iron brows to frown,
That he, a military man, should have a son who ACTS
Instead of shooting up the foe—but when he comes to facts,
And search his gory record, this need never make him blush,
The only things he ever shot are oil wells that won't gush.

But cheer up, Georgie, genius has been always persecuted,
It's better far to make folks laugh than stand up getting shooted;
And coal oil is very vulgar, and a coal oil baron's son
Deserves the compensation of a little bit of fun.



And if your father isn't pleased, I've only this to say,
Remember Handel's father didn't want his son to play.

So to the summer opera your friends will nightly throng,
And as they buy their tickets they will help the show along;
And Mr. Tarleton needn't swell his manly chest with pride
It isn't him we go to hear—it's you—and then beside,
We like to see your smiling face and note its honest joy,
We're glad that you are having fun, and you are THAT, my boy.

Well, Georgie, sing your songs, and maybe time will prove you right,
Your glorious future I perceive with my prophetic sight,
For, when you're old and rich, I think, an angel you'll become,
You'll run a show all of your own, and you will make things hum,
And you will be the hero bold, and in the limelight stand,
The S. R. O. sign on the door, and fame at your command.

THE TATLER

IN THE PALACE OF COFFEE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

twenty habit." Her manner was so profound that Murphy hesitated and then sat upon the gas stove.

"If I thought, Mag"——

"Ye haven't no call to think. I'm doin' ut. Ye wait a week, 'n' if he ain't back I'll stand you to clean out th' hash house, 'n' I'll buy th' flowers fur Black Matt." That neither the head waitress nor the hash house had part in Murphy's suffering did not render them less potent factors as dei ex machina.

After a moment Number Ten began to brush out her hair. This was the first restful moment she had known in twelve days, and as she watched her own operations abstractedly in the mirror she turned to Murphy.

"Murphy, did ye ever think what it would be like if somethin' true happened us? If th' Hash House tables wasn't between me 'n' the Swell, 'n' you 'n' Twelve-Twenty, 'n' if the words was real, 'n' th' tones?" Murphy looked up from her place on the gas stove, her mind temporarily attracted.

"I wouldn't have ut true," she said, reflectively. "Ut wouldn't be so real." And Number Ten nodded with understanding, then suddenly, with a strange half tamed look glancing from her eyes, she brought her hard white fist down upon the iron rail of the bed.

"I must have ut true, Murphy. I must have ut true; I ain't like you—I must have ut true!" and she went out into the cook-hole and made Murphy an omelet.

After this Murphy had gone back to the Hash House nursing her unexisting grievance against Black Matt because, though Twelve-Twenty should never come again, a grievance gave Murphy something to live for. On the third day of her return she yelled "Draw One!" and looked at the clock.

"Gawd sakes! Don't drop th' hash! he's got two minutes yet," said Number Ten in passing, while Murphy punched a ticket for 40 cents and didn't look up. When Number Ten was serving the bald man with buns over against the wall Murphy erased the minutes from her emotional calendar, and knew that if he did not soon come and ask for prunes in his accustomed tones she should die.

Number Ten moved over toward Murphy again as the clock registered Twelve-Twenty once more, and to her devotional eye Murphy was losing color. She knew that an emotional crisis must be averted, hence she spoke under inspiration of the bald man and his perpetual bun.

"I took the charity un baldy buns 'nd spilled beef stew on his hat. He feels bad. He said he'd wore it five years, and if you ever noticed the lid you'd know he was no liar."

"I can't stand it, Mag," Murphy moaned, making a queer, spasmodic punch in the region of her heart with the instrument which she used to record the price of her patrons' meals.

"It's only twenty-one, 'nd you've got 'im buried. Murphy, yer emotions 'll kill you. Get your mind on th' hash 'nd take it easy." And just then Twelve-Twenty came in under the tape a minute and a half behind the record. Murphy grabbed at her throat and said "Prunes?" in colloquial tone, before he had hung up his hat, just to hear the sound of his voice. Otherwise she stood steady, and Twelve-Twenty looked at her and smiled, like the clean, kind, well bred gentleman that he was, and he remarked:

"Yes, thank you; and I'm in no haste."

If he was surprised that Murphy should ask a question, to which the answer was so obvious—he having taken prunes at this hour every day for six months excepting since he had been lost along the Putnam division—he was hardly conscious of it himself; he was not conscious of Murphy.

Murphy did not expect him to be conscious of her. If he had been so she would have resented his insult to himself. Murphy was the soul of honor and had never been known to stand in with the cashier on the short check.

"Not that th' short check would muss me conscience; but I'd worry to have th' cashier on me mind. A Hash House is made to be done." Which final remark was parenthetical, and her conscience patently vicarious.

When Twelve-Twenty came in, Number Ten was insulting a man of bilious appearance, who always ordered his eggs scrambled on the principle that it was better to be right than to be happy, and Number Ten winked at Murphy as Twelve-Twenty sat. She did not wink inconsequently, but with that sympathetic reserve known only to one who also has had her moments.

As Murphy thankfully spread one napkin before Twelve-Twenty's pleasant if abstracted gaze, and then handed him another, with which to make good, she turned her back and smiled irresistibly, feeling a fine, diffused warmth pervade her being. She never punched for Twelve-Twenty's superfluous napkins, as she should have done according to the rule of the house. The napkins were Murphy's sole material tribute to the god of her Hash House passion. Hence she cut the price—5 cents for extra wipers—out of the bill; but she gave the 60 cents to charity on Saturday night. She did this to square it with her masculine sense of integrity.

"Since you put th' mazuma in th' wishbox anyhow, why don't you make good to th' Hash House wit' it?" Number Ten had asked on a Saturday night on the occasion of tribute to the widow and the fatherless—and Number Ten should have known better.

"Because Mag, I can't mix Twelve-Twenty wit th' vulgar doin's of me life," said Murphy, and Number Ten, Mag, had looked up and answered laconically.

"I'm on."

And now, on the first day of Twelve-Twenty's return from off the Putnam division he had remarked, "I will have a baked apple, Murphy," and she had served him; and as he was about to apply a dilute solution to his apple Murphy had grabbed the one jug and had substituted another, which held cream, and which she failed to charge for.

"This jug's yourn," she said. "I've give the other to th' dub what's sittin' behind you." Twelve-Twenty had become used to the unceremony of Murphy's passion.

"I'd hate to poison ye," she murmured, smiling, and Twelve-Twenty replied pleasantly, "Is it possible?" and had been without any definite idea of what Murphy was saying, but he was temperamentally certain that whatever she had said it was quite legitimate. He liked Murphy without being aware of her personality. Presently he rose and wandered down the "Hash House" way, forgetting to consult the cashier till he got as far as the man turning butter cakes in the window, whereupon he returned and paid his check with quiet apology and with a genial lighting of the eye. All of which took place every day, without anxiety to the manager, offense to the cashier or self-consciousness on the part of Twelve-Twenty. He always forgot, he always returned, he always apologized, and it was a pleasant moment for all in the day's proceedings.

But on that first day of his return a change had come upon Murphy, and it was somewhat after this fashion:

"Ye've been gone a long time, haven't ye, sir?" Murphy had remarked with a shyness that sat becomingly upon her, but which was all alien to her life of rattle and clatter and look after-yourself-or-nobody-will-do-it-for-you

(Continued on Page 10.)

The Housewives' Congress

THE second issue of the Housewives Congress, as presented this week, confirms our estimate of the value of the feature. While the subject for this week does not possibly possess as wide an interest for home-makers, yet the responses received have been numerous, and the letters have proven interesting and diverse. From these pages may be compiled from week to week a ready reference book that will stand all home cooks in good stead where points of economy and variety are to be considered. The value of such a reference book will be twofold, as it will not only present the data contained in the regularly published cook books, but will insure to the youthful and inexperienced the accumulated wisdom of older students in the art of domestic economy.

As previously stated, each subject will be announced three weeks in advance of the publication of letters on that theme. However, it will be necessary to have all matter pertaining to each subject at The Gazette office one week before the date of publication. For the convenience of contributors we have decided to append to each issue a tabulated list of the subjects for each Congress, together with the dates when the matter will be published and the date by which it will be necessary to have it in our hands. In this way you can tell at a glance just what matters are up for consideration and which is the latest day that responses may be submitted to us.

There will be three cash awards each week of $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00 respectively, for the three letters that are adjudged the most worthy. These sums do not, of course, represent the value of the idea, but are intended more as an encouragmnt and to distinguish those letters that seem to us pre-eminently meriorious.

The letters on each subject should contain not over 400 words. There is no limit to the number of times each contributor may compete, and it is further desired that every reader, even if she does not herself enter the competition, will not hesitate to communicate to the editors whatever subject seems to her ripe for discussion.

The names of the prize winners will be published at the same time that the letters are printed.

The Gazette reserves to itself the right to select and publish letters which are contributed but do not win a prize, without any payment to those contributors. Not all of the letters can be printed owing to a lack of space, but a careful selection will be made, and only those displaying the soundest judgment, and the most careful treatment of the subject, will be used. In this way our readers will get the advantage of the very best contributions mone.

All letters must be written on one side of the paper only, in ink, and wherever possible to have it done, it is earnestly requested that all letters be typewritten.

There must be no advocacy of any special brand of canned goods or household supplies. Such a reference will rule the letters out of the contest.

All letters should be addressed to the Housewives Congress, Home Journal Section, Pittsburgh Gazette.

THREE BEST HOT BREADS—Steamed brown bread—Mix thoroughly 2 cups graham flour, 1 cup wheat flour. Add 1 cup Porto Rico molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter, 3 well-beaten eggs, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 cup raisins, and 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little cold water. Pour into a buttered bread tin and steam 2½ hours.

Muffins—Beat 2 eggs until light, then add ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful melted butter, 2 teaspoonfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, ⅔ cup milk and 1½ cups flour. Beat until smooth and bake in buttered muffin pans, in a hot oven for 20 minutes. This recipe makes 1 dozen muffins.

Fruit Rolls—At supper time make a sponge of 1 cake yeast, (which has been dissolved in ⅔ cup warm water), 1 qt. fresh milk and enough flour to make a thin batter. Let stand over night and in the morning add 2 teaspoonfuls salt, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, ½ cup melted butter, 1 cup raisins, ½ cup cleaned currants and sufficient flour to mix into a stiff loaf. Let raise until light, then roll out on a floured board until ½-inch thick. Brush top with melted butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Roll up and with a sharp knife cut off slices 1-inch thick. Place close together in a large square tin and when light bake in a moderate oven 40 minutes.

MRS. K. A. H., Graysville, Ohio.

BLUEBERRY or Huckleberry Muffins—Mix and sift 2½ cups flour, ¼ cup soft sugar, ½ teaspoonsful salt, 3 teaspoonsful baking powder. Add 1 egg, beaten, 1 cup milk (sweet), 1½ tablespoonsful butter, 1 cup of berries. Bake in buttered gem pans 25 minutes.

Tea Muffins—¼ cup butter, ¼ cup granulated sugar, 1 egg, well beaten, ¾ cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, sifted, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder. Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar, then the egg. Sift the flour and baking powder together and add to the first mixture alternately with the milk. Bake in buttered pans 20 minutes.

Rye Gems—1 cup flour, 1 cup rye meal, 1 egg (beaten lightly), ½ cup molasses, ¾ teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1¼ cups sour milk. Bake in gem pans.

MRS. F. P. S., Allegheny, Pa.

MY THREE BEST HOT BREADS—Cream Tartar Biscuits—3 cups flour, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, and one saltspoonful of salt, sifted three times together. In a cup dissolve a level teaspoonful of soda in a little boiling water; add a heaping teaspoonful of lard, and when melted, fill the cup with rich milk, and add to flour. Mix very lightly, adding a little more milk, till the dough is soft, but not sticky. Roll to thickness of half an inch on floured board, cut out quickly, and bake in a very hot oven. These are far superior to any baking powder biscuit I ever tasted.

Corn Dodgers—For a family of four, take a heaping cupful of corn meal, place in an earthen bowl, sprinkle with half a teaspoonful of salt, and scald with a cupful of boiling water. Mix well, and let stand till perfectly cold. Then add enough hot water to make it soft enough to drop from the spoon in small portions on buttered tins. Bake in a brisk oven for about half an hour. These are fine.

Maryland Biscuit—Sift five cups of flour with a teaspoonful of salt, add half a cup of lard, and mix well. Add just enough cold water to make a very stiff dough, place on a heavy board or a proper biscuit block, and beat with a heavy hammer or mallet for half an hour. If one does not know the Maryland way to mold these, roll the dough out to half an inch, cut with a small cutter, prick three times with a fork, and bake in a quick oven. Hot or cold these are the best bread in the world.

J. B., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

OLD VIRGINIA CORN PONE—The best you ever ate. Put one quart sweet milk to scald on the stove, and in the meantime sift two small cups meal, salt and a heaping teaspoon sugar. Add four eggs, beaten very light, the whites and yolks not separated, a tablespoon melted butter, and then, when the milk is very hot, pour that on, stirring it until free from lumps. Put in a baking dish and let bake 20 or 25 minutes. If it seems too thin do not add more meal, or you will spoil it. This bread is to be eaten very hot, and will have to be served with a spoon. It is perfectly delicious, and once tried will always be made for a "company dish."

Puff Muffins—As light as a feather. Beat three eggs very well, white and yolks separated. Sift one pint of flour twice, add one pint sweet milk, and then the yolks of the eggs. Lastly add the whites of the eggs, and beat all together. Have your muffin pans very hot, and thickly greased with butter. Pour in and get into the oven at once. Bake in rather a quick oven, steady heat for 10 or 15 minutes. Do not fill the muffin pans too full of the batter.

Quick Breakfast Muffins—Sift a big cup of flour, add salt and sugar, one egg well beaten, and milk enough to make a moderately thick batter. Have two teaspoons baking powder sifted with the flour, pour the mixture into greased muffin pans and bake quickly. These may be made in 10 minutes, and the worst of the work is in washing the muffin pans afterward.

MRS. F. F., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEST HOT BREAD—Graham Gems—No. 1, 1 pint good rich buttermilk, 1 level teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 tablespoon light brown sugar, and enough sifted graham flour to make a rather stiff batter. Have your iron gem pans almost smoking hot on top of the stove, butter well and fill two-thirds full and bake in a quick oven; fine.

No. 2. 1 pint new milk, ½ pint boiling water, ½ teaspoon salt, enough sifted graham flour to make rather thin batter and bake like No. 1 in quite a hot oven 15 minutes or until brown.

Soda Biscuit—Sift one quart and a half of flour in a pan, with one level teaspoon soda, add teaspoon salt; now take one good teacup of thick sour cream, one teacup buttermilk, and make a soft dough, knead as little as possible. Roll out, not too thin and bake quickly in a hot oven. Far ahead of biscuit shortened with either lard or butter.

MRS. E. R. H., Steubenville, Ohio.

THE German "Mahle Klese" is a dish which, being easily prepared, I hope you will all try and thoroughly enjoy. Although quite a frequent dish among the Germans, I have never found it in our American cook books. To prepare, beat up two or three eggs, add three cups milk, pinch salt, and three slices of bread (previously cut into 1-inch squares fried brown in lard and cooled). Add flour enough to make a very stiff better. Now flour your hands well, drop a large spoonful into one hand, quickly form into a ball with the other and drop into boiling salt water. Boil one hour, turning them over occasionally and serve with stewed prunes or sauce, made by adding three tablespoons butter to one cup of the water in which the balls were boiled, and which will have become quite thick.

Whatever is left of the balls can be cut in ½-inch slices and fried for breakfast the next morning.

MRS. E. S., Braddock.

BREAKFAST PUFFS—¼ lb. of butter boiled with 1 pint of milk. Stir in ¾ lb. of flour and let cool. Then add 5 eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, and bake in greased gem pans in a quick oven.

Corn Bread—1 cup of cornmeal, 2 cups of flour, ½ cup of sugar, ¾ cup of melted butter, one cup of milk, 3 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the butter, sugar and egg yolks together, add the milk, then the cornmeal and flour with the baking powder sifted in. Bake in shallow pans, split, spread with butter, and eat hot. Delicious.

Parker House Rolls—1 quart of scalded milk, ½ cup of melted butter, a scant half cup of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 pint of mashed boiled potatoes, ½ cup of yeast, or 1 cake of compressed yeast dissolved in half a cup of water, flour to make a dough, not quite so stiff as for bread. Let it rise over night, and in the morning roll about ¼-inch thick, cut into rounds, spread half of each round with melted butter, fold over and put in shallow bake pans to rise. When light, bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes. This amount is sufficient for several days, and they can be served hot each time by placing in the oven for a few minutes. If your yeast is good these rolls could be as light as a feather.

M. M.

DUTCH APPLE CAKE—1 pint flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, ½ teaspoonful salt, ¼ cup butter, 1 egg, beaten light in a cup and fill cup with milk or water and stir in dry ingredients. Spread in well buttered pans. Pare, core and slice two or three tart apples, place on top and sprinkle with 2 (or more) tablespoonfuls sugar, bake 20 or 30 minutes. Very nice served with any nice pudding sauce.

German Breakfast Cake—1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonful cream tartar, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 teaspoonful ground cinnamon, pinch of salt. Mix all dry ingredients together, rub in butter, add enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Roll into two sheets, put in shallow pans, (pie pans will answer), sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter.

Drop Biscuit—1 pint flour, sift, ½ teaspoon salt, sift, 1 teaspoon soda, sift again, 1 tablespoon lard, mix thoroughly, add enough buttermilk or sour cream to make very stiff batter, drop in hot greased gem pans and bake from 15 to 20 minutes.

W. R.

IRISH POTATO CAKE—One quart mashed potatoes—if left over do not use so much salt—2 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon caraway seed, 1 pint flour. Stir ½ teaspoon soda in ½ cup hot water. Mix like biscuit. Bake in skillet on top of stove, with a lid on skillet. When brown on one side turn over. Serve hot with plenty of butter.

Soda Cake—1 quart flour, 1 pint sour milk, with one teaspoon of soda stirred in, 1 scant teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon butter or lard—if lard is used, more salt will be required. Mix flour, salt and butter. Then stir in the milk with soda. Mix, bake and serve like Irish Potato Cake. These are cheap, good and easy to make.

Ginger Bread—1 cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 tablespoon ginger, 4 tablespoons lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Mix well. Stir two teaspoons soda in 1 cup sour milk. Then beat in three cups flour. Bake in well greased, four-cornered pans well dredged with flour in moderate oven. Serve hot or cold with butter.

Corn Bread—1 pint sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 egg, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup flour, 1 tablespoon lard, pinch of salt. Mix well. Stir in fine corn meal to the consistency of a thick batter. Bake and serve like Ginger Bread. To make extra nice biscuits use 1 pint sour milk with 1 level tablespoon soda stirred in, 1 heaping tablespoon of baking powder mixed through flour enough to make a dough too soft to be rolled (about one quart), a large tablespoon of butter and a pinch of salt rubbed in flour. Mix quickly. Turn out on well floured board, press with hands to desired thickness, cut in shapes. Bake at once in very quick oven.

Sally Lunn—3 pints flour, 2 good teaspoons baking-powder, 1 full teaspoon salt. Mix well, add 1 egg, beaten, 1 cup sweet milk. Bake at once in gem pans.

Bread Muffins—Soak one cup bread crumbs in one cup sweet milk over night. Add the yolk of one egg beaten, ½ tablespoon melted butter, ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ cups flour. Beat smooth and then add carefully one teaspoon baking powder and the stiffly beaten white of 1 egg. Pour in hot gem pans. Bake in quick oven.

Good Rolls—One quart flour, 2 good teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt. Mix well, sift and rub in one tablespoon lard. Mix in with spoon enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Knead as little as possible, roll out ½ inch thick, cut with large round cutter. Fold each over to form half round, wetting the edges with milk to stick together. Place on buttered pans ½-inch apart, brush over with white of egg. Bake at once in hot oven. To improve these spread small quantity of devilled ham in center before folding.

MISS M. E. S., McKees Rocks.

INDIAN BREAD—Mix Indian meal with cold water, stir it into boiling water; let it boil half an hour, stir in a little salt, take it from the fire, let it remain until lukewarm, then stir in yeast and Indian meal to render it of the consistency of unbaked rye dough. When light, take it out into buttered pans, let it remain a few minutes then bake it two hours and a half. Rice Bread—Boil a pint of rice until soft; then mix it with a couple of quarts of rice or wheat flour. When cool, add a half teacup of yeast, a little salt, and milk to render it of the consistency of rye bread. When light bake in small buttered pans. Potato Bread—Boil the potatoes very soft, then peel and mash them fine. Put in salt and a very little butter, then rub them with the flour; wet the flour with lukewarm water, then work in the yeast and flour till stiff to mold up. It will rise quicker than common wheat bread, and should be baked as soon as risen, as it turns sour very soon. The potatoes that the bread is made of should be mealy, and mixed with the flour in the proportion of one-third of potatoes to two-thirds of flour.

MRS. I. S., Allegheny.

CORN BREAD—2 eggs, beaten separately, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup milk, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cupful flour, 2 cups cornmeal, a little salt. Bake ½ hour. Easily made and is fine.

Hot Tea Biscuit—1 quart flour, butter the size of an egg, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, sifted with the flour, pinch of salt, sweet milk or water enough to make a soft dough, mix lightly, roll out, cut with a biscuit cutter and bake in a quick oven.

Graham Gems—2 cupfuls of graham flour, 1 cupful wheat flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon (small) of salt, add 1 well-beaten egg. Mix with sweet milk to make a thin batter, beat well, bake in greased gem pans about 10 or 15 minutes. I have always used these and find none better.

MRS. J. M. G., Greensburg, Pa.

MY three best hot breads are as follows: I have used these with excellent results and they are also quite economical. Hot Biscuit—Three pints of flour sifted, 1 tablespoon lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons sugar. Work these together and when smooth put in 2 teaspoons of baking powder and mix up dry. Then use enough milk to wet them. Do not roll or handle much as this makes the biscuit tough. Water will answer just as well as milk if you have not the latter. Bake in a hot

The Three Best Hot Breads

Subject for July 9—

How Do You Solve the Servant Problem?

oven 15 minutes. These amounts will make two dozen biscuits.

Corn Bread—One tablespoon butter, ½ cup sugar, 2 eggs, creamed together; 1½ cups milk, 2 cups flour, 1 cup cornmeal, 3 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt. Bake in a bread pan in moderate oven. Serve hot.

Graham Gems—Mix together two cups graham flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt. Beat the whites of two eggs until light, then the yolks of two eggs. To the flour and dry ingredients add a cup of water and one cup milk and the yolks of the eggs. Stir quickly and add the whites well beaten. Turn into hot, well-greased gem pans and bake in a quick oven for 25 to 30 minutes. Keep hot in a napkin until served. MRS. C. K., Mt. Washington.

AS A preface to these three recipes for hot breads I would like to say that they are old and tried and never found wanting. The Potato Rolls are so quickly raised that they can be made in an emergency.

Potato Rolls—1 cup of mashed potatoes (left from another meal), ½ cup sugar, ¾ of a cup of lard, 1 cup flour, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 egg, 1 compressed yeast cake. Put all together and let raise 2 hours, when light add 1 quart of flour, knead well, roll about half-inch thick, cut with a large biscuit cutter, spread lightly with butter and fold over till edges meet. When light bake in a quick oven a light brown.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR THE WEEK.

MRS. ANTON BURCHARD $3.00
5 N. Savannah Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

MRS. A. E. BROOKS $2.00
128 Walt Ave., Ben Avon, Pa.

MRS. K. A. HOXSIE $1.00
Graysville, O.

Rice Corn Bread—Put to boil a tablespoon of rice in a pint of water, when tender scald a cup of cornmeal with a cup of the boiling water and rice mixed, add 1 cup sour milk, an even teaspoon of soda or sweet milk, and 2 teaspoons of baking powder, a tablespoon of melted butter, a pinch of salt and one egg, well beaten. Pour into a buttered dish and bake in a quick oven.

Drop Biscuit—2 cups of flour, 2 small tablespoons of lard or butter, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, salt, sweet milk enough to make a smooth batter, drop the dough into buttered gem pans and bake in a quick oven. These biscuits are fully as nice as the regular rolled-out baking powder biscuit, and can be made in half the time, for that reason are nice for breakfast.

MRS. E. A. B., Ben Avon, Pa.

HAVE tried a number of recipes for making hot breads and the following are my three best hot breads. They are all very good and easy to make. I find this one to be exceedingly good. Tea Biscuits—Into one pint of sifted flour rub one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of lard and one small teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve one cake of compressed yeast in a pint of lukewarm milk and make a moderately stiff dough. Set in a moderately warm place, free from draft. When well risen (which will be about one hour), make into biscuits, set them to rise and bake in a quick oven. When baked brush over the tops lightly with milk.

Rolls—One pint of milk, let it boil, put in butter about the size of an egg and let cool, add one teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and stir in with a spoon as much flour as possible. Add one cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in one-half cup of water, let rise over night. Take small pieces, knead them, let rise again and bake.

German Breakfast Cake—One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and a little salt. Mix all the dry ingredients together, rub in the butter and add enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Roll into sheets, put in pie tins, allowing them come up on the side a little and sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter. Bake and serve hot.

MRS. G. N. L.

Subject for July 16—

What Are Your Methods in Preserving?

A BELATED LETTER.

(The following contribution, submitted in last week's competition, arrived too late to be considered with other matter on the same subject. Moreover, its length being far in excess of the limit placed upon letters to the Housewives' Congress, would have ruled it out of the contest. However, the editors, upon reflection, consider the matter as exceptionally good, and therefore give this late publication.)

SOUPS FROM LEFTOVERS—Vegetable Soup—Requiring 1 cup of potatoes, 1 onion, 1 cup of tomatoes, ½ cup peas, ½ cup beans, 1 tablespoonful rice, 1 celery head, lettuce leaves, 1 tablespoonful asparagus, boil till tender in 3 pints of water. Add 1 pint of stock. Boil up. Season. Serve all leftovers of course. Beef Soup—A 5-cent soup bone. Noodles from leftover pastry. Minced vegetable scraps. Potato Soup—2 cold boiled or 1 cup mashed potatoes. Boil 15 minutes. Add onion, parsley, celery. Boil 10 minutes. Press through a sieve. Stir one quart of boiling milk into it. Now 2 teaspoonfuls of butter rubbed into 2 tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir till smooth. Season.

Excellent Meat Dishes from Leftovers—(Save all scraps from roasts, stews or frys). Blanquette of Veal—Cut cold cooked veal into small pieces, simmer in following sauce 5 minutes: Melt 1 tablespoonful of butter, add ½ tablespoonful of flour, stir smooth, 1 cup boiling water, little nutmeg, sprig of parsley, little lemon juice (chopped cold boiled leftover egg, if on hand). Boil up. Pour over the veal. Serve at dinner of mashed potatoes and rice sauce. Cannelon of Beef—Put enough cold beef through a chopper to make a tinful. Add 2 oz. butter, ½ teaspoonful salt, ¼ teaspoonful pepper, yolk of 1 egg, 10 drops of onion juice. Roll in pie crust. Bake. Serve with brown gravy. White Hash——Use 1 pint cold chopped lamb. Season. Add onion juice. Pour over it a white sauce. 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 tablespoonful flour, seasoning salt and pepper, 1 cup milk. Melt 1 tablespoon butter in frying pan. Pour in lamb and sauce, cook 10 minutes. Spread smooth on meat platter and lay 3 poached eggs on top as a garnish. Boudins—Add to 1 pint cold chopped veal, 1 cup stale bread crumbs, 2 tablespoonfuls parsley, salt and pepper to taste, 3 oz. melted butter, 1 cup stock or leftover gravy, 3 well-beaten eggs. Stir well together. Place in buttered timbale cups in pan of hot water. Bake in hot oven 20 minutes. Serves six. Ham Toast—Mince cold boiled or fried ham (pork is also good), heat 5 minutes in leftover brown gravy. Put a large spoonful on squares of buttered toast. Nice breakfast dish. Meat Patties—Hollow out cold leftover biscuit, stuff with hashed meats, fowl or fish. Serve individually with any one of the following sauces poured over: Brown gravy curry, Spanish or mint sauce. Chicken Terrapin—Melt 3 tablespoonfuls butter, add 2 of flour, a little salt and pepper, and gradually 1 cup sweet milk. Stir till thick. Add 1½ cups minced, cooked chicken, grated yolks of any leftover boiled eggs. Boil 2 minutes. Serve plain or in patty shells. Meat Casserole—Line a melon mold with hot cooked rice to a depth of 2 inches. Season 2 cups of fine cut cold meat, add celery seed or lemon juice. Add ¼ cup stale bread crumbs, 1 egg, slightly beaten. Enough hot stock or leftover soup to make it hold together. Fill into rice lined mold, cover with ½-inch of rice, lay greased paper over. Bake 45 minutes. Serve on meat platter with brown or curry sauce poured over. Just delicious. Stuffing—Tomato or onion shells stuffed with cold chopped meats, lump of butter and bread crumbs on top, bake 15 minutes. Makes a dainty dish.

Vegetable Dishes from Leftovers—Leftover mashed potatoes—1 croquette, fried or baked, 2 omelet, 3 tin muffins with brown gravy over, 4 devilled, 5 instead of rice in casserole, 6 potato cakes fried. Leftover Boiled or Baked Potatoes—1 salad, 2 sliced into a stew, 3 in soups, 4 browned in oven, 5 scalloped, 6 hashed, 7 creamed, 8 omelet. Leftover Corn—1 mix with tomatoes make scallop, 2 mix with beans for succotash, 3 add batter fry for corn oysters. Tomatoes—1 tomato sauce, 2 add to stew, 3 add to soup, 4 add to leftover macaroni and bake. Fine. Cold Slaw—Make vegetable salad by adding ½ cup minced celery and 1 cup chopped nuts. Beans—Mix with peas or corn or soups or garnish potato croquettes, celery improves salads and soups. Sweet Potatoes—1 steam till hot again. Mash same as mashed Irish potatoes fine. 2 cut in halves. Spread thick with butter. Sprinkle with sugar. Glaze in hot oven 10 minutes; 3 fried in butter; 4 sweet potato pudding (Southern)—Grate fine 1 lb. cold boiled sweets. Add 1 pint milk, 3 well beaten eggs, add grated peel and juice, 1 lemon, 1 teaspoonful ground cinnamon, 1 wineglass of rose water. Bake in quick oven. Elegant Prunes—To 1 cup clear cooked tapioca add 2 cups sugar. Put in baking dish layer of tapioca, then layer of prunes. Fill dish thus. Bake ½ hour. Serve cold. Rice—1 fried croquettes; 2 add to soups; 3 to waffle batter; 4 add eggs and sugar. Serve hot as sauce. Peas—1 add to egg omelet; 2 garnish potato croquettes; 3 add to soup; 4 steam till hot, mix crisp fried bacon all through. Serve.

Salads—Tomato Salad—When preparing tomato stew scoop out and use centers only. Save the shells for supper salad. Fill with diced cucumbers. Pour mayonnaise over and serve. Potato Salad—Chicken Salad—Cut in bits (not minced) cold chicken or chicken and veal, add cut up celery, diced, hard-boiled eggs. Pour mayonnaise over. Serve garnished with sliced lemon. Beef Salad—Leftover beef from Sunday's roast you may marinade. Mix with it a shredded sweet Spanish pepper, a large head of lettuce torn up and serve with French dressing with onion juice. Delicious. Fish Salad—Leftover fish, even cod may prove dainty—must be picked into shreds. Put in a pan in which is a whole onion, a shredded green pepper and tablespoonful of butter. Cook a few minutes. Take off when cold arrange in a salad bowl with sliced tomatoes. Serve with French dressing. Fruit Salad—Alternate layers of leftover fruits with gelatine dipped. Sweeten and flavor gelatine when making. Serve with whipped cream. Use pink gelatine with light colored fruits (white grapes, oranges bananas) and clear gelatine, with dark fruits (figs, dates, cherries, berries, etc.).

Entrees from Leftovers—Leftover Pie Pastry—Add 1 teaspoonful baking powder to 1 cupful of dough. Mix well. Roll in 4-inch circles, fill with fruit, make steamed or baked dumplings.

Muffins—Make shells of the pastry in your muffin pans. Fill with leftover creamed meats—mincemeat chicken, terrapin, canned oysters. Pour hot sauce over and serve.

Figs in Blankets—Roll pork chops in the pastry.

Puddings from Leftovers—California Fruit Pudding—To 1 quart cake crumbs add 1 pint leftover custard. Mix, add 1 cup canned peaches or other leftover fruit, 2 oz. citron cut fine, 2 oz. raisins. Fill greased timbales cups. Set in pan of hot water. Bake 20 minutes. Apple Pudding—Butter a baking dish. Put a layer of stale bread crumbs. Then layer of leftover apple sauce. Then crumbs again, etc., filling the dish. Bits of butter and grated nutmeg over the top. Bake 15 to 20 minutes. Have ready half a pint of boiled custard made from 1 cup of milk, 1 egg and sugar. Just before taking out, pour custard over and let it remain in oven till set. Serve hot or cold. Cottage Pudding—Add 1 cupful of leftover fruit of any kind to cottage pudding batter. Bake as usual. Serve with dip. Bread Pudding—Use stale bread up in bread pudding. Short Cake—Add fruit of any kind o meat to short cake batter. Bake in jelly pan. Break up. Serve with hot sauce as pudding. Puff Puddings—Fill cream puff shells with leftover strawberries mixed with bananas diced or oranges, or with cream filling. Serve with cream and sugar.

Fruit Dishes from Leftovers—Fruit Mush—Boil mush in ½ strawberry juice, ½ water. Serve next day with milk. Good for a June supper. Sponges—Make a fruit sponge of leftover pineapple, peach, lemon or berry or orange desserts. Utilize fruit juices for ices, sherbets and ice cream punch and flavor sauces. Tablespoonful of jelly flavors gelatine. Tarts—Buy cream crackers. Dip in milk. Fill with leftover jam. Place in oven 2 minutes. Eat hot with cream and sugar.

"Leftover" Cake Dishes—Cake Croquettes—Crumble dry cake between hands to make 1 pint of crumbs. Cover with ½ pint milk. Soak 20 minutes. Put in saucepan and stir till it boils up thick. Add yolks of 2 eggs. Turn out to cool. Mold into croquettes. Fry. Cake Custard—Line a dish with stale cake. Fill will boiled custard. Serve cold. Cake Cream—Mix broken cake with quartered bananas. Heap a dish and lightly mix all through it one pint whipped cream.

"Leftover" Bread—(Greatest waste in most kitchens). Brown Betty. Bread Pudding. Put through chopper. Save crumbs in glass cans to add to beef loaf or roll croquettes. Use in stewed tomatoes. Use in stewed macaroni. Dip in egg and fry. Steam. Bread Omelet. To stuff tomatoes or onion shells and bake. Fowl or meat or fish stuffing. Toast. Croutons. Sandwiches galore. "Leftover" Cheese—Grate, serve with mayonnaise. Grate, keep in jar to add to macaroni, etc. Toasted. "Leftover" Grease—Save all except fish frying. Unequaled for pastry. Use to fry eggs or bread. Mix with flour to brown soups. Make brown sauce. Make paste with 1 tablespoonful flour and stir in boiled cabbage. Great improvement. "Leftover" Boiled Eggs—(Always be sure they are hard). Use in salads. As a garnish. Pickle in beet vinegar. Devilled. Egg salad grated with nut meats. Egg Cups—Cold turkey or chicken filling. Serve with curry sauce. Luncheon Eggs—Halve them. Use whites for cups. Fill with steamed rice, mixed with tomato sauce. Pour golden sauce made of yolks over whole. Rice and tomato also may be "leftovers." Sour Milk—Cottage cheese. Flannel cakes. Johnny bread. Use in baking, replacing sour milk for sweet and soda for baking powder.

L. G. S., Graceton, Pa.

THE OLD SONGS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

derer ditties of the Union men was "When This Cruel War Is Over," somewhat pathetic words set to a sweet, though insipid melody. Many a fair northern damsel sang it over and over, sitting at her harp or piano, and thinking on the absent boy in blue. One stanza will suffice to give an idea of the style:

Dearest love, do you remember
When we last did meet,
How you told me that you loved me,
Kneeling at my feet.
Oh, how proud you stood before me
In your suit of blue,
While you vowed to me and country
Ever to be true.

Refrain.

Weeping, sad, and lonely,
Hopes and fears how vain,
Yet praying when this cruel war is over,
Praying that we shall meet again.

On the other side was "The Bonnie Blue Flag," the words of which I cannot recall correctly, except part of one verse, and the chorus:

"I envy not the Northern girl
With robes and jewels rare,
Though diamonds deck her snowy neck,
And stolen pearls her hair."

Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Southern rights, hurrah!
We'll rally around the bonnie blue flag
That bears a single star."

Apropos of this very stanza, during the war a young Virginia girl was visiting in Cincinnati. At an evening party she was asked to sing, and in a spirit of devilry sang, "The Bonnie Blue Flag" to a group of northern sympathizers, substituting for the words "snowy neck," the startling combination "crooked neck" with what result we are not told.

In the same strain was the "Red, White and Red," which begins:

"On the banks of the Potomac there's an army so grand
Whose purpose is to subjugate Dixie's fair land,"

and went on in stirring cadence to the chorus,

"Huzza! Huzza!
We're a nation they dread,
Huzza for Jeff Davis
And the red, white and red."

CHIMING IN.

"I say, wasn't she a belle?" asked Mason Temples, after they had parted from the young lady and her Mama. "You must have thought so," answered Jack Sharply, "from the way you wrung her hands."

NOT A DAZZLING FUTURE.

Miss Connie Sayre—Mr. Pallett has a very bright future ahead of him.

Dobson Dreems—Oh! I don't think he'll ever have to wear smoked glasses to protect his sight.

In a Royal Trousseau

THE new crown princess of Germany has some rarely beautiful gowns in her trousseau. The material of the wedding dress was cloth of silver, purchased in Moscow at a cost of 12,000fr. The corsage and skirt were embroidered in festoons of silver flowers—this being German handwork. The court train, also of cloth of silver, was cut in the late empire style, after the pattern of the coronation mantle of Empress Josephine. The bodice had short "puff" sleeves, made of tiny bias strips sewn together. The faint touch of coloring shown in the wedding gown, while somewhat out of the usual gave an effective background for the silver embroidery.

Pink is the favorite color of the young princess, and there are many gowns of this shade in the trousseau. The gown at the left of the picture is cream colored linen crystal over light blue silk, the trimming being filet guipure with tiny Valenciennes edging. The second gown from the left is a princess robe of cream silk brocaded in pink rose buds, and trimmed with chiffon and lace. Gown No. 3 is of string colored lace embroidered in garlands of flowers, and the last gown is a tailored cloth of navy blue.

IN THE PALACE OF COFFEE

(Continued from Page 7.)

existence. Twelve-Twenty smiled, and Murphy thought the smile was not spontaneous.

"Well," he said, "you see there come times when a man must—must get away and think it over—out of sight of his friends, Murphy." It was only Twelve-Twenty's conversational method, a slight hesitation and ambiguousness, but a great white light flashed across Murphy's soul. He had withdrawn from his friends "to think it over" because he was in financial difficulty; in short, "up against it." Murphy looked sidelong at the unseemly shininess of his very much worn coat. Prosperity with men and new clothes went together, to Murphy's mind.

"Mebby life's not been treatin' you right, sir," she ventured. Had he not been gone a long time and was he not kind and did she not long to hear him speak?

"Well, to tell the truth, Murphy," he said, somewhat confidentially, "it has not, and if you don't mind I believe I'll cut out the—the meat. I've been eating some kind of meat here, haven't I?" he asked, anxiously, and Murphy nodded. "Well, I'll just cut it out and stick to prunes for a while—only for a while, of course. Matters will soon right themselves, but for the present I'll stick to—prunes," and, of course, Murphy could not know that he had indigestion that was not unusual in one of his temperament. On the contrary, what he had said immediately assumed an aspect of something far more—or maybe less—serious, to Murphy's mind, and before she was conscious of her own thoughts, she had decided that he was "up against it for fair," and that if he must eat less because he could not pay for sufficient food it would kill her—likewise something must be done. She served the prunes as in a dream and tried to think.

Meanwhile Twelve-Twenty chatted detachedly, and in a good many ways his ambiguities of speech only confirmed Murphy in her suspicions. Especially did her heart bleed when Twelve-Twenty remarked with what to her was a rare effort at nonchalance that "really it had its good points to be off one's feed. A man saved money by it." Twelve-Twenty never knew that he had said it. He never said anything to Murphy except to be genial, and had he known what his conversational trivialties conveyed to her mind his distress would have been great.

"Oh, my Gawd!" thought Murphy, "he's tryin' to bear it like the man he is. Somethin' must happen. I'll happen it." But at the moment she had nothing but inchoate thought upon ways and means.

The next day Twelve-Twenty's delightful, if comprehensible methods but added to Murphy's perturbation.

"Murphy," he had said, "when a man's clothes get to looking like mine he ought to borrow money. It really is outrageous. I do not in the least blame you for regarding them with disapproval." And he smiled; but again Murphy thought the smile lacked spontaneity. Indeed, by now she beheld but the smile of a chief mourner whenever Twelve-Twenty was particularly gay. He had noted Murphy's agonized glances at his shiny coat, and had been apologetically amused at them. Twelve-Twenty always painfully forgot his clothes unless he had somebody to look after him, and at the present time he had no housekeeper. It was Twelve-Twenty who had once walked 19 blocks on Broadway with his trousers over his arm, in the joyful belief that he was carrying his spring overcoat. While matters were becoming serious with Murphy he was all unconsciously adding to her tragedy at twenty minutes after twelve each day. After a few days he had almost ceased to order food at all, because his physician had ordered something "predigested," which tasted horribly and which he absorbed from off his mantel shelf, quite unconscious that it tasted horribly or that it was not hot birds and cold bottles. But Murphy could not be expected to know these things, and it was thus that strange complications came about and that Murphy grew thin.

One morning about this time she had said to the manager:

"I want me eggs rawr fur breakfast after this. Th' X-ray says I'm to eat 'em like that; 'n' he says, too, I can't eat 'em at th' hasher's breakfast, but long about 10 o'clock." To which the manager had reasonably consented. Two eggs in whatsoever culinary style should be preferred, were served each morning to the waitresses; the bill of fare was fixed and was not subject to irregularity upon demand.

The first morning Murphy retreated with her two raw eggs to her locker, and Number Ten, looking on in surprise, wig-wagged "W'at for?" to which she received reply, "Me doctor's advice," and a staggering coup d'oeil accompanied the information. Then Number Ten wondered why Murphy lied. But presently she forgot the occurrence in her endeavor to make a "guy" with a 10-cent smile, but no tip, wish he was dead.

The next morning Number Ten looked on while Murphy sequestered the raw eggs, and she grinned at her while she held under the fan a steak which a pompous man with whiskers had ordered to be "hot—straight from the coals."

On Wednesday Number Ten saw Murphy serve Twelve-Twenty with two soft boiled eggs, and just as Murphy punched his check Number Ten strolled up and said, "Let me look at th' punch, Murphy," and Murphy accommodatingly held it for her inspection, just out of the manager's sight. The check was for 10 cents, while the evidences of the baked apple and prunes were still upon the table. The check should have read 25 cents, inclusive of the glass of milk that bore evidence of having existed for Twelve-Twenty's nutrition.

Number Ten looked at Murphy. Murphy returned her gaze, but blankly. Number Ten said nothing.

On Saturday night as the two women walked across Ninth avenue Murphy paused at a drug store and dropped $1.20 for the widow and fatherless into the "wish box" which was exposed on the druggist's showcase. Number Ten regarded Murphy steadily and remarked: "Ye show th' loss of them breakfast eggs, Murphy." Murphy had nothing to say. A week later under similar circumstances Murphy dropped $2.08 into the "wish box." As she sat upon the gas stove that night, Number Ten brushing her iron black hair, the silence became painful, till at last Number Ten remarked:

"How do you know he's up against ut, Murphy?" And this was the first reference made to the phenomena of the two weeks past.

"The towel 'round his buttonholes is showin'—'n' he's dropped off th' prunes, 'n' then he kind of says things without meanin' to."

"Well, he never eat eggs, anyhow, did he?"

"No, but he don't know ut, 'n' now I'm onto ut, that if he didn't eat nut'n' but prunes 'n' apples 'n' such dope before ut was because he hadn't th' maxuma. Now he can't even pay fur prunes—only apples. But when I slings th' eggs 'n' prunes at 'em he never knows; his mind's as far as Troy—and he needs eggs."

"Are ye feedin' 'm fur dinner 'n' supper too?"

"I don't know; mebby! If I am I'm feedin' 'm good."

"How is ut wit' th' joint? Are we solvent yet?"

"I don't give a hang fur th' joint; but ut gets uis 10 cents."

"Not frum Twelve-Twenty."

Murphy looked at Number Ten.

"How do you know?" she said.

"I've bin on the telescope fur three days. He come

(Concluded on Page 15.)

The Possibilities of the Black Gown

ALTHOUGH this is said to be a color season by the fashion arbiters, many of the best gowned women are wearing all white or thin black and white frocks with an occasional soft blue, lavender of some soft color for variety. Of course, this does not apply to young girls and the young married women who wear any vivid hue which they deem becoming.

For this younger set bright colored gowns are very smart and one sees little suits and frocks of red linen, watermelon pink pongee, gayly flowered nets, mulls, organdies and the like. Nevertheless, there is a certain charm and distinction about the one-tone gown in the softer shades and the plain white or black costumes, that is lacking in the more striking colors, and unless you are sure that the brighter, more brilliant shades are decidedly becoming, choose by all means the softer, more restful colors.

Some women, particularly of the blond fair type, look better in black than in anything else, and the all white frock too is generally becoming, whatever the style or coloring of the wearer.

There are some very attractive showings among these thin black materials this season and in the silk gauzes, voiles, liberty satins, nets and mulls, some delightful gowns are being planned for summer resort wear. There is always a certain comfort in the possession of a black gown and especially when one has a long summer to look forward to, with possibly a round of visits or a month or two at a fashionable hotel, it is very convenient, indeed, to have a gown that will not soil, crush or look draggled, which is as a rule the case with the delicate light colored gowns.

Satin is again in vogue, and one very graceful gown, which has just been sent out by a well known New York house was a good example of this sort of frock.

The skirt was without other trimming than a series of horizontal tucks, which finished two tucked ruffles that in turn were set in under another row of tucks which finished the upper part of the skirt. All the new skirts, by the way, are extremely wide and flaring at the bottom, though arranged to give as slender an effect as possible about the hips. The new models are also longer than have been worn for some time, though it is doubtful whether the long street skirt can be forced into popularity, as the short round length walking skirt is too comfortable a garment to be lightly displaced. For the more elaborate gowns, however, and for those for indoor wear, the long sweeping skirt is shown in most of the smart models.

The corsage of the black gown, a description of which I have just been digressing from, was made with a deep yoke of lace in a pale yellow tint lined with chiffon. Below this yoke the material was shirred and over the shoulders and outlining the yoke were embroidered bands of black and gold silk and black chenille put on in a sort of loop effect. From the lower rounded part of these bands were little drops of gold balls in a narrow fringe. The high girdle was of the folded satin, and the sleeves were quite short, ending below the elbow, in the form of a shirred puff of the satin with a smaller puff and frills of the lace as trimming at the lower part. Long gloves were worn of pale yellowish suede and a little tricorne toque of black horse hair braid, trimmed with a wreath of tiny yellow roses and a fluffy white aigrette accompanied the costume.

Among the advance styles is shown the tight-fitting Princesse skirt worn with a short little bolero jacket, an example of which is shown in the large drawing in the figure to the right. The sketch was taken from a street costume, but the same idea is shown in many of the silk house and evening gowns and those of light colored cloth and mohair and such materials are also being made up.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

One model designed for wear at the midsummer gayeties or for informal dinners, was of figured silk in soft pale blue and lavender shades on a cream colored ground. The Princesse skirt was untrimmed and was gored and fitted quite closely about the waist and hips, falling in flaring plaits half way down the length. The upper part of the bodice consisted of a little bolero of heavy cream lace, inset with medallions of finer lace around which Valenciennes was frilled. This bolero had short sleeves of the lace over under sleeves of cream chiffon and about the neck of the little jacket, in rever form, was a band of lavender velvet. Knots of velvet were also on the sleeves.

Short-waisted effects are very much in evidence among the new models and among the new wraps and coats the Empire lines are the rule. Many of these have bands or wide insertions of embroidery or lace let in just below the armholes with the fullness hanging straight from beneath.

In the evening gowns the same effect is noticed, and possibly the style will be adopted for such gowns or for the separate wrap before it will be worn in the street, as though very smart on a good figure it is as yet a little extreme.

Among the simpler gowns there are few novelties beyond those already mentioned in former articles. I recently saw, though, a very chic little traveling suit, which would also be useful for cool days at the seashore or for driving and the like, which presents some new features. It was of brown pongee, the skirt sunplaited and clearing the ground by almost three inches. The little short coat was of brown broadcloth of a very thin weight and exactly matching the pongee in shade. It was made in Eton style and the little turnover collar and sleeve cuffs were edged with a plaited frill of the pongee. In each side of the front were embroidered rings set in the cloth, through which scarfs of the pongee were drawn. The blouse was of cream mull, trimmed in pale ecru batiste embroidery and narrow Valenciennes lace insertion.

The first drawing to the left in the large figure shows a very handsome gown of pale blue dotted net. The skirt was trimmed in falls of lace, put on down each side the front gore and down the sides in a cascade. About half way down the length is a band of the net tucked on each edge and applied with cut-out flower appliques in pale blue silk in a conventional flower design. The lower part of the skirt is decorated with two flounces trimmed with lace insertion and tucks and the corsage is made with frills of lace over the shoulders, which end at the waist line in cascades to match the skirt. The lower part of the bodice and the sleeves are trimmed with a band of the applique silk flowers to match the skirt, and over the shoulders and rounding across the back to form a sort of yoke outline are straps of blue velvet, which end in little flat bows on each side of the front. The sleeves are trimmed with lace and velvet straps.

The second drawing shows one of the new black gowns the material in this case being grenadine voile. The corsage was made with a pointed vest of white net and lace, and the sleeves were in the form of open circular caps with under sleeves of white net trimmed with ruffles of lace to the elbow. Down each side of the bodice fronts were bands of black silk lace, this lace insertion also being used in the skirt to form a design of octagon shaped pieces, the lower edge of which is nished by a little plaited frill of the material. A second row of plaiting is set on about six inches below the upper row of trimming.

The design for a walking costume shown next was drawn from an imported model which was in light weight gray cloth, the fabric having a delicate invisible check over its surface. The skirt was gored and flared out below the hips in inverted plaits, which were stitched part way down. The front of the corsage and the skirt were cut in one, but the sides and back were cut separately and carefully boned and fitted and were attached to the skirt just below the turn of the waist line. The little bolero coat was folded over double-breasted in front and was trimmed with narrow shawl revers of black velvet, with a white pique fold inside. The buttons were of the cloth with a black bone rim, and the sleeves were short, extending just below the elbow. The lower edge of the bolero was pointed and was stitched by way of finish. With such a frock elbow gloves of gray suede leather, or black kid should be worn, and a very smart hat would be a small black straw toque trimmed with white wings and black velvet ribbon.

Very coarse laces, as guipures are in fashion again on linens, cloths and etamines. Fine laces in mixed kinds retain their favor. Embroideries in silks and linens or cottons show no sign of losing their hold. Applications of all materials in original designs are greatly in demand, and in the tailor-mades, linens or woolens they may lay claim to the greatest smartness. Voiles are trimmed by this means with fine chiffon cloths, or with linens. No material, in fact, is quite safe from unexpected uses as a trimming. All combinations that were once thought quite impossible are accepted. The effect as produced excuses everything, however incongruous.

A clever way to utilize an old style white lawn shirt waist with a yoke and pearl button fastening up the front—the kind completely discarded for the past few years—is to cut off the linen cuffs and the neckband on which the stiff linen collars were once buttoned. Give to the lower sleeves a deep band of embroidery shaped to the arm, and finish with a narrow ruffle of Valenciennes lace. Finish the neck so as to wear a stock or repeat the sleeve embroidery for the collar band. That finished, make a separate lawn front to be put on at pleasure, which like a jabot, will hide the waist in front completely, and give the effect under a jacket of a waist made this season.

Take a piece of white lawn fully a half yard wide, something wider if the figure is quite full—and as deep as the measure from neckband to within a half inch of the belt line direct. Slope this lawn from the middle on the lawn side (the top being left straight), so that the sides may not measure quite three-eighths; avoid giving a sharp middle point, make it a rounding one. Through the middle of this lawn a wide lace or embroidered Swiss band of insertion may be inset, with a narrow lace ruffle on each side. Gather the lawn on its straight edge into a narrow lawn band. Finish the bottom with two inch wide lace ruffles. When it is laundered, iron it in plaits starting from the middle inset band. Baste it on the half of the neckband of waist, and button it over on the other half. Fasten the ends at the sides to the waist, by little fancy collar or stock pins, and wear a lawn or a silk tie to cover the lawn band at the top. For wear under an open jacket, a bolero or Eton, this waist will prove very serviceable. All manner of designs can be carried out upon the lawn front, from bits of lace held in reserve. This waist cannot be worn except under a coat of some kind, because of the old style of upper sleeves, as well as the old-fashioned yoke in the back.

Straw and tulle hats have knots of colored straw upon the crown; in fact, these knots are developing already into large butterfly bows.

Long jackets are still popular.

Practical Household Topics

Menus for the Week.

MONDAY, July 3.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Stewed Rice. Sugar and Cream.
Corned Beef Hash.
Whole Wheat Gems. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Lamb Pot Pie.
Raisin Bread. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Consomme a la Royale.
Stuffed Round Steak. Tomato Sauce.
New Potatoes. String Beans.
Lettuce. French Dressing.
German Puffs. Strawberry Sauce.

TUESDAY, July 4.
BREAKFAST.
Sliced Peaches.
Shredded Biscuit. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Bacon. Stewed Potatoes.
Milk Biscuits. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Beef Timbales. Brown Sauce.
Fruit. Berry Roly Poly. Tea.
DINNER.
Split Pea Soup.
Boiled Leg of Mutton. Caper Sauce.
Rice. Stuffed Tomatoes.
Rice Pudding. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Barley. Sugar and Cream.
Creamed Dried Beef. French Potatoes.
Rice Gems. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Thick Barley Broth.
Fruit Turnovers. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Macaroni Soup.
Broiled Chicken. Peas.
Summer Squash. Cold Slaw.
Wafers. Cheese.
Raspberry Ice. Coffee.

THURSDAY, July 6.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Rice. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Cod Steaks. Muffins.
Creamed Potatoes. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Corn Chowder.
Lettuce Salad. Wafers.
Ice Tea.
DINNER.
Rice Soup (Chicken Bones).
Broiled Steak with Green Peppers.
New Potatoes. Peas.
Cherry Pie. Coffee.

FRIDAY, July 7.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cracked Wheat. Sugar and Cream.
Poached Eggs on Toast. Scalloped Potatoes.
Parker House Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Potato Dumplings. Brown Sauce.
Sliced Tomatoes.
Fruit. Tea.
DINNER.
Cold Fruit Soup.
Baked Blue Fish. Stuffed Peppers.
New Potatoes. Cauliflower Salad.
Fruit Tapioca.

SATURDAY, July 8.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Graham Toast. Sugar and Cream.
Canned Tomatoes. Cream Gravy.
Baked Potatoes. Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Fish Timbales. Egg Sauce.
Baby Short Cakes. Tea.
DINNER.
Carrot Soup.
Stuffed Calf's Heart. Brown Gravy.
Mashed Potatoes. Scalloped Turnips.
Shredded Pineapple.

SUNDAY, July 9.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Wheat Biscuit. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Bacon. Latticed Potatoes.
Parker House Rolls. Coffee.
DINNER.
Raw Cherrystone Clams.
Roast Loin of Veal. Stuffed.
Stuffed Tomatoes. Potato Balls.
Carrot and Lettuce Salad.
Raspberry Ice. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Chicken Salad. Pinin Sandwiches.
Strawberry Sponge.
Cake. Coffee.

Suggestions for the Summer Picnic.

Meats.

Veal Timbales—From the remains of the roast loin of veal take all lean bits and put through the meat chopper. To a cupful add a tablespoonful of catsup, a tablespoonful of sifted stale bread crumbs, the beaten yolks of two eggs, and a good seasoning of salt and pepper. Soften the cupful or so of mush left from breakfast with a well beaten egg, a spoonful of milk or cream and a spoonful of the veal gravy. Grease the timbale molds, sprinkle each thickly with chopped parsley. Line sides and bottom with a thin layer of the mush, fill the center with some of the meat mixture, cover with more mush and dot with a few tiny bits of butter. Stand them in a pan of water and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes. Turn out on a hot platter and pour tomato sauce around them.

Chicken Rissoles—Put the chicken meat through the food cutter as in the preceding recipe. Season with salt, pepper, a little chopped green pepper and parsley, and moisten with beaten egg. Roll scraps of pastry quite thin; cut in oblongs; on each put a spoonful of the mixture. Wet and fold over the edges. Arrange on a slightly greased pan; brush with white of egg and bake in a quick oven.

Devilled Chicken Sandwiches—Free fragments of cooked chicken from skin and gristle and put through the food chopper, using the finest cutter. Pound to a smooth paste, adding a seasoning of made mustard, salt, cayenne, an olive or two and sufficient thick gravy, soft butter or mayonnaise (according to the contents of the larder).

Chicken Salad—Put the required amount of cold boiled chicken through the meat chopper; season with salt, pepper and onion, and mix with French dressing. Make this into little pyramids, place each on a lettuce leaf and garnish with three pepper stuffed olives at the base and one celery stuffed olive in the top of each pyramid.

This makes a very attractive dish for a picnic.

WITH the incoming summer the question of picnics, river parties, houseboats, and week-end excursions looms large before the housekeeper's eyes, especially where the question of economy has to be considered alongside of all these dainty forms of entertainment. Where this is the case the housekeeper must be prepared to take thought for her commissariat well beforehand, as, needless to state, it is much cheaper where the food can be prepared at home; for though any kind of entertainment can be easily supplied by a convenient and obliging caterer, he does not add to the economy of the proceedings. The great thing is to consider the menu, and also the number of guests to be supplied; for a few good things, well prepared and judiciously chosen, are infinitely to be preferred to a larger variety of dishes, not half of which are probably consumed, and thus the saddest waste is combined with much unnecessary expense. With houseboat or camping-out parties, of course, the easiest plan is to make a contract with some suitable purveyor to send down a sufficient supply, either daily or at stated intervals; still, in these days of special deliveries, a housekeeper who possesses a good cook can easily keep up a regular supply from home if she makes her arrangements carefully, and thus secures considerable variety and probably less outlay. Whatever the form of al fresco entertainment may be, where such things are the order of the day, a supply of the necessary utensils and addenda should always be kept for the purpose. This, of course, is easily managed in the summer cottage, where, as in the permanent, one can ensure trained service. For picnics, water parties, race meetings, etc., however, there is the choice, ranging from the portable table, packed in a kind of hamper, with all the necessaries for a luxurious meal (which can be hired from any first-class establishment, or there are ready fitted English lunch and tea baskets, of which a bewildering choice is offered by all the fancy goods establishments. This, however, though it may answer in town and in cases where expense is no object, is not so well suited for family excursions and picnics, etc., in the country. To begin with, in most cases the question of transport is one that has to be considered, not only with regard to the food itself, but also with regard to crockery, glass, etc. Where these entertainments are a customary part of the summer amusements, the housekeeper should make a point of keeping what may be called a "picnic set," the size and number of which would, of course, depend on the customary number of her party. For ordinary purposes one large strapped Japanese basket of the usual expanding kind will be probably found sufficient for the transport of the necessary impedimenta, though, if requisite, a second basket of the same kind is easily annexed for the purpose. A distinct set of knives, forks, spoons of the various kinds required, should be kept rolled up in one of these baskets, together with little pepper and salt casters, mustard pots (for which, by the way, the common wide-mouthed French mustard pot is, if unconventional, the most convenient sort), mustard, a teapot, and little spirit kettle and stand, and a matchbox. With regard to crockery, in most cases the cardboard plates and dishes which any good stationer will supply at an almost infinitesimal cost, are to be preferred to china, as they are lighter to carry and can be thrown away when done with. Convenient little cardboard boxes of various sizes and shapes can also be had nowadays for the packing of biscuits, sandwiches, etc. A tablecloth, napkins, one or two glass cloths, together enamelled kind, which can now be had in a variety of makes and decorations, or even tin cups. Mayonnaise, cream, custard, etc., should all be carried, either in self-sealing jars, such as are used for canning vegetables, or in wide-mouthed bottles, with the tight-fitting covers with Indian rubber rings, which can now be had, as these jars not only carry well, but can be placed in any convenient stream to keep them pleasantly cool. All things that have been kept in a refrigerator should be packed very closely in boxes or tins, made as air-tight as possible by wedging the lids well down with paper, as by this means they keep their coolness most wonderfully well. Pies and tarts, which are usually regarded as inevitable parts of a picnic menu, are on the whole not as suitable as might be, as they are very apt to come to grief and to distribute their juice or gravy, as the case may be, impartially on everything round them. Meat pies, however, being convenient, can be managed by packing them in one or other of the French fireproof pie dishes, which can be had now in so many shapes, and thus avoid the use of pastry altogether; whilst the lids, being luted on with a little water paste, will ensure the safety of the contents. When wanted for use, the cover is removed, and the top of the pie garnished with a little finely-shopped aspic or other jelly, which can accompany the pie dish in a small wide-mouthed bottle. At many picnics the carving is a question of difficulty, in which case it is best to cut up the chicken, ducks, etc., beforehand, tying them up neatly with baby ribbon in oiled tissue, with the bone end firmly wrapped to avoid soiling the fingers. Then each should be packed separately in a small cardboard box, imbedded in lettuce leaves. Ham, tongue, brawn, pressed and stewed beef, and such like, can also be sliced, wrapped in grease-proof paper, and also packed in a suitable cardboard box. Sandwiches again, which play an important part in these festivities, should be wrapped first in lettuce leaves, and then in a damp, not moist, cloth, before placing them in the biscuit tins, in which they travel best. If packed thus, and tightly covered down, they will keep without deterioration for quite 24 hours. Where any of the party has marked culinary tastes, very pretty little patties, or pains fourres, can very easily be prepared by taking down the pastry cases or rolls separately, and any tins of potted meat to taste, together with a pan or can of cream or fresh butter; the amateur chef, on reaching his or her destination, can then cream the butter or whisk the cream, incorporate it with the potted meat, and fill up the little cases therewith, which, if served with seasoned watercress, will present a very fresh and attractive appearance. The drinks on these occasions are best taken separately, and mixed at the destination, the bottles being stood in any stream to cool till wanted. For picnics and such like a "cup" is easily prepared by mixing two bottles of soda water to a similar quantity of tart lemonade or fruit punch, or three bottles of soda water to two of any still, light wine, the usual flavoring allowance being the finely peeled rind of half a lemon and a sprig of mint, with a liqueur glassful of spirit or liqueur to each quart of liquid. Of course, if preferred, a spoonful of cucumber peelings may be used with the lemon instead of the mint, or orange rind may be similarly used, but be careful not to mix flavors more than is necessary. A very favorite mixture is beer cup, which is made by pouring into a jug one bottle each of beer and soda water, a sherry glassful of ginger wine, and a little lemon juice; or beer and gingerbeer or cider will produce very popular drinks. With regard to the quantities required for these festivities, it may be stated that for a smart picnic, river party, or race lunch the menu differs but little from that of a ball supper, and can be more or less elaborate.

Drinks.

A refreshing drink for warm summer afternoons is made with a basis of lemons. For a quart of strong lemonade allow a half pint of bottled grape juice or homemade sweet grape wine, and two tablespoonfuls of shredded pineapple. If fruit is not available use preserved or tinned. Add also a few crushed ripe strawberries if possible. Stir well, strain, and ice if desired.

Strawberry Vinegar — Put four quarts of hulled strawberries in a stone crock. Pour over them two quarts of vinegar. Cover and let stand for two days. Drain off the liquid without mashing the berries. Pour it over two quarts of fresh strawberries in the crock and let stand again for two days. Drain off the liquid as before and repeat the process once more, straining through cheesecloth. To each pint of liquid add one pound of granulated sugar. Let boil 20 minutes, skimming until clear. Bottle while lukewarm and seal tight. In serving add two tablespoonfuls of strawberry vinegar to a glass of water.

Cherry Punch—For cherry punch stem and pit three pounds of cherries, saving the pits to cook with the cherries in three quarts of boiling water. Cover and set on the back of the range, where they should be allowed to simmer slowly for two or three hours. Turn into a jelly bag and allow them to drip until all the juice has passed through that will without squeezing. Make a syrup of three cupfuls of sugar and the same amount of water; boil ten minutes; add the cherry juice, cook five minutes longer and put in a cold place. Serve with a little cracked ice and two or three fresh cherries in each glass.

Raspberry Syrup—Mash five quarts of red raspberries. Pour over them one quart of vinegar, and let stand from 12 to 36 hours, stirring twice a day with a wooden spoon. Strain through cheesecloth. Measure the liquid and add one pound of granulated sugar to one pint of juice. Boil 20 minutes, skimming until clear. Bottle when lukewarm, and cork tight.

Gowns for Summer Resort Wear

By MADAME FULLERTON.

FOR a summer dinner or evening gown nothing is prettier than a fine silk gauze in one of the many new prevailing colors, such as mauve, bluish-lavender, pale leaf green, soft brown, etc.

One lovely example in this charming material lately finished by a leading gown-maker is shown by Illustration No. 1. It is of a peculiar shade of wood brown, about the color of the young sprigs in early spring, combined with a rich creamy colored French lace and appliqued in a bold foliage design in soft tones of dull yellow and green panne velvet embroidered more or less with palettes of harmonious colors.

The skirt is quite full and long and is inset with two wide bands of the lace over which the appliqued flowers are arranged, as is shown.

The pointed bodice is of the draped gauze forming graceful folds across the bust and ending in a large bow in the middle, and below, the waist is appliqued to correspond to the skirt. The sleeves are of elbow length and consist of three puffs divided by folds and bows of the material.

Another beautiful gown from the same establishment is of apricot gauze. This has, also, a long full skirt, but it is trimmed only at the bottom by two bands of liberty satin of the same shade, laid in folds of a slightly deeper tone placed inside the satin ones.

The bodice is full and has a high folded girdle of liberty satin and a high neck guimpe of fine white Chantilly net overlaid with exquisitely lovely white Chantilly lace in the form of oval medallions. These overlap the gauze portion of the bodice and are there outlined by one fold of velvet and another of satin, a trimming which is as smart as it is original. The sleeves are small puffs of the gauze and lace finished with velvet bows at the elbow.

This gown is suitable for both afternoon and evening wear and ought to prove to be a very useful model.

In White Serge.

A practical and very pretty yachting costume of white serge is shown by Illustration No. 2.

It is made with a seven-gored round skirt, slightly gathered at the top and quite full at the bottom, and with a blouse coat with long attached skirts which are slashed at intervals and caught together by loops of narrow white silk braid fastened by white crochet buttons on either side. The body of the coat is likewise slashed from the belt to the bust on either side of the fronts, but is plain in the back and the neck is trimmed by a wide collar, square in the back and notched in front, of turquoise blue cloth barred with the white silk braid.

Wide turned-back cuffs of blue cloth similarly trimmed finish the long sleeves and the belt is of white taffeta and fastens a little to one side of the front with a large blue enameled button.

This model would be equally pretty carried out in colored serge, such as dark blue or light gray trimmed with red cloth and black or white braid, or of sea green or pale wood brown trimmed with white. It could also be made of linen and in any case it would make a useful all around dress as well as an appropriate yachting gown.

Other good models for dresses for boating wear are made of serge, flannel or linen with a short gored skirt and a regular sailor blouse with wide collar and dicky.

The collars on colored frocks are generally white, trimmed sometimes with bands of the colored dress goods, and on white dresses the collars are of colored materials, and the dicky and sleeves are embroidered in the same color with emblems such as are used on little boys' sailor suits.

Women who pride themselves on being very sporty wear yachting caps when on a cruise, but the average woman prefers a simple straw or linen hat on the style of the one illustrated, for they shade the eyes better and are far more becoming.

Embroidered linen shirt waist suits are still considered among the smartest dresses for general morning wear in the country, and for boating, tennis, golf and, in fact, all sports where a simple short skirted dress is essential to one's comfort.

These gowns may be embroidered all over or in sprays, but the newest models are mostly made up with the embroidery arranged in panel effects.

Embroidered Linen Gowns.

A simple and yet distinctive dress of this style is shown by Illustration No. 3. It is of white linen etamine made with a well gored plaited skirt that reaches to within two inches of the ground and is finished with a stitched hem. The front box-plait is embroidered from the belt to below the knees in a heavily raised scroll pattern, and this work is done on a separate piece of linen, pointed at the bottom, which is stitched to the main skirt. The double thickness of linen in front makes the skirt set better and the embroidery can, of course, be much more easily done on this small panel than on the whole skirt. The shirt waist has a corresponding box-plait in front, similarly embroidered, and deep tucks across the shoulders, and is finished with an embroidered collar and cuffs, while the belt is of the same linen neatly stitched and fastened by an oval gold buckle.

Among more elaborate embroidered gowns and flouncings are those of the new Madeira embroideries in old French blue floss on fine white muslins, linens and lawns.

This embroidery is quite different in effect from anything we have had, although it is a combination of open cut-out work with button-holed edges and heavy raised embroidery. It comes in all widths, from flouncings wide enough to form the entire skirt to narrow edgings, as well as in insertions and allovers.

Handsome patterns of skirt flouncings cost from $12 to $15 a yard, but by employing narrower flouncings and insertions and combining them with plain material to match the smartest of frocks can be made at not very great expense.

No one item of a costume imparts more of an air of smartness to all simple gowns than a truly handsome buckle, and as the same buckle may be worn with all one's dresses, be merely changing the ribbon or linen belt, it pays to invest in a good model.

All kinds of buckles are used, but perhaps the prettiest are those of gold in a conventional scroll design set with imitation stones cut like true jewels. Buckles may be used alone or one may also wear a slide to match in the middle of the back.

For Garden Parties.

Garden party dresses are always among the prettiest of summer gown creations, and this season's are no exception to the rule, but are, in fact, lovelier than ever.

Pale colored muslins either in solid colors or in figured designs are most used for this purpose, as they seem more airy and suitable for the occasion than other materials.

One charming example seen lately is of light blue batiste trimmed with insertions of cream colored English eyelet embroidery combined with French knots of a deeper tone of blue silk.

The skirt is three-pieced trimmed with two circular flounces, each finished with a deep hem and a cluster of hand-run tucks above which there is an insertion of embroidery and above the insertion in the upper flounce is another cluster of tucks.

The bodice is tucked and inset with four bands of the embroidery lengthwise across the front with cross bands at the top to simulate a yoke. These latter also run across the back with tucks below. There is a high folded girdle of black moire ribbon and leg o' mutton sleeves tucked at the top and inset with cross bands of embroidery below the elbows, where the sleeves fit the arms snugly.

Accompanying the gown is a hat of pale blue crin trimmed with a wreath of forget-me-nots and violet taffeta ribbon.

Another dainty dress also suitable for lawn parties is illustrated.

It is of shrimp pink Chinese grass cloth and Carrickmacross applique lace, and is made with a full skirt formed of alternate panels of the grass cloth and lace, the former panels being wider and fuller than the latter.

The bodice has a smoothly fitted round yoke of the lace bordered by a gracefully draped bertha of the grass cloth and lace edging combined, which is caught in front by a large bow of shrimp pink taffeta ribbon. The same ribbon is used for the pointed, shirred girdle and for bows on the elbow sleeves, which are in full puffs of alternate lace and grass cloth and finished with lace ruffles.

The lower part of the bodice is of alternate lace and grass cloth bands and the collar is trimmed directly in front by two tiny bows of the pink taffeta ribbon.

The hat which completes this lovely costume is of white Neapolitan straw trimmed with large pink roses of the same tones as the gown, and shaded pink taffeta ribbon.

Taffeta Jacket Suits.

Taffeta, in either plaid or checked colors, is a great favorite this summer for two-piece costumes of a dressy character. It has the merit of being very light in weight and cool and the new soft varieties wear remarkably well.

Willow green is a particularly pretty, fresh looking color for a summer suit and is extremely popular in silks and silky finished materials.

Taffeta of this shade is used for the smart gown illustrated, which is made with a long skirt of even length, cut with a narrow front breadth and circular sides and trimmed at the bottom by three deep simulated tucks stitched top and bottom.

The coat is very attractive, being made with round tightfitting fronts with the lower corners turned back, and ornamented with three large silver buttons studded with jades. There are two rolling collars around the neck and full elbow sleeves trimmed with wide cuffs with a shaped flounce below, and across the back below the crushed belt, which is of the green silk, are postillion tails with the corners turned back over the hips, as is shown.

Under it is worn an elaborate white lace blouse with a full jabot in front caught by green velvet loops at the throat, and the hat is a crushed turban of satin finished straw of the same shade of green as the gown, trimmed on the left side with pink roses shading into the pale purple tones now so in vogue.

Another strikingly pretty suit is made of raspberry red taffeta. This has the skirt formed on three overlapping shaped flounces, each trimmed at the lower edge by three narrow bands of chiffon cloth of the same tone, and a coat which is merely one of the little cape boleros now so popular. It reaches only a few inches below the arm holes, has square cut fronts and short circular sleeves and is edged all around with bands of the chiffon cloth, while the neck is finished by a handsome collar of old Spanish lace.

Ranking among the most fashionable materials of the season, and rarely beautiful in texture are chiffon voiles in every different combination of embroidered figure, and colorings as soft as those of a dove's wing. Pale gray and moth color are among the favorites, though tangerine is newer and far more voyante. Checks and plaids are all the rage, and for this very reason choice should be made with discretion; none of the more usual patterns should be selected by modish women for these are closely duplicated in material, selling for a third of the price.

The Fancy Work Table

HOW TO MAKE HATS OF PAPER

At the summer resorts paper hats have been quite the rage this season. They look very smart indeed, and are delightfully cool and light to wear. They do not spoil with rain, and, though the colored papers may fade a little, the white does not burn as white straw does. It is quite impossible to distinguish a well-made paper hat from a straw one. These hats are both easy and inexpensive to make, and it may be useful as well as interesting to give a description of how to do this fascinating work.

First, a few words about the paper used. This should be the ordinary crinkled crepe used for making lamp shades, etc. The price is fifteen cents the roll. One dollar and a half the dozen rolls, and it may be obtained at all the leading dry goods and fancy shops in the city.

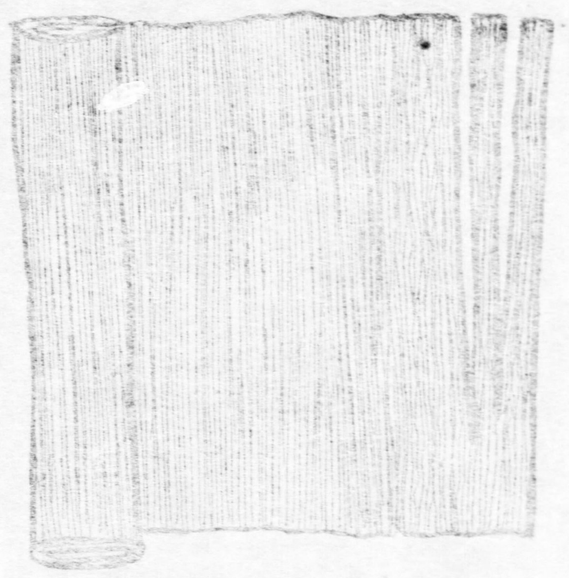


Fig. 1—How to Cut the Paper.

Papier Velours is perhaps the best, but there are many varieties, and certain shades which cannot be procured in one make may be found in another. The variety of delicate art shades makes it possible to have hats to match every shade of costume.

Pale green, pale blue, and primrose are among the prettiest shades, and ivy-green also makes up very effectively. Black paper may also be obtained, while mauve, trimmed with lilac or violets, is quite the dernier cri.

Two rolls of paper are sufficient for most hats, but if a very large shape is wanted two and a half may be necessary.

The next thing to consider is the Method of Plaiting.

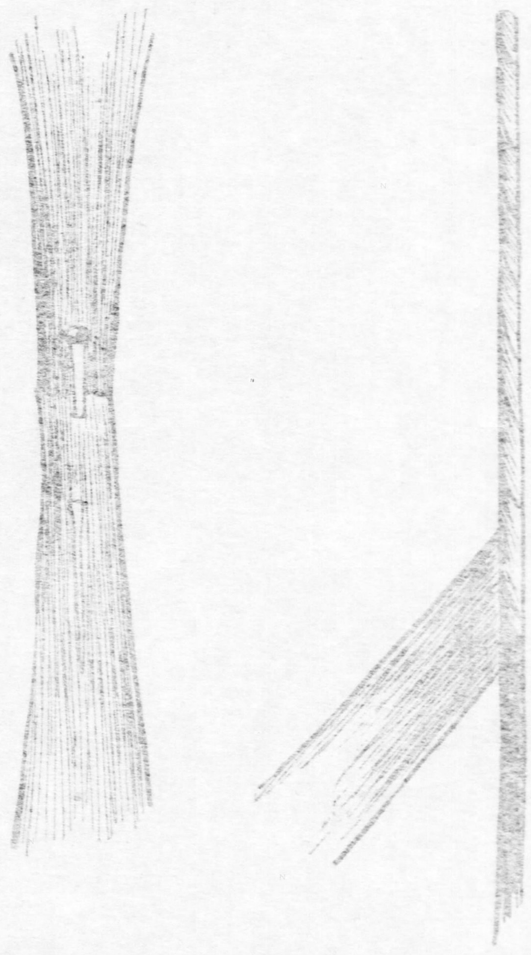


Fig. 2—How to Join and How to Cover Wire.

The paper must be unrolled and cut into strips in the direction in which the crinkling runs. (Fig. 1.) The length of the strip will thus be the width of the paper, and the breadth of it should be about one inch. It will save time and trouble to cut the paper folded double or in four. It might be thought that cutting the paper the length of the roll would save so much joining, but this makes a very rough edge, and entirely takes out the crinkle, thus altogether losing the straw effect.

The plaiting may now be begun. It may be done in three, six, or eight strands. The number of strands used should be tied together, and the end firmly pinned down first. Everyone can plait in three, but plaiting in six or eight is not so easy. For this the plaiting should be done from left to right, each strand passing alternately over and under the others till all have been plaited in. (Figs. 3 and 4). Six is, perhaps the most effective, but eight looks very well also. For plaiting in three only the paper should be cut a little wider.

Method of Joining.—The first strands of paper should be cut different lengths, so that the joins of the strands do not all come together, as this would be very awkward to manage, and also would make the joins much more obvious. Made on at a time in separate places, they are hardly visible at all. The new strand should be folded round the end of the old one, with the edges turned inwards, and the two pinned together. As soon as the new

Fig. 3—The Eight-Strand Braid.

strand is firmly plaited in the pin should be removed. As far as possible, avoid having joins at the edge of the plait.

Method of Making Hat.—It is far better to buy a wire frame of becoming shape and size. These can be had for 10 cents in midsummer and after this the making of the hat is simple. About eight yards of plaited paper are required for an ordinary hat, but more may be needed, and now the making of the hat may be begun. The beginning of the plait should be turned inside and concealed by the first turn of the crown, each succeeding turn or round

Fig. 4—The Six-Strand Braid.

being firmly sewn on to the preceding one, edge upon edge. The outer edge of each round is sewn over the inner edge of the following one. When the crown is the size required the plait must be cut and the end finished off underneath as neatly as possible. (Fig. 5.)

The rounds of plaiting which form the height of the crown should next be sewn on at right angles to the top. Two rounds are usually sufficient, but if a high crown is required three may be necessary. Each round should be finished off neatly at the back.

The brim should then be made in the same way as the top of the crown, sewing the first round at right angles again to the bottom of the crown. If the brim is to be

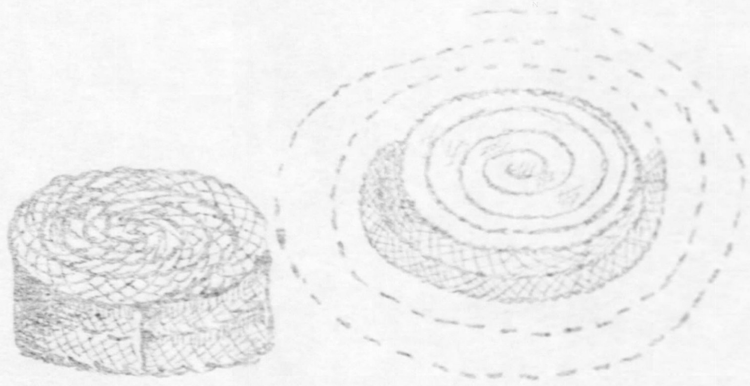


Fig. 5—Crown of Hat and Extra Rows to Form Width.

turned up the method of sewing the rounds together should be reversed, so that the side shown is always the side with the outer edge of each round over the inner edge of the next one. The best method for making a turned up brim neat on both sides, however, is to make a double brim, beginning work from the outer edge of the single brim.

If greater width of brim is required in one part than another as many extra lengths of plait as necessary must be cut and sewn on to form this extra width, each length being carefully finished off underneath.

Method of Wiring.—The hat should first be wired round the brim, and a row of plaiting should be added at the edge, to cover this wire. Other wire, for support or shaping, should be covered with the paper as follows: Take a strip of the paper, wind it spirally round the wire, and sew this on to the hat where desired. (Fig. 2.)

A black edging is very effective, or if the hat be white, a black and white one. This is made by mixing one or more black strands with the white ones. Of course, the

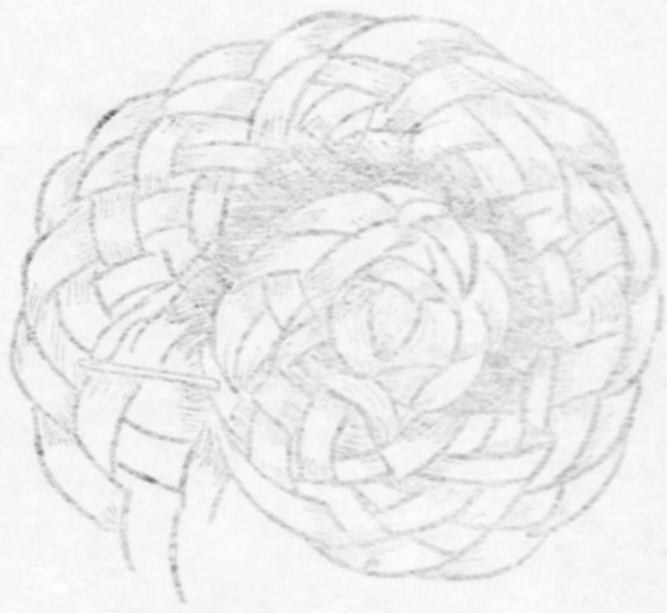


Fig. 6—The Beginning of the Crown.

whole hat may be plaited in two colors if wished. When finished, the hat may be trimmed in any becoming style.

These directions may sound a little complicated, but if carefully followed, paper hat making will, with a little practice, be found to be quite easy. There are several special points to be remembered.

1. Cut the paper carefully, to avoid a jagged edge.
2. Run each strand right through from one edge to the other, taking in all the other strands each time. It is a little difficult at first to plait in the last strand on the right correctly.
3. Plait evenly, pulling the strands downward rather than across. This makes a smoother and a finer plait.
4. Avoid, if possible, joining at the edges of the plait.

HANDY TRAVELING BAG.

THE dress suit case empty is a hard, heavy bag; filled, it is far too burdensome for any woman's use without a maid's or station porter's assistance; and yet, as the shape has much to commend it over even the square-topped cabin-bag, this difficulty of weight has to be overcome by ingenuity, and the following ideas may be both novel and useful to many.

Purchase a Japanese straw dress-suit case—they usually range in price from $1.75 to $2.50. Be sure that you get a suit-case, not a straw telescope bag. For ordinary light travel—little jaunts here and there—it will do as it is, lined with cambric, and having such pockets or attachments as you choose to add. If, however, you are to take a long journey, order an outer covering made of black cravanette, which is water proof, with leather fastenings, corners and straps. You thus have a durable, attractive, light and commodious piece of baggage.

A stout pasteboard box secured in one corner will hold da toque, and veil, gloves, etc., may be packed in about it. Round celluloid, leather or leatherette cases hold brush and comb and tooth and nail brushes. Slip a tiny oil-silk cover over the tops of the last two. Or, in place of this, one may make a bag. Instead of the long linen oil with many pockets, for which there is no room in the dressing room of a car or on a bureau of a guest-chamber, it is much better to make a long, narrow bag the length of your brush and comb, and for this choose a narrow brush, leaving your best ones at home or in your trunks. Have a lap to button over at the upper end, and suspend it by a loop of silk braid or tape from whatever hook or projection is convenient. The bag should have two outside pockets, which should be bound and applied before the bag is stitched together and bound. Briar-stitch these next the binding, and the bag also with woolen braid to match; or use silk braid, and embroider dots of running patterns in wash silks, using either linen, crash or cheviot, white or colored. Your tooth and nail brushes and tube of cold cream go in the outside pockets, your brush, comb, button-hook, nail file and pins in the bag itself.

A soap bag may be embroidered to match, and lined with white rubber cloth, made easily detachable for washing at the journey's end. Choose the smallest French soap, or a tiny cake such as is made for samples by complexion specialists. A pretty set of this kind was made of white linen embroidered in pale stem-greens and hung with silk braid, but not bound on the edges with it, as the plainer ones of stout linen and wool braid should be. A celluloid soap box is preferred by many.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.
Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.
No attention will be paid to anonymous contributions.
Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care The Sunday Gazette.

Q. I am going to have a party on my seventeenth birthday, on the evening of the 12th of July. I am sending out 14 or 16 invitations. Would you kindly give me the proper form for the invitation, also some information as to what games would be enjoyable? What would prove novel and proper for boys and girls from 17 to 20? I am going to serve luncheon in the dining room. Any information you can give will be appreciated and relieve my perplexity.—L. H.

A. Write your invitations on note paper and send one week in advance of the party. If you are at all apt at poetry you might think up some dozen or more limericks describing some fad or anecdote of your guests. Fasten these verses about the rooms and allow the guests to guess who is described in each. This will serve to dispel the first stiffness and formality and allow the young people to get acquainted. Later you might have the following questions written on a pad for each guest and allow a certain time to fill out the list, using sportsman's terms: A ——— of oxen; A ——— of sheep; A ——— of partridges; A ——— of quails; A ——— of pheasants; A ——— of doves; A ——— of snipe; A ——— of peacocks; A ——— of grouse; A ——— of herons; A ——— of rooks; A ——— of plovers; A ——— of nightingales; A ——— of wolves; A ——— of hawks; A ——— of deer; A ——— of bees. Answers: A drove of oxen; A flock of sheep; A covey of partridges; A bevy of quails; A rise of pheasants; A flight of doves; A wisp of snipe; A muster of peacocks; A brood of grouse; A siege of herons; A building of rooks; A stand of plovers; A watch of nightingales; A pack of wolves; A cast of hawks; A herd of deer; A swarm of bees. Ask different guests to mimic the sounds made by different animals wild and tame and let the others guess what animals are imitated. For prizes and souvenirs have animal heads stickpins, paperweights, booklets or books of animal stories. For supper serve jellied game with sandwiches of bread and butter spread with currant jelly, celery, apple and nut salad, ice cream molded in form of animals and covered with chocolate, and cakes.

Q. Will you please tell me how to prepare a bride's household linens. I want to have several sets of breakfast, luncheon and dinner cloths with napkins to match, but am uncertain how to finish each. Where should the initial or monogram be placed? Would black slippers be proper for the bride with a white dress? Should the bride remove her glove for the ring when the Episcopal service is used?

A. It is better to have your table linen hemstitched, napkins as well as tablecloths. Where you have a tea table cover finished with lace or a luncheon cloth woven of a certain length this, of course, would not be applicable. Where linen is bought by the yard, it is always best to hemstitch it. For ordinary wear the cloths and napkins might be hemmed by hand—what is called a French hem. Roll a very narrow hem and stitch by hand, keeping it invisible except on the wrong side. Some housewives prefer this to the hemstitch, as it withstands the wear and tear of laundering better. The initial is placed in the corner inside the hem. The bride and her maids, as well, should wear white slippers with light colored dresses. The bride may remove one glove for the ring, but it is quicker and quite customary to have the finger of the glove ripped so that it may be turned down for the wedding ring.

Q. I would like to have a little company on the lawn the Fourth of July. What would be appropriate for this occasion? How would patriotic songs be, "Yankee Doodle," "Star-spangled Banner," "America," etc? Are these properly speaking, patriotic songs? We have a flag pole and thought of hoisting and lowering the flag and having the Declaration read, and in the evening, of course, fireworks. Do you know of any Cuban war song to use in a series characteristic of the various wars the country has had?—JOHN.

A. You can certainly use the songs you mention as "patriotic songs." But, of course, the more familiar and accepted a song has become, the more it will appeal to your audience, and, therefore, the old favorites are the best for your purpose. I know of no Cuban war song of merit. "Yankee Doodle" dates from revolutionary times, and is our oldest American song, but can hardly be called a "patriotic hymn." "The Star-spangled Banner" is played at army posts and navy yards, morning and evening, as our national hymn, but was not written until 1814. "Marching Through Georgia," "Dixie" and "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," are all airs familiar during the rebellion. The song most frequently associated with the Cuban war is "A Hot Time in the Old Town," though, of course, it could hardly be termed a "war song."

Q. Can you suggest any novel feature for a summer dance in a pavilion? Our dance club is going to give a summer dance outdoors, and we thought of having some novel feature, such as a cotillion with favors? Can you suggest anything?—DOT.

A. If you have not had cotillions at your winter dances this should prove interesting for the outdoor dance. Better have one or two couples who thoroughly understand the figures to be danced to lead, under the direction of a leader. The newer the features the better, provided they are not too intricate, each figure furnishing a series of surprises, under the direction of the leader and his partner. The best favors should be reserved until the last. The larger and gayer they are, the better, as long as they remain dainty and novel. A bow-and-arrow figure, with sugar-candy hearts for the girls and gilt arrows for the men, and a target hung on the wall in the shape of a big heart, at which the men shoot—the one hitting nearest the bull's-eye having the first choice of partners—is pretty. A favor figure where Japanese parasols are given, and the couples dance under them, is always charming. A flower figure, with wreaths, garlands, or baskets of flowers, is never amiss, nor a May-pole, with ribbons held by the girls, while the men dance around them, or in and out, till the signal is given to take partners. The main point is to get a good leader, who can undoubtedly suggest to you numerous figures and favors, among which you can choose.

Q. Can you tell me what will keep my teakettle from becoming rough and furry on the inside. I scour it out every day or so, but it never looks as clear as I like.

A. The best way to keep a kettle from furring is to keep a well-washed oyster shell, or a marble, or, best of all, a small contrivance known as an "octopus" always in the kettle, as this entirely prevents the furring. The "octopus" can be had in a variety of sizes from any good ironmonger, and possesses the property of attracting to itself all the particles which would be otherwise produce the fur on the kettle. If a kettle is badly furred there are two ways of cleaning it. Firstly, fill the kettle with water, add a large spoonful of sal ammoniac, and allow this all to boil for a few minutes, then empty it, and leave it over the fire till red hot, when the fur will peel off. After this fill with soda and water, boil for a short time, then rinse well in clear water. The other way, which is a trade method, is to dilute spirits of salts with twice or thrice its bulk of water, according to the state of the kettle, pouring this liquid in and out of the vessel through the spout, and rinsing it well round and round till the fur is sufficiently loosened to wash off easily; when this point is reached, scrub out the kettle as quickly as you can, and in any case do not let the liquid stay in it longer than you can help, as being a strong acid, it will eat into the metal, and destroy the kettle as well as the fur. As soon as all the fur is removed, cleanse out the kettle thoroughly, first with soda and water, and then with many changes of clean water, allowing it to dry perfectly before it is used; afterwards keeping an octopus or something of the kind in it. Mind that the spirits of salt are a very strong acid, and must be handled carefully, on no account allowing it to touch your hands or clothing.

Q. Please give me some suggestions for a kitchen shower for a prospective bride? Should the company be in evening dress, when the entertainment is in the evening and how could the presentations be made? My niece is going to be married soon and I thought this sort of entertainment would be amusing for her younger friends.—AUNT PHIL.

A. For a "kitchen shower," given by the aunt of the intended bride, formal invitations are not necessary, nor is it ever a full-dress affair, being more in the nature of a surprise party. If given in the afternoon men could hardly be invited; in the evening it would be entirely suitable to have them. An informal invitation can be sent to each guest, or verbal or telephone invitations can be given, as you please. A merry crowd of young people, each armed with some bit of kitchen-ware, tied with ribbon, which is presented to the bride-to-be, with, perhaps, an amusing speech, is what you want. An informal dance, with lemonade and cake, or ice cream, as refreshments, can follow. It is well to make out a list beforehand of kitchen needfuls (or get a printed list from a hardware dealer or a department store, which usually has such trade circulars on hand), and either suggest to the guests what they shall bring or ask to be notified of their choice in time to prevent duplication. For this reason, the invitations should be given at least 10 days beforehand. No expensive things should be suggested, of course, outside of the family. The note of the whole affair is informality and fun.

IN THE PALACE OF COFFEE

(Continued from Page 10.)

back each day to th' cage as usual, 'n' he says to Roscoe, 'Beg yer pardon, I forgot,' 'n' Roscoe dips 'n' murmurs, 'You've paid, sir, thank yer;' 'n' Twelve-Twenty says, 'Is ut possible?'"

"Well," said Murphy, defiantly. "I had a few words wit' Roscoe—'n' th' hash house lifts th' ten, if Twelve-Twenty don't git th' check—'n' Roscoe's got candies a comin' to 'm from me!"

"Yer rushin' ut, Murphy; Roscoe's gittin' yer prayers 'n' Twelve-Twenty yer victuals," and as Number Ten passed the brush over her hair, the sparks flew. Murphy rose and began to go to bed. She betrayed her two weeks' fasting.

"Murphy!" Murphy didn't answer.

"Wit?" said Murphy.

"I guess we'll dream th' dream together, huh?"

"Mebby not." Murphy answered from the bed.

"Then tomorrow th' X-ray's goin' to perscribe rawr eggs fur me—an' I'll explode 'em on th' 'buses after office hours, s'help me. I've got some fastin' fur pennace a comin' to me, anyhow."

"Mebby not," said Murphy, and then she sat up in bed. "Mag, ut's up to me. Don't chew th' rag no more. I don't miss th' dope nor nut'in'—but me heart's broke wit' Twelve-Twenty. I feel like singin' 'm to sleep, fur I guess th' world's gone bad on 'm."

"Ye'd love a clam if ut would let ye do things fur ut."

"I always had a feelin' fur horspitals," Murphy said abstractedly, looking hard at Number Ten's rubbers on the bureau.

"Well, yer supportin' 'em all right"——

"Furgit it," said Murphy; and she slept. But the next day at twenty minutes past twelve she served her eggs fried with bacon, at which even Twelve-Twenty aroused for a moment.

"I—I"—— he began, smilingly, looking at the so unaccustomed display, and then at Murphy. "It is possible that I ordered egg—and bacon?"

"Mebby I mixed ut wit' th' man behint you. I'll give him th' prunes," Murphy replied carelessly; and then Twelve-Twenty did an unusual thing. He entered into convensation.

"Murphy!" Murphy nodded.

"Murphy, I wonder if you could suggest to me how I might secure a competent housekeeper? I am willing to pay reasonable—say, $30. Do you approve of $30?" Murphy gazed at him, the prunes suspended above the table.

"If you should not approve of $30"—— He paused again, looking at Murphy with appeal, but Murphy never spoke. The prunes were still in air. "Perhaps, since she would have to take entire charge, I should make it $35. The limitations"——

Murphy jabbed herself with the price punch and looked about. The sight of Number Ten might have aroused her. She still held out the prunes. Twelve-Twenty became confused with anxiety. Unconsciously he had become to an extent dependent upon Murphy. He sought her approval.

"I really do not pay a great deal of attention to these matters, but I believe my former housekeeper has been gone for some time now—the place seems to indicate it—and I dare say I should get another housekeeper at once. Some one, some friend—I don't just remember who—mentioned it. I believe it was the cigar stubs in her work basket. I shall be very careful not to commit the offense again. You—you might tell any one so to whom you thought of mentioning my necessity if you will be so very kind, Murphy. I simply was not aware it was the housekeeper's work basket. I believe this was the case. A bachelor's apartment, you know? Perhaps you have been to my place? I do not recall—Fifth avenue and—not far—a good, all round housekeeper, who will be somewhat indulgent—cigar ashes and—if you should hear of any one"——

Murphy gently lowered the prunes and stood looking down at Twelve-Twenty.

"Gawd sakes!" she said, and Twelve-Twenty waited pleasantly till she should speak again.

"I do not suppose you could come in—say, a couple of hours every day, Murphy, till I found some one to come permanently?" He spoke with a degree of hesitancy. It seemed to him it would be a great relief if Murphy should undertake his tragedy. "I should consider it a great favor—a very great favor—and under the circumstances I should expect to pay—oh, anything—something especial, you understand"—— He paused again and smiled. Murphy stood erect and punched three holes in her apron, and then shook off the nightmare.

"I'll look after ut," she said, putting her hand to her throat. "Write th' name, 'n' I'll be there after me stunt at th' Hash House is done." Twelve-Twenty breathed deeply, and, shaking off his burdens, stood up and reached for his hat. "That is the address," he said, holding out a card. Murphy took it and looked at it.

"Your eggs 'n' butter th' size of a walnut," she said, and then gazed at him.

"Heavens!" he said, "I think that is a recipe—a dish that I am very fond of—very," he smiled.

"I'll make ut fur ye," said Murphy and exchanged the recipe for Twelve-Twenty's visiting card, which read quite satisfactorily, and then she watched him go down the Hash House way, pass Roscoe's cage, get as far as the man making butter cakes, return, meet Roscoe's assurance that the bill was paid, which was followed by Twelve-Twenty's quite innocent retreat, and then Murphy retired to the place of the lockers, where the hen feather bed reposed.

At midnight that night she still sat upon the gas stove, and Number Ten had long since ceased to brush her hair methodically, but between fierce and unconscious sweeps of the brush she cocked the implement on end upon the bureau while she listened.

"And th' towel around his buttonholes?" she questioned, with expanded eyes.

"Jest no housekeeper—'n' th' good old summertime—he's got nine suits on th' pegs, I counted 'em!" and Murphy's jaw became firm set; relaxation had not yet come to her.

"—'n' th' prunes 'n' dope——"

"He likes 'em, 'n' he gets off his feed, 'n' eats little things the X-ray gives 'm," Murphy groaned, "'n' needs some one to tell 'm to eat even them."

"'N' he rich, yet a comin' to th' Hash House fur six months!"

"I yelled ut out at him before I know, while I was a diggin' out th' Apple Belvaderio, 'n' th' tides 'n' brickybrack—the place is a swell ruin! He was readin' 'n' didn't sense w'at I was askin' fur a while; he only heard 'th' noise; 'n' then he didn't see nut'in' dotty about th' question, but just says:

"'I believe ut was somew'at cold one day 'n' I had forgotten me breakfast, 'n' I was going by 'n' I find it easier to get into a habit'—— 'N' then he gets busy wit' his intellect some more, 'n' I kept gaspin' around, dirgin' th' place out; 'n'—w'en I left I just put a sign on th' table, w'at I wrote wit' a pencil on a sheet of paper: 'Yer at home,' 'n' I lays ut on th' table beside 'm, 'n' just then he looks up 'n' looks at th' sign 'n' then at me 'n' then around the place, 'n' then he falls back 'n' laughs.

"'Murphy,' he said, puttin' the five dollars in me hand, 'you're a goldus, an' don't let Chaos come again—'n' I went.'

"If he'd a sensed them breakfast eggs of yourn, Murphy," Number Ten looked at her absorbedly.

"Fur Gawd sakes, Mag!" Murphy gasped. "Mag ut's th' swellest joint ye ever saw—'n' he writes novels—he gets rich on his mind, 'n' don't know whether he's goin' or comin'. Mag, hold me! 'n to think if it had lasted another week I'd had me life insured fur 'm—'n' then fell on me sword!

"Mag, at last ut's true; but—ut's—not—so—real!" she said measuredly, while hanging her shirt waist on the doorknob.

UNIQUE.

She doesn't write, nor means to try.
Temptation comes, she puts it by.
That she refrains is rather queer;
Writing would seem her proper sphere.
Why does she fame and fortune fly?

If so she wished she could outvie
Ten thousand; and you wonder why.
Assured of such a bright career,
She doesn't write.

Her friends are literary. I
Have at her house met men of high
Repute. They come from far and near
And hold her very,very dear.
What is her charm? Let these reply;
"She doesn't write."

—Puck.

Second Adventure of Buster Monk.

ONE bright fall day, when the sun shone bright, Buster Munk started out bright and early to see what he could find interesting. He felt fine and promised himself a pleasant day. But you know why he was called Buster, and then he was always in trouble.

He went along over the logs and through the bushes until he came out by the little cabin just where he had been chased by the old hen, and there he saw her breakfast set out for her, and part of it was a saucer full of shelled corn. He stopped, and he sniffed, and he looked.

Then he stole up to it and began to fill his cheeks with the kerneis.

Just as he had about all he could carry he stopped and sat up and began to chatter and scold.

Now was not that foolish?

If he had kept still he might have been all right.

Thieves ought to keep quiet.

But he was saucy and pert.

So he chattered and snapped his bright eyes and jerked his little brush of a tail.

It was lucky for him that his eyes were bright, for he saw something moving just around the corner of the cabin.

He stopped his chattering, sat still and looked, and what do you suppose he saw?

Why, Thomas, the black cat.

He had heard Buster chatter, saw him, thought he must be pretty fat, and was just getting ready to jump when Buster saw him.

My, what a jump Buster made!

He jumped high and he jumped far, and ran for a tree, and up it he scampered. Just as he reached one of the highest limbs an owl sitting there said To who-o-o.

Buster thought he was asking him his name and without thinking opened his mouth to answer, and all the corn fell out.

Then he was disappointed, and hungry and frightened.

But his trouble was not over.

No, sir.

While he was sitting there shaking with fright a hawk swooped down, striking at the owl, and his wing hit Buster and knocked him off the tree.

Over and over he turned in falling until he was dizzy, and finally landed in some bushes near Thomas, the black cat.

Thomas jumped for him and just nipped his ear.

Buster scrambled to his feet and streaked off across the cleared place, when the old hen saw him and chased him, and came so close he had to run into a piece of drain pipe that was lying on the ground.

The pipe was about half full of dirty water, but Buster had to stay there until it was dark, when he crawled out all wet and dirty and went home.

When his mother saw him come in all draggled and wet with a piece gone from his tail and a piece nipped out of his ear, she just looked at him, and said: "Well, well; more trouble, eh?"

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES

Mamma—Bessie, dear, what makes you so saucy today?

Bessie—I don't know, mamma, unless it's the big dose of sarsy-parilla you gave me this morning.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, the lesson being ended, children, you may ask any question you choose.

Small Boy—Please, ma'am, which club do you think'll win at the park today?

Mamma—Tommy, why will you persist in eating only the soft part of the bread and leaving the crust? Some day you may be glad to get even crusts to eat.

Tommy—I know it, mamma. That's why I am saving 'em.

"Well, Willie," said the caller to the minister's small son, "are you going to follow in the footsteps of your father when you grow up?"

"No, sir," answered the little fellow. "I'm going to follow in the footsteps of other people. I'm going to be a detective."—Chicago News.

If Edward VII. were out of temper, what locality would he remind you of?—King's Cross.

Teddy Hears About a Boasting King.

IN THE great palace of the gods one day Teddy and the little boy god Cupid were sitting comfortably on the golden posts at the foot of the stairway. Teddy sat astride one post and on the other side, perched fat little Teddy's friend, Mercury, who had brought him up there to visit, was busy outside carrying messages for the king, so the two boys had the place to themselves.

"I'll bet you don't have a golden staircase to sit on at home," said Cupid, swinging his legs.

"Well, no," admitted Teddy, "but I'll bet you haven't a bicycle like mine up here."

Cupid shook his curly head. "I don't need a bicycle. I have my wings."

Ted grew angry. "Well, I'm going to have a party," he declared, "and we have a cook who makes delicious chocolate cake, and I have 20 cents in the bank, and father has lots of money, and I have a kite, and 10 marbles, and a boat, and fishing tackle, and"——

"Here, here! Don't boast so much, Ted," said a voice behind him. It was Mercury, who had just whizzed in, a little out of breath. But he went on quickly: "We don't allow much bragging here. I'll tell you what happened to a king who bragged too much, and then you'll understand. His name was"——

"Oh, I know," broke in Cupid, yawning and jumping down from the post. "You mean King Polycrates. I know that old story, and I don't care to hear it again. It's about time I shot some of my arrows off."

As he flew off Mercury said, "Cupid never is polite anyway. Just you listen to the story of

POLYCRATES.

There was a king—Polycrates;
'Tis really a very long name;
He had a ring, this long named king,
A jewel of wonderful fame.

This king, who lived many years ago,
Was known as the luckiest man
On earth or sea, on land or lea,
Since the time that the world began.

He never had lost a single thing
And his every wish came true.
The king had wealth and friends and health,
And beautiful children too.

But he boasted so that his friends advised,
"You're too proud of your luck! Beware!
Or some fine day it will fly away.
You're too proud of your luck. Take care!"

"I'll try my luck," cried the bragging king,
"I will throw in the sea this ring.
'Twill surely then come back again,
For I never lose anything."

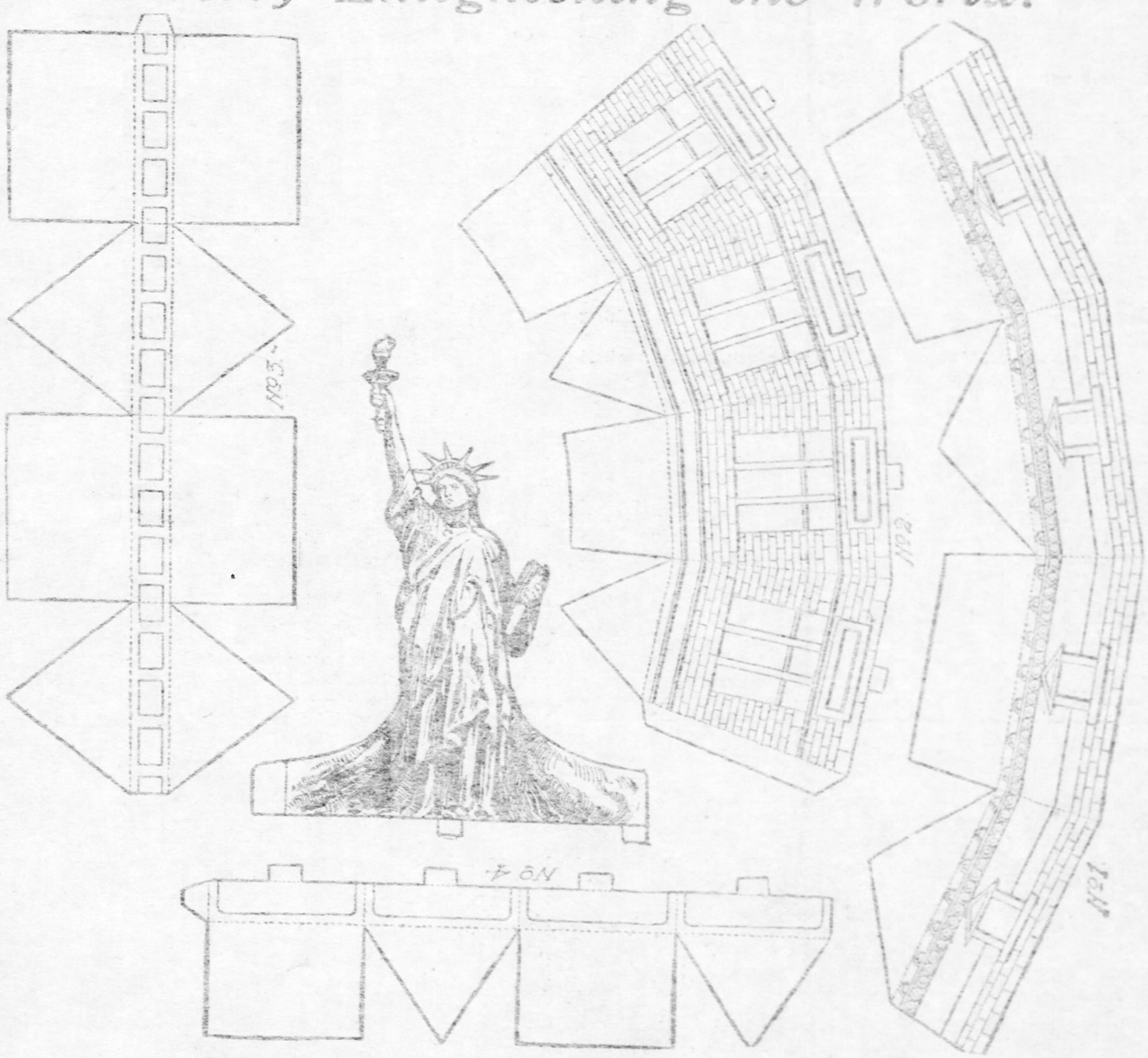
And sure enough, the very next day,
As the king was carving a fish,
Some one espied the ring inside,
And it tinkled out on the dish.

The fish had swallowed the shining thing
The moment it touched the sea.
Cried the king, "Oh, I told you so!
"I'm as great as the gods!" said he.

Be sure the gods then punished him.
They made him smart for his pride.
They took his health and friends and wealth
He was wretched until he died.

Whenever you think of Polycrates
I pray you will never forget,
If he'd had no pride (and he hadn't died)
He might have been lucky yet.

Liberty Enlightening the World.



Cut around the outer edges and fold on the dotted lines. Then paste down all the flaps. Set No. 2 on top of No. 1, No. 3 on top of No. 2 and No. 4 on top of No. 3. Put the statue on the top, and you will have Miss Liberty just as she stands in New York harbor, "proclaiming that our land is free."

Buddy Tucker and Sammy Sneeze

WHY IS IT PEOPLE WILL PERSIST
IN PLAYING UNKIND PRANKS?
SOME FOLKS HAVE GOT THE HABIT SO
THEY'RE SHUNNED LIKE OTHER CRANKS.
TO PLAY A TRICK IS MEAN AND LOW,
A GENTLEMAN WILL TELL YOU SO.

BUDDY TUCKER

THIS TIME THE MONKEY GETS EVEN FOR WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM LAST WEEK.

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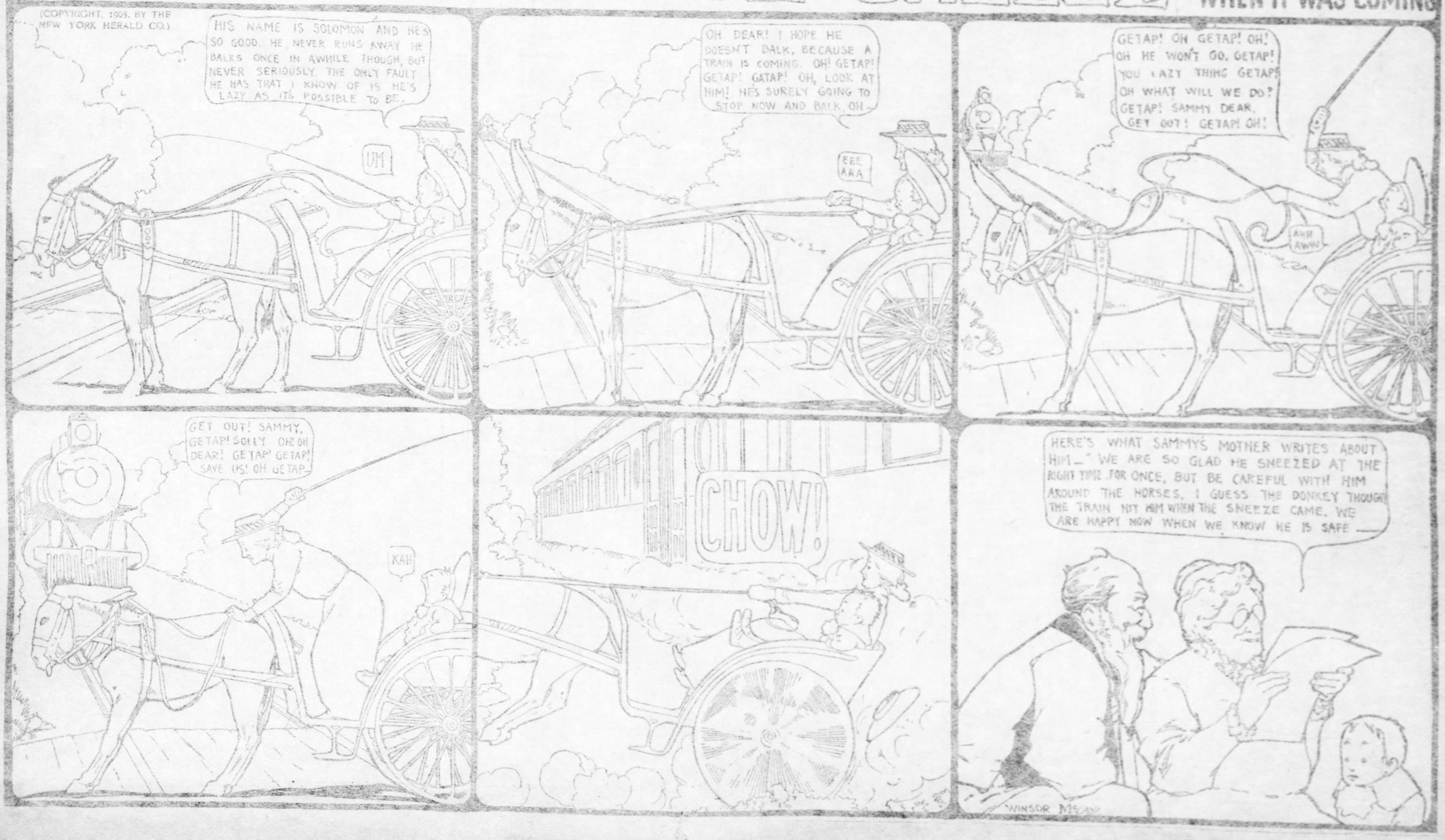
NOW WATER IS A BLESSED THING.
NICE DRINKING WATER FROM A SPRING.
AND WHEN YOU BATHE YOUR FACE OR FEET,
NICE WATER IS A LOVELY TREAT.
BUT I HAVE HEARD OF PEOPLE, WHO
HAVE DROWNED IN WATER, HAVE N'T YOU?

HE JUST SIMPLY COULDN'T STOP IT

LITTLE SAMMY SNEEZE

HE NEVER KNEW WHEN IT WAS COMING



The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1905. FOUR PAGES.

BUSTER BROWN'S FOURTH OF JULY

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SAM AND JIMMY

And SAM Laughed!

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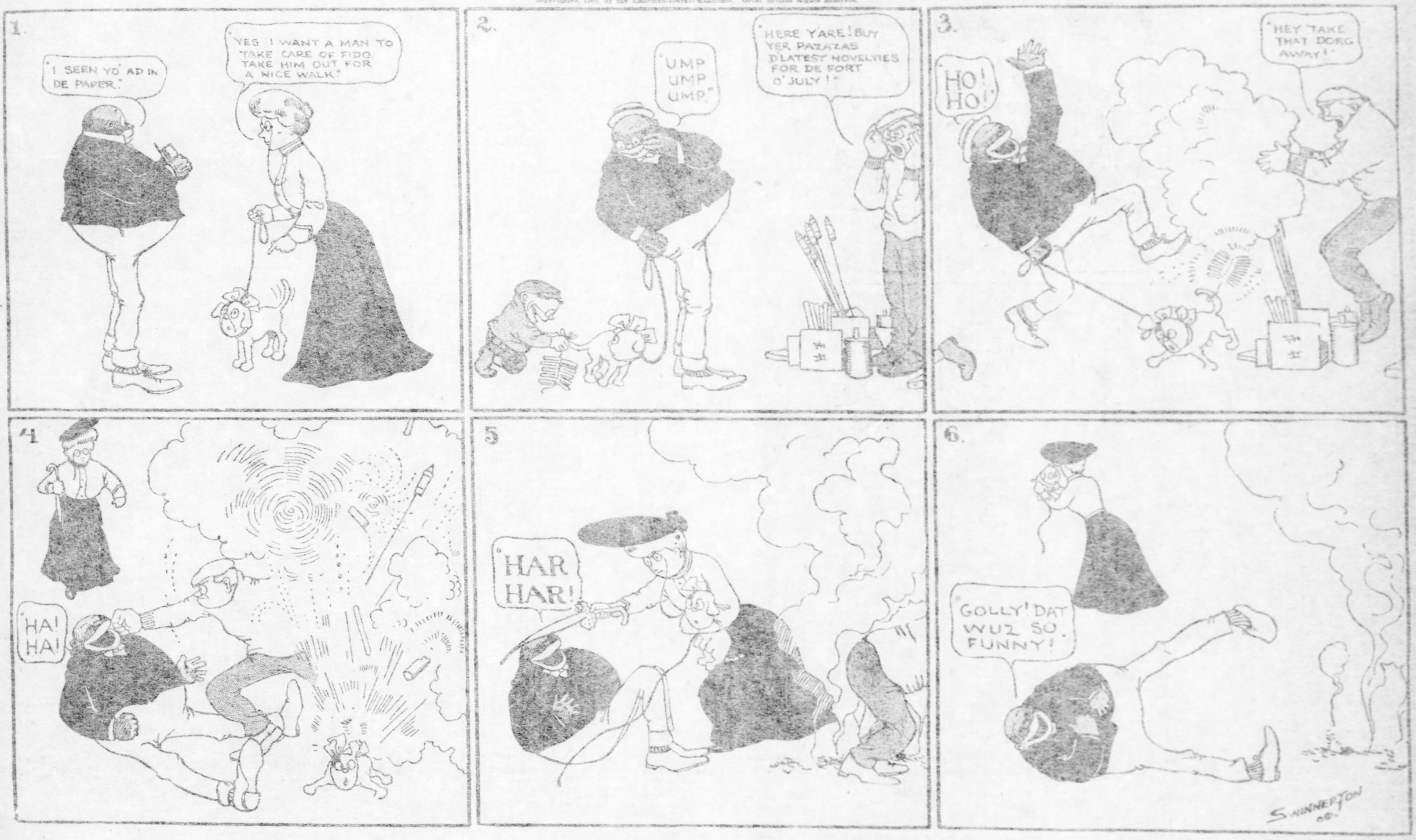

JIMMY—HE CELEBRATES THE FOURTH OF JULY

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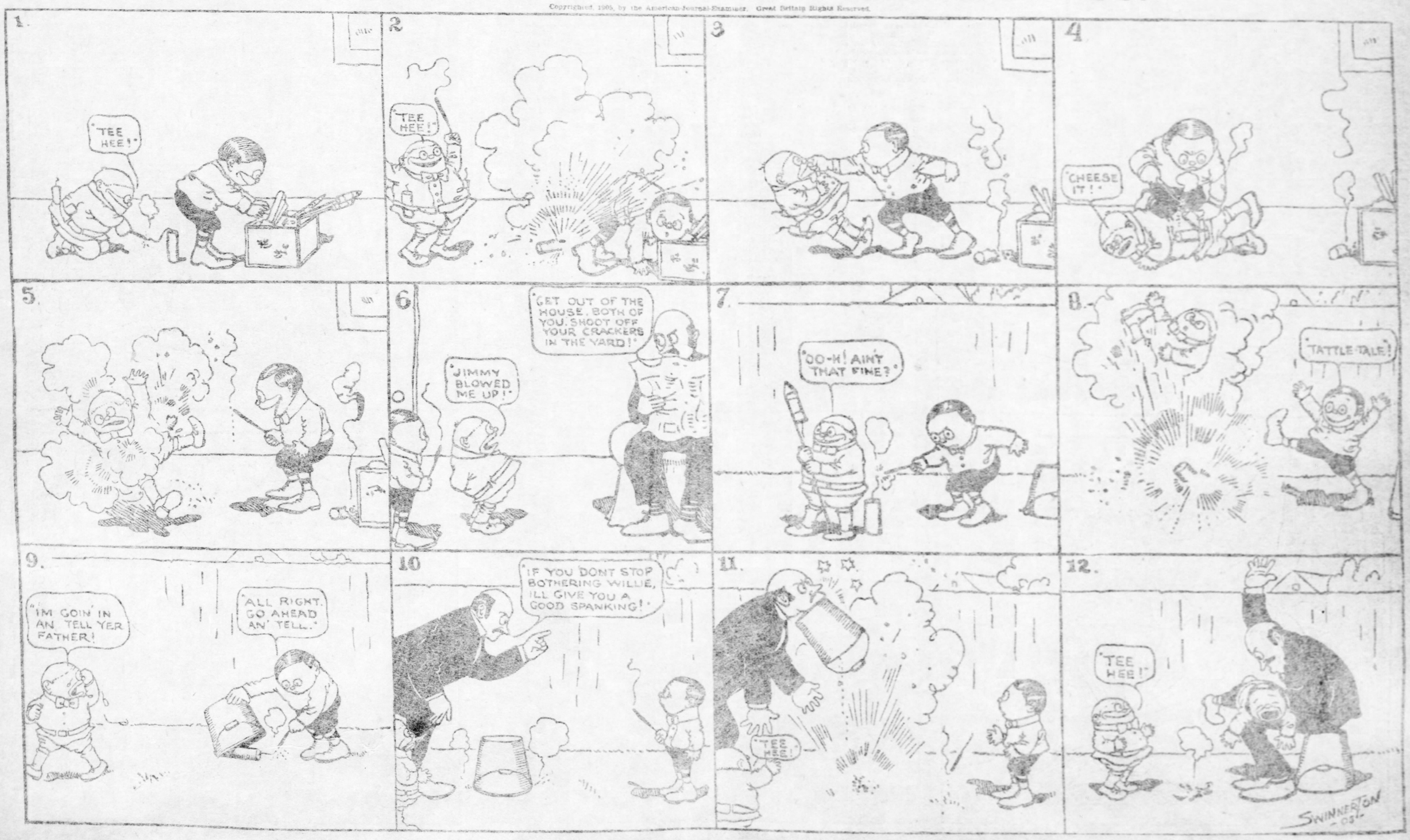
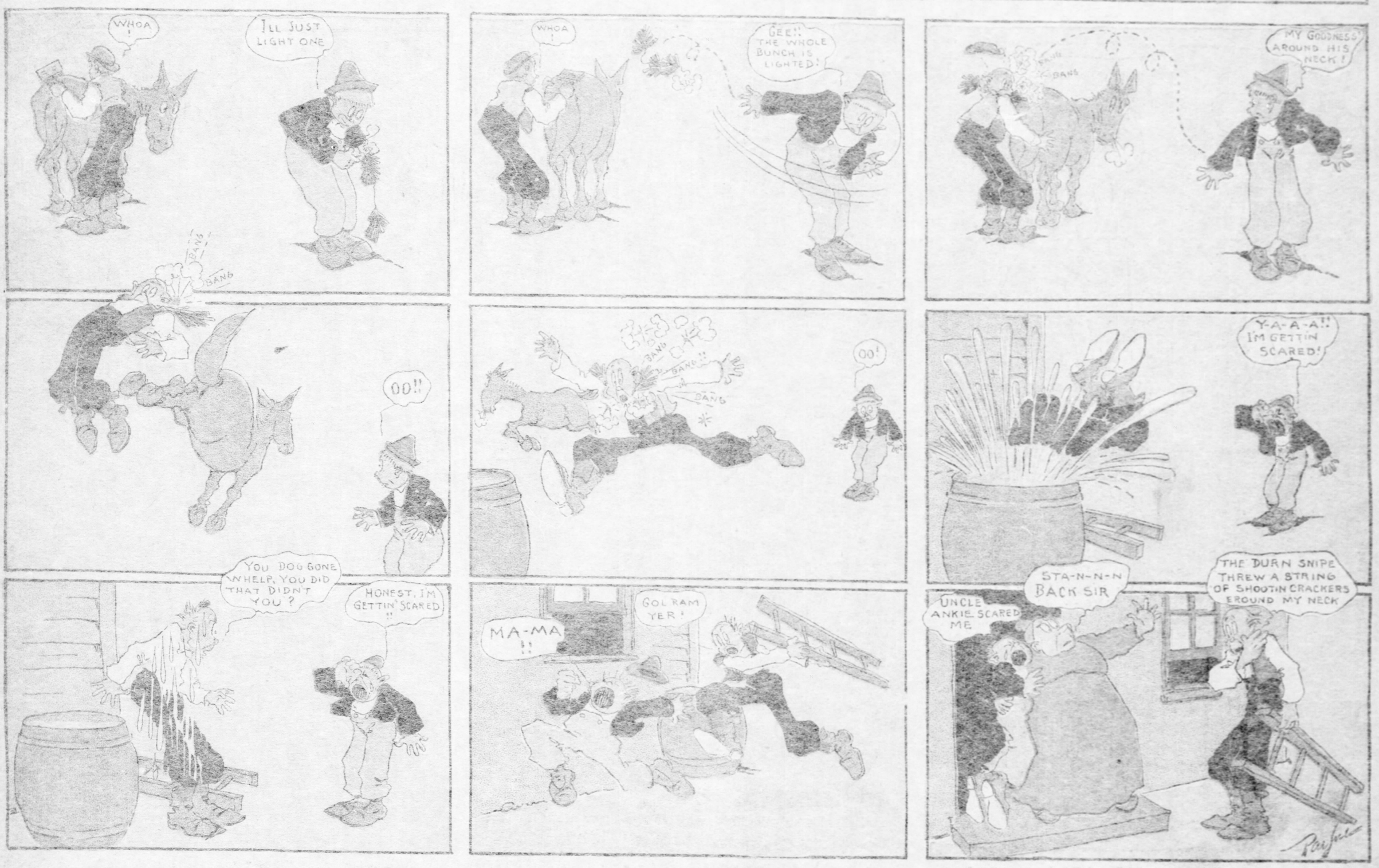
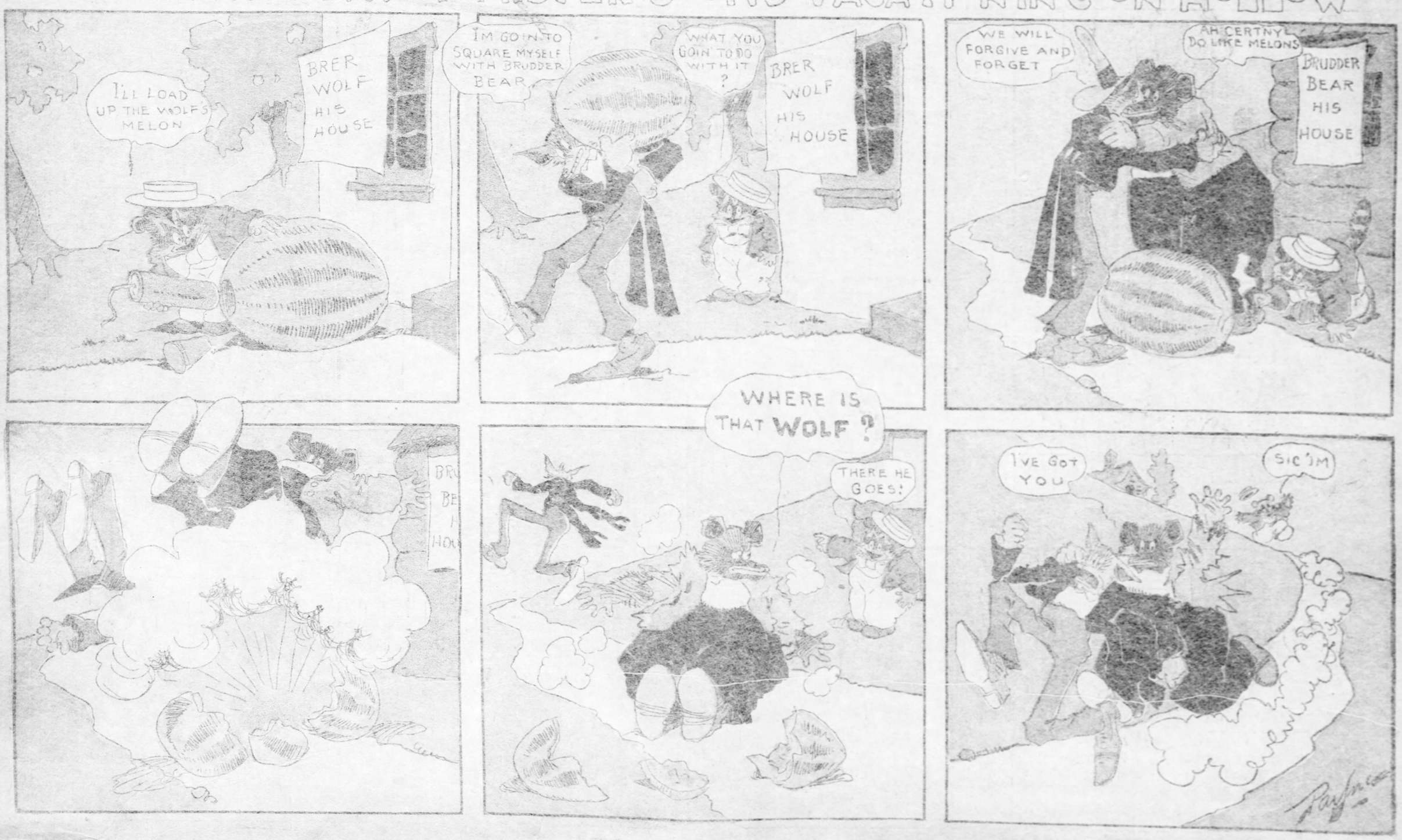


WAS IT A STRENUOUS FOURTH FOR UNCLE ANXIOUS? WELL, WE WONDER!



THE FIRST DAY OF MISTER COON'S VACATION IN COON HOLLOW